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TWENTIETH CENTURY TEXT-BOOKS

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THE ACROPOLIS (RESTORED).

TWENTIETH CENTURY TEXT-BOOKS

SELECTED
LIVES OF NEPOS

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

GEORGE DAVIS CHASE, PH. D.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LATIN
IN WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

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1902

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PREFACE

It is not the intention in the present work to prepare simply a new edition of Nepos; there are already good recent editions on the market. But there is no good edition adapted to the wants of the class of students that this book is intended to reach. We hear college men too often say that Caesar is dull and uninteresting. That is a great pity, for few writers are in reality so vigorous and entertaining. The trouble lies in their method of studying him. They read him so slowly and painfully that all interest in the progress of his narrative is lost. We believe it would be far better for the beginner to use for his earliest drill in reading a work in which the lagging interest might be revived at frequent intervals. For this purpose Nepos is admirably adapted. Each life is a complete story in itself. After a number of these have been read it may fairly be presumed that the student will be able to read Caesar with more ease and appreciation. The language of Nepos is usually simple—if studiedly so, no matter—and his style is never difficult. We believe no classical author is better adapted to the needs of beginners than Nepos.

In the present work the shorter lives have been arranged first. The notes to them are very full and simple, and dwell on many familiar points of grammar. It is hoped

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that the young student will be assisted and not puzzled by them. Later on, when a better knowledge of the elements may be presumed, the notes are briefer. The vocabulary is prepared especially for these selections; it has been made as brief as clearness would permit. It has been, in general, the aim of the work to provide only such material as would be of interest and use to the young student of Latin.

In the planning of this book I owe much to the assistance of Professor A. F. West, of Princeton, to whom I desire here to express my thanks.

G. D. CHASE.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., 1902.

INTRODUCTION

1. Life of Nepos

Cornelius Nepos was born some time in the early part of the last century B. C.; the exact date is not recorded. His birthplace was a town (of which we do not know the name) of northern Italy, in the valley of the Po. He early removed to Rome, however, where he spent most of his life. He lived to a good old age, and died some time after 27 B. C. These are brief and inexact facts, but they contain the most that we know of the events of Nepos's life. As to his station in life, we are told that he was an *eques*. Since this rank was determined upon a census of at least 400,000 sesterces (about $17,000), we know that Nepos had sufficient means to live in comfort without having recourse to business or public or professional life. He was an intimate friend of the greatest literary geniuses of his age, particularly Cicero, Catullus the poet, and Atticus the scholar and antiquary. This, together with what we know of his writings, and the fact that he is never mentioned in connection with any office or public event, makes it reasonably certain that he lived the life of a cultivated man of letters, withdrawn from the active pursuits of the world, but attached to that which was highest in cultivated taste, in scholarship, and in literature.

2. His Writings

Nepos was a student of antiquities and biography. The most of his writings have been lost; those that are preserved belong to the field of biography. They include one book of *Lives of Eminent Foreign Leaders*, containing twenty-two short biographies, to which is appended a brief chapter on *Kings*, and, in addition, two biographies taken from a book of *Lives of Roman Historians*. We know from various references found in Latin authors that these two books formed part of a considerable series; that he wrote what we may call an encyclopædia of biography in as many as sixteen books. He seems to have divided his subjects into eight classes—kings, generals, statesmen, orators, poets, historians, philosophers, and grammarians—and to have devoted two books to each class. Of each pair of books, the first contained the lives of foreigners, particularly Greeks; the second was devoted to Roman subjects.

With regard to his other writings, we have little information. We learn that he wrote considerable works on Roman antiquities, a book on geography, lives of Cicero and Cato, and some love poems. Our knowledge of these works is so scanty that we can form no estimate of their quality.

3. His Rank as an Author

Nepos is one of our purest Latin prose authors—that is, his works date from the period when the Latin of the educated people most nearly represented what we are pleased to call the purest and most classical Latin—the period of Cicero and Caesar. For that reason, if for no other, he is

worthy of our study. He was an essayist, and as such undertook to write *Lives* that were models of literary form. The result was that he paid more attention to form than to matter. As an historian he is of little value. He drew the most of his facts from the best Greek sources, such as Thucydides, Xenophon, and Herodotus; but he used them very carelessly, and frequently made blunders in his statements. It is therefore as a writer of classical Latin and an essayist of attractive style rather than as an historian that we are interested in Nepos.

His Latin is, in the main, that of Cicero and Caesar. He shows, however, some peculiarities of construction, which will be pointed out in the notes, and which may be colloquial forms of speech that he learned in his native Po valley.

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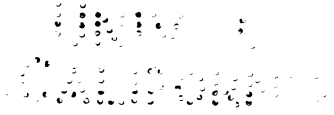

GREECE
and the
AEGEAN SEA
SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100
Macedonia
Thracia
Illyricum
Epirus
Chaonia
Molossi
Dodona
Corcyra
Philippi
Amphipolis
Strymon Fl.
Bizanthe
Propontis
Pactya
Aegos Flumen
Chersonesus
Hellespont
Thasos
Samothrace
Mare Thracium
Chalcidice
Olynthus
Pydna
Olympus Mons
Ossa Mons
Thessalia
Sinus Thermaicus
Pherae
Lemnus
Sigeum
Colonae
Troas
Scamander Fl.
Lampsacus
Cyzicus
Bithynia
Phrygia
Mysia
Asia
Mare Aegaeum
Lesbos
Mitylene
Pergamum
Gryneum
Lydia
Hermus Fl.
Sardes
Cyme
Chius
Dolopes
Artemisium
Scyrus
Thermopylae
Aetolia
Acarnania
Euboea
Chalcis
Eretria
Locris
Delphi
Boeotia
Thebae
Coronea
Leuctra
Plataeae
Phyle
Decelea
Marathon
Athenae
Attica
Salamis
Sinus Saronicus
Troezene
Sinus Corinthius
Achaia
Elis
Olympia
Arcadia
Corinthus
Argos
Argolis
Mantinea
Peloponnesus
Messene
Messenia
Pherae
Lacedaemon (Sparta)
Laconia
Taenarum
Cythera
Zacynthos
Mare Ionicum
Ephesus
Magnesia
Meander Fl.
Samus
Mycale
Myus
Miletus
Caria
Halicarnassus
Cnidus
Rhodos
Delos
Cyclades
Paros
Naxos
Sporades
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CORNĒLIĪ NEPOTĪS

LIBER DĒ EXCELLENTIBUS DUCIBUS EXTERĀRUM GENTIUM

I. ARISTĪDĒS

I. Aristīdēs, Lȳsimachī fīlius, Athēniēnsis, aequālis ferē fuit Themistoclī atque cum eō dē prīncipātū contendit; namque obtrectārunt inter sē. In hīs autem cōgnitum est, quantō antistāret ēloquentia innocentiae. Quamquam enim adeō excellēbat Aristīdēs abstinentiā, ut ūnus post hominum memoriam, quem quidem nōs audierimus, cōgnōmine Iūstus sit appellātus, tamen ā Themistocle collabefactus testulā illā exsiliō decem annōrum multātus est. Quī quidem cum intellegeret reprimī concitātam multitūdinem nōn posse, cēdēnsque animadvertisset quendam scrībentem ut patriā pellerētur, quaesīsse ab eō dīcitur quārē id faceret aut quid Aristīdēs commīsisset, cūr tantā poenā dīgnus dūcerētur. Cui ille respondit sē īgnōrāre Aristīdēn, sed sibi nōn placēre, quod tam cupidē labōrāsset ut praeter cēterōs Iūstus appellārētur. Hīc decem annōrum lēgitimam poenam nōn pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxēs in Graeciam dēscendit, sextō ferē annō quam erat expulsus, populī scītō in patriam restitūtus est.

II. Interfuit autem pugnae nāvālī apud Salamīna, quae facta est prius quam poenā līberārētur. Īdem praetor fuit Athēniēnsium apud Plataeās in proeliō quō fūsus barbarōrum exercitus Mardoniusque interfectus est. Neque aliud est ūllum hūius in rē mīlitārī illūstre factum quam ēius imperiī memoria, iūstitiae vērō et aequitātis et innocentiae multa, in prīmīs quod hūius aequitāte factum est, cum in commūnī classe esset Graeciae simul cum Pausaniā—quō duce Mardonius erat fugātus—ut summa imperiī maritimī ab Lacedaemoniīs trānsferrētur ad Athēniēnsēs; namque ante id tempus et marī et terrā ducēs erant Lacedaemoniī. Tum autem et intemperantiā Pausaniae et iūstitiā factum est Aristīdis, ut omnēs ferē cīvitātēs Graeciae ad Athēniēnsium societātem sē applicārent et adversus barbarōs hōs ducēs dēligerent sibi.

III. Quōs quō facilius repellerent, sī forte bellum renovāre cōnārentur, ad classēs aedificandās exercitūsque comparandōs quantum pecūniae quaeque cīvitās daret, Aristīdēs dēlēctus est quī cōnstitueret, ēiusque arbitriō quadringēna et sexāgēna talenta quotannīs Dēlum sunt collāta; id enim commūne aerārium esse voluērunt. Quae omnis pecūnia posterō tempore Athēnās trānslāta est. Hīc quā fuerit abstinentiā, nūllum est certius indicium quam quod, cum tantīs rēbus praefuisset, in tantā paupertāte dēcessit, ut quī efferrētur vix relīquerit. Quō factum est ut fīliae ēius pūblicē alerentur et dē commūnī aerāriō dōtibus datīs collocārentur. Dēcessit autem ferē post annum quārtum quam Themistoclēs Athēnīs erat expulsus.

II. CĪMŌN

I. Cīmōn, Miltiadis fīlius, Athēniēnsis, dūrō admodum initiō ūsus est adulēscentiae; nam cum pater ēius lītem aestimātam populō solvere nōn potuisset ob eamque causam in vinclīs pūblicīs dēcessisset, Cīmōn eādem custōdiā tenēbātur neque lēgibus Athēniēnsium ēmittī poterat, nisi pecūniam, quā pater multātus erat, solvisset. Habēbat autem in mātrimōniō sorōrem germānam suam, nōmine Elpinīcēn, nōn magis amōre quam mōre ductus; namque Athēniēnsibus licet eōdem patre nātās uxōrēs dūcere. Hūius coniugiī cupidus Calliās quīdam, nōn tam generōsus quam pecūniōsus, quī māgnās pecūniās ex metallīs fēcerat, ēgit cum Cīmōne ut eam sibi uxōrem daret: id sī impetrāsset, sē prō illō pecūniam solūtūrum. Is cum tālem condiciōnem āspernārētur, Elpinīcē negāvit sē passūram Miltiadis prōgeniem in vinclīs pūblicīs interīre, quoniam prohibēre posset, sēque Calliae nūptūram, sī ea quae pollicērētur praestitisset.

II. Tālī modō cūstōdiā līberātus Cīmōn celeriter ad prīncipātum pervēnit. Habēbat enim satis ēloquentiae, summam līberālitātem, māgnam prūdentiam cum iūris cīvīlis tum reī mīlitāris, quod cum patre ā puerō in exercitibus fuerat versātus. Itaque hīc et populum urbānum in suā tenuit potestāte et apud exercitum plūrimum valuit auctōritāte.

Prīmum imperātor apud flūmen Strȳmona māgnās cōpiās Thraecum fugāvit, oppidum Amphipolim cōnstituit eōque decem mīlia Athēniēnsium in colōniam mīsit. Īdem iterum imperātor apud Mycalēn Cypriōrum et Phoenīcum ducentārum nāvium classem dēvi tam cēpit eōdemque diē parī fortūnā in terrā ūsus est. Namque hostium nāvibus captīs statim ex classe cōpiās suās ēdūxit barbarōrumque māximam vim ūnō concursū prōstrāvit. Quā victōriā māgnā praedā potītus cum domum reverterētur, quod iam nōnnūllae īnsulae propter acerbitātem imperiī dēfēcerant, bene animātās cōnfīrmāvit, aliēnātās ad officium redīre coēgit. Scȳrum, quam eō tempore Dolopes incolēbant, quod contumāciūs sē gesserant, vacuefēcit, possessōrēs veterēs urbe īnsulāque ēiēcit, agrōs cīvibus dīvīsit. Thasiōs opulentiā frētōs suō adventū frēgit. Hīs ex manubiīs arx Athēnārum, quā ad merīdiem vergit, est ōrnāta.

III. Quibus rēbus cum ūnus in cīvitāte māximē flōrēret, incidit in eandem invidiam quam pater suus cēterīque Athēniēnsium prīncipēs; nam testārum suffrāgiīs decem annōrum exsiliō multātus est. Cūius factī celerius Athēniēnsēs quam ipsum paenituit; nam cum ille animō fortī invidiae ingrātōrum cīvium cessisset bellumque Lacedaemoniī Athēniēnsibus indīxissent, cōnfestim nōtae ēius virtūtis dēsīderium cōnsecūtum est. Itaque post annum quīntum quam expulsus erat, in patriam revocātus est. Ille, quod hospitiō Lacedaemoniōrum ūtēbātur, satius exīstimāns Graeciae cīvitātēs dē contrōversiīs suīs inter sē iūre disceptāre quam armīs contendere, Lacedaemonem suā sponte est profectus pācemque inter duās potentissimās cīvitātēs conciliāvit. Post, neque ita multō, Cyprum cum ducentīs

nāvibus imperātor missus, cum ēius māiōrem partem īnsulae dēvīcisset, in morbum implicitus in oppūgnandō oppidō Citiō est mortuus.

IV. Hunc Athēniēnsēs nōn sōlum in bellō, sed etiam in pāce diū dēsīderāvērunt. Fuit enim tantā līberālitāte, cum complūribus locīs praedia hortōsque habēret, ut numquam in eīs cūstōdem posuerit frūctūs servandī grātiā, nē quis impedīrētur quōminus eīs rēbus, quibus quisque vellet, fruerētur. Semper eum pedisequī cum nummīs sunt secūtī, ut, sī quis opis ēius indigēret, habēret quod statim daret, nē differendō vidērētur negāre. Saepe, cum aliquem offēnsum fortūnae vidēret minus bene vestītum, suum amīculum dedit. Cottīdiē sīc cēna eī coquēbātur, ut, quōs invocātōs vīdisset in forō, omnēs ad sē vocāret, quod facere nūllō diē praetermittēbat. Nūllī fidēs ēius, nūllī opera, nūllī rēs familiāris dēfuit; multōs locuplētāvit; complūrēs pauperēs mortuōs, quī unde efferrentur nōn relīquissent, suō sūmptū extulit. Sīc sē gerendō minimē est mīrandum, sī et vīta ēius fuit sēcūra et mors acerba.

III. CHABRIĀS

I. Chabriās Athēniēnsis. Hīc quoque in summīs habitus est ducibus rēsque multās memoriā dignās gessit. Sed ex eīs ēlūcet māximē inventum ēius in proeliō quod apud Thēbās fēcit, cum Boeōtīs subsidiō vēnisset. Namque in eō victōriā fīdente summō duce Agēsilāō, fugātīs iam ab eō conductīciīs catervīs, reliquam phalangem locō vetuit cēdere obnīxōque genū scūtō, prōiectā hastā impetum excipere hostium docuit. Id novum Agēsilāus contuēns prōgredī nōn est ausus suōsque iam incurrentēs tubā revocāvit. Hōc ūsque eō tōtā Graeciā fāmā celebrātum est, ut illō statū Chabriās sibi statuam fierī voluerit, quae pūblicē eī ab Athēniēnsibus in forō cōnstitūta est. Ex quō factum est ut posteā āthlētae cēterīque artificēs eīs statibus in statuīs pōnendīs ūterentur, quibus victōriam essent adeptī.

II. Chabriās autem multa in Eurōpā bella administrāvit, cum dux Athēniēnsium esset; in Aegyptō suā sponte gessit. Nam Nectenebin adiūtum profectus rēgnum eī cōnstituit. Fēcit idem Cyprī, sed pūblicē ab Athēniēnsibus Euagorae adiūtor datus, neque prius inde discessit quam tōtam īnsulam bellō dēvinceret; quā ex rē Athēniēnsēs māgnam glōriam sunt adeptī. Interim bellum inter Aegyptiōs et Persās cōnflātum est. Athēniēnsēs cum Artaxerxe societātem habēbant, Lacedaemoniī cum Aegyptiīs, ā quibus māgnās prae-

dās Agēsilāus, rēx eōrum, faciēbat. Id intuēns Chabriās, cum in rē nūllā Agēsilāō cēderet, suā sponte eōs adiūtum profectus Aegyptiae classī praefuit, pedestribus cōpiīs Agēsilāus.

III. Tum praefectī rēgis Persae lēgātōs mīsērunt Athēnās questum, quod Chabriās adversum rēgem bellum gereret cum Aegyptiīs. Athēniēnsēs diem certam Chabriae praestituērunt, quam ante domum nisi redīsset, capitis sē illum damnātūrōs dēnūntiārunt. Hōc ille nūntiō Athēnās rediit, neque ibi diūtius est morātus quam fuit necesse. Nōn enim libenter erat ante oculōs suōrum cīvium, quod et vīvēbat lautē et indulgēbat sibi līberālius quam ut invidiam vulgī posset effugere. Est enim hōc commūne vitium māgnīs līberīsque cīvitātibus, ut invidia glōriae comes sit et libenter dē eīs dētrahant quōs ēminēre videant altius, neque animō aequō pauperēs aliēnam opulentiam intueantur. Itaque Chabriās, quoad eī licēbat, plūrimum aberat. Neque vērō sōlus ille aberat Athēnīs libenter, sed omnēs ferē prīncipēs fēcērunt idem, quod tantum sē ab invidiā putābant āfutūrōs, quantum ā cōnspectū suōrum recesserint. Itaque Conōn plūrimum Cyprī vīxit, Īphicratēs in Thraeciā, Tīmotheus Lesbī, Charēs Sīgēī, dissimilis quidem Charēs hōrum et factīs et mōribus, sed tamen Athēnīs et honōrātus et potēns.

IV. Chabriās autem periit bellō sociālī tālī modō. Oppūgnābant Athēniēnsēs Chīum. Erat in classe Chabriās prīvātus, sed omnēs quī in magistrātū erant auctōritāte anteībat, eumque magis mīlitēs quam quī praeerant suspiciēbant. Quae rēs eī mātūrāvit mortem. Nam dum prīmus studet portum intrāre gubernātōremque iubet eō dīrigere nāvem, ipse sibi perniciēī fuit;

cum enim eō penetrāsset, cēterae nōn sunt secūtae. Quō factō circumfūsus hostium concursū cum fortissimē pūgnāret, nāvis rōstrō percussa coepit sīdere. Hinc refugere cum posset, sī sē in mare dēiēcisset, quod suberat classis Athēniēnsium quae exciperet natantēs, perīre māluit quam armīs abiectīs nāvem relinquere in quā fuerat vectus. Id cēterī facere nōluērunt, quī nandō in tūtum pervēnērunt. At ille, praestāre honestam mortem exīstimāns turpī vītae, comminus pūgnāns tēlīs hostium interfectus est.

IV. ĪPHICRATĒS

I. Īphicratēs Athēniēnsis nōn tam māgnitūdine rērum gestārum quam disciplīnā mīlitārī nōbilitātus est. Fuit enim tālis dux, ut nōn sōlum aetātis suae cum prīmīs comparārētur, sed nē dē māiōribus nātū quidem quisquam antepōnerētur. Multum vērō in bellō est versātus, saepe exercitibus praefuit, nūsquam culpā male rem gessit, semper cōnsiliō vīcit tantumque eō valuit, ut multa in rē mīlitārī partim nova attulerit, partim meliōra fēcerit. Namque ille pedestria arma mūtāvit. Cum ante illum imperātōrem māximīs clipeīs, brevibus hastīs, minūtīs gladiīs ūterentur, ille ē contrāriō peltam prō parmā fēcit—ā quō posteā peltastae peditēs appellābantur—ut ad mōtūs concursūsque essent leviōrēs, hastae modum duplicāvit, gladiōs longiōrēs fēcit. Īdem genus lōrīcārum novum īnstituit et prō sertīs atque aēneīs linteās dedit. Quō factō expedītiōrēs mīlitēs reddidit; nam pondere dētrāctō, quod aequē corpus tegeret et leve esset cūrāvit.

II. Bellum cum Thraecibus gessit, Seuthem, socium Athēniēnsium, in rēgnum restituit. Apud Corinthum tantā sevēritāte exercituī praefuit, ut nūllae umquam in Graeciā neque exercitātiōrēs cōpiae neque magis dictō audientēs fuerint ducī, in eamque cōnsuētūdinem addūxit ut, cum proeliī sīgnum ab imperātōre esset datum, sine ducis operā sīc ōrdinātae cōnsisterent, ut singulī ā perītissimō imperātōre dispositī vidērentur.

Hōc exercitū moram Lacedaemoniōrum interfēcit, quod māximē tōtā celebrātum est Graeciā. Iterum eōdem bellō omnēs cōpiās eōrum fugāvit, quō factō māgnam adeptus est glōriam. Cum Artaxerxēs Aegyptiō rēgī bellum īnferre voluit, Iphicratēn ab Athēniēnsibus ducem petīvit, quem praeficeret exercituī conductīciō, cūius numerus duodecim mīlium fuit. Quem quidem sīc omnī disciplīnā mīlitārī ērudīvit, ut quem ad modum quondam Fabiānī mīlitēs Rōmae, sīc Īphicratēnsēs apud Graecōs in summā laude fuerint.

Īdem subsidiō Lacedaemoniīs profectus Epamīnōndae retardāvit impetūs; nam nisi ēius adventus appropinquāsset, nōn prius Thēbānī Spartā abscessissent, quam captam incendiō dēlēssent.

III. Fuit autem et animō māgnō et corpore imperātōriāque fōrmā, ut ipsō aspectū cuivīs iniceret admīrātiōnem suī, sed in labōre nimis remissus parumque patiēns, ut Theopompus memoriae prōdidit, bonus vērō cīvis fidēque māgnā. Quod cum in aliīs rēbus dēclārāvit, tum māximē in Amyntae Macedonis līberīs tuendīs. Namque Eurydicē, māter Perdiccae et Philippī, cum hīs duōbus puerīs Amyntā mortuō ad Īphicratēn cōnfūgit ēiusque opibus dēfēnsa est. Vīxit ad senectūtem plācātīs in sē suōrum cīvium animīs. Causam capitis semel dīxit, bellō sociālī, simul cum Tīmotheō, eōque iūdiciō est absolūtus.

Menesthea fīlium relīquit ex Thraessā nātum, Cotī rēgis fīliā. Is cum interrogārētur, utrum plūris, patrem mātremne, faceret, "Mātrem," inquit. Id cum omnibus mīrum vidērētur, at ille "Meritō," inquit, "faciō; nam pater, quantum in sē fuit, Thraecem mē genuit, contrā ea māter Athēniēnsem."

THEMISTOCLES.
From the bust in the Berlin Museum.

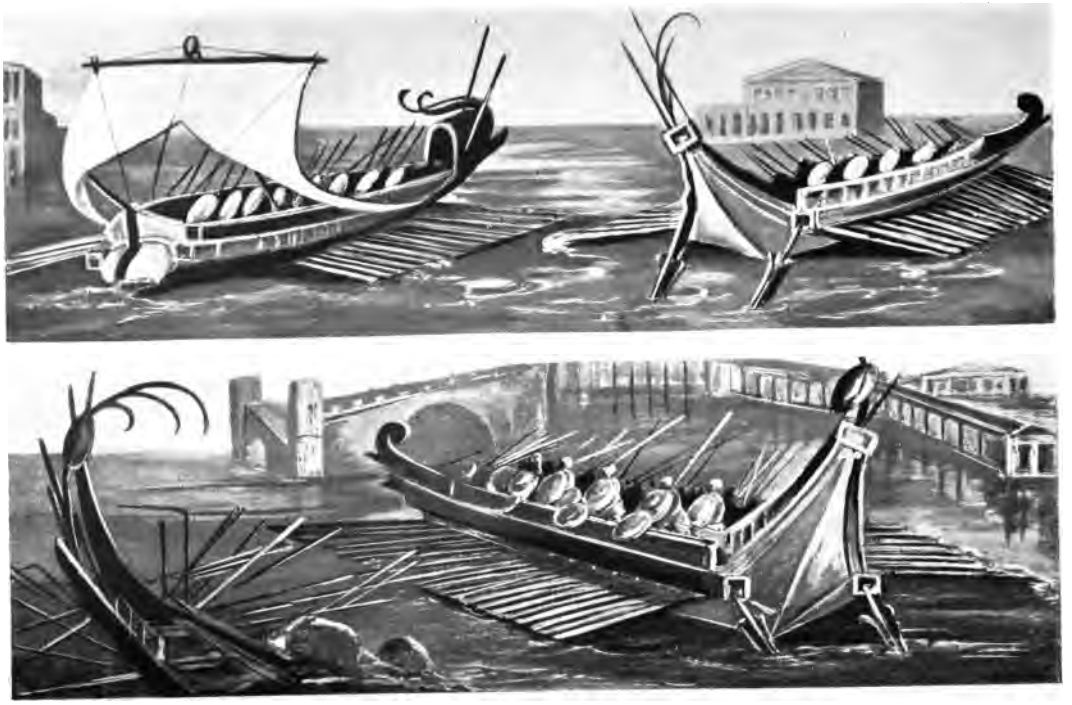
V. THEMISTOCLĒS

I. Themistoclēs, Neoclī fīlius, Athēniēnsis. Hūius vitia ineuntis adulēscentiae māgnīs sunt ēmendāta virtūtibus, adeō ut anteferātur huic nēmō, paucī parēs putentur. Sed ab initiō est ōrdiendus. Pater ēius Neoclēs generōsus fuit. Is uxōrem Acarnānam cīvem dūxit, ex quā nātus est Themistoclēs. Quī cum minus esset probātus parentibus, quod et līberius vīvēbat et rem familiārem neglegēbat, ā patre exhērēdātus est. Quae contumēlia nōn frēgit eum, sed ērēxit; nam cum iūdicāsset sine summā industriā nōn posse eam exstinguī, tōtum sē dēdidit reī pūblicae, dīligentius amīcīs fāmaeque serviēns. Multum in iūdiciīs prīvātīs versābātur, saepe in cōntiōnem populī prōdībat; nūlla rēs māior sine eō gerēbātur; celeriter quae opus erant reperiēbat, facile eadem ōrātiōne explicābat, neque minus in rēbus gerendīs prōmptus quam excōgitandīs erat, quod et dē īnstantibus, ut ait Thūcȳdidēs, vērissimē iūdicābat et dē futūrīs callidissimē coniciēbat. Quō factum est ut brevī tempore illūstrārētur.

II. Prīmus autem gradus fuit capessendae reī pūblicae bellō Corcȳraeō; ad quod gerendum praetor ā populō factus nōn sōlum praesentī bellō, sed etiam reliquō tempore ferōciōrem reddidit cīvitātem. Nam cum pecūnia pūblica, quae ex metallīs redībat, largītiōne magistrātuum quotannīs interīret, ille persuāsit populō ut

eā pecūniā classis centum nāvium aedificārētur. Quā celeriter effectā prīmum Corcȳraeōs frēgit, deinde maritimōs praedōnēs cōnsectandō mare tūtum reddidit. In quō cum dīvitiīs ōrnāvit, tum etiam perītissimōs bellī nāvālis fēcit Athēniēnsēs. Id quantae salūtī fuerit ūniversae Graeciae, bellō cōgnitum est Persicō. Nam cum Xerxēs et marī et terrā bellum ūniversae īnferret Eurōpae, cum tantīs cōpiīs eam invāsit, quantās neque ante nec posteā habuit quisquam: hūius enim classis mīlle et ducentārum nāvium longārum fuit, quam duo mīlia onerāriārum sequēbantur; terrestris autem exercitus septingenta peditum, equitum quadringenta mīlia fuērunt. Cūius dē adventū cum fāma in Graeciam esset perlāta et māximē Athēniēnsēs petī dīcerentur propter pūgnam Marathōniam, mīsērunt Delphōs cōnsultum, quidnam facerent dē rēbus suīs. Dēlīberantibus Pȳthia respondit, ut moenibus līgneīs sē mūnīrent. Id respōnsum quō valēret cum intellegeret nēmō, Themistoclēs persuāsit cōnsilium esse Apollinis, ut in nāvēs sē suaque cōnferrent; eum enim ā deō sīgnificārī mūrum līgneum. Tālī cōnsiliō probātō addunt ad superiōrēs totidem nāvēs trirēmēs suaque omnia quae movērī poterant partim Salamīna, partim Troezēna dēportant; arcem sacerdōtibus paucīsque māiōribus nātū ad sacra prōcūranda trādunt, reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

III. Hūius cōnsilium plērīsque cīvitātibus displicēbat et in terrā dīmicārī magis placēbat. Itaque missī sunt dēlēctī cum Leōnidā, Lacedaemoniōrum rēge, quī Thermopylās occupārent longiusque barbarōs prōgredī nōn paterentur. Iī vim hostium nōn sustinuērunt eōque locō omnēs interiērunt. At classis commūnis Graeciae trecentārum nāvium, in quā ducentae erant



A NAVAL BATTLE.

Athēniēnsium, prīmum apud Artemīsium inter Euboeam continentemque terram cum classiāriīs rēgiīs cōnflīxit. Angustiās enim Themistoclēs quaerēbat, nē multitūdine circumīrētur. Hinc etsī parī proeliō discesserant, tamen eōdem locō nōn sunt ausī manēre, quod erat perīculum nē, sī pars nāvium adversāriōrum Euboeam superāsset, ancipitī premerentur perīculō. Quō factum est ut ab Artemīsiō discēderent et exadversum Athēnās apud Salamīna classem suam cōnstituerent.

IV. At Xerxēs Thermopylīs expūgnātīs prōtinus accessit astu idque nūllīs dēfendentibus, interfectīs sacerdōtibus quōs in arce invēnerat, incendiō dēlēvit. Cūius flammā perterritī classiāriī cum manēre nōn audērent et plūrimī hortārentur ut domōs suās discēderent moenibusque sē dēfenderent, Themistoclēs ūnus restitit et ūniversōs parēs esse posse āiēbat, dispersōs testābātur peritūrōs, idque Eurybiadī, rēgī Lacedaemoniōrum, quī tum summae imperiī praeerat, fore affīrmābat. Quem cum minus quam vellet movēret, noctū dē servīs suīs quem habuit fidēlissimum ad rēgem mīsit, ut eī nūntiāret suīs verbīs adversāriōs ēius in fugā esse; quī sī discessissent, māiōre cum labōre et longinquiōre tempore bellum cōnfectūrum, cum singulōs cōnsectārī cōgerētur; quōs sī statim aggrederētur, brevī ūniversōs oppressūrum. Hōc eō valēbat, ut ingrātiīs ad dēpūgnandum omnēs cōgerentur. Hāc rē audītā barbarus, nihil dolī subesse crēdēns, postrīdiē aliēnissimō sibi locō, contrā opportūnissimō hostibus, adeō angustō marī cōnflīxit, ut ēius multitūdō nāvium explicārī nōn potuerit. Victus ergō est magis etiam cōnsiliō Themistoclī quam armīs Graeciae.

V. Hīc etsī male rem gesserat, tamen tantās habēbat

reliquiās cōpiārum, ut etiam tum eīs opprimere posset hostēs. Iterum ab eōdem gradū dēpulsus est. Nam Themistoclēs, verēns nē bellāre persevērāret, certiōrem eum fēcit id agī, ut pōns, quem ille in Hellēspontō fēcerat, dissolverētur ac reditū in Asiam exclūderētur, idque eī persuāsit. Itaque quā sex mēnsibus iter fēcerat, eādem minus diēbus trīgintā in Asiam reversus est sēque ā Themistocle nōn superātum, sed cōnservātum iūdicāvit. Sīc ūnīus virī prūdentiā Graecia līberāta est Eurōpaeque succubuit Asia. Haec altera victōria, quae cum Marathōniō possit comparārī tropaeō. Nam parī modō apud Salamīna parvō numerō nāvium māxima post hominum memoriam classis est dēvicta.

VI. Māgnus hōc bellō Themistoclēs fuit neque minor in pāce. Cum enim Phalēricō portū neque māgnō neque bonō Athēniēnsēs ūterentur, hūius cōnsiliō triplex Pīraeī portus cōnstitūtus est eīsque moenibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitāte aequiperāret, ūtilitāte superāret. Īdem mūrōs Athēniēnsium restituit praecipuō suō perīculō. Namque Lacedaemoniī causam idōneam nactī propter barbarōrum excursiōnēs quā negārent oportēre extrā Peloponnēsum ūllam urbem mūrōs habēre, nē essent loca mūnīta quae hostēs possiderent, Athēniēnsēs aedificantēs prohibēre sunt cōnātī. Hōc longē aliō spectābat atque vidērī volēbant. Athēniēnsēs enim duābus victōriīs, Marathōniā et Salamīniā, tantam glōriam apud omnēs gentēs erant cōnsecūtī, ut intellegerent Lacedaemoniī dē prīncipātū sibi cum eīs certāmen fore. Quārē eōs quam īnfīrmissimōs esse volēbant. Postquam autem audiērunt mūrōs struī, lēgātōs Athēnās mīsērunt, quī id fierī vetārent. Hīs praesentibus dēsiērunt ac sē dē eā rē lēgātōs ad eōs

missūrōs dīxērunt. Hanc lēgātiōnem susceptit Themistoclēs et sōlus prīmō profectus est; reliquī lēgātī ut tum exīrent, cum satis altī tuendō mūrī exstructī vidērentur, praecēpit; interim omnēs, servī atque līberī, opus facerent neque ūllī locō parcerent, sīve sacer sīve prīvātus esset sīve pūblicus, et undique quod idōneum ad mūniendum putārent congererent. Quō factum est ut Athēniēnsium mūrī ex sacellīs sepulcrīsque cōnstārent.

VII. Themistoclēs autem, ut Lacedaemonem vēnit, adīre ad magistrātūs nōluit et dedit operam ut quam longissimē tempus dūceret, causam interpōnēns sē collēgās exspectāre. Cum Lacedaemoniī quererentur opus nihilō minus fierī eumque in eā rē cōnārī fallere, interim reliquī lēgātī sunt cōnsecūtī. Ā quibus cum audīsset nōn multum superesse mūnītiōnis, ad ephorōs Lacedaemoniōrum accessit, penes quōs summum erat imperium, atque apud eōs contendit falsa eīs esse dēlāta; quārē aequum esse illōs virōs bonōs nōbilēsque mittere quibus fidēs habērētur, quī rem explōrārent; intereā sē obsidem retinērent. Gestus est eī mōs, trēsque lēgātī fūnctī summīs honōribus Athēnās missī sunt. Cum hīs collēgās suōs Themistoclēs iussit proficīscī eīsque praedīxit, ut nē prius Lacedaemoniōrum lēgātōs dīmitterent quam ipse esset remissus.

Hōs postquam Athēnās pervēnisse ratus est, ad magistrātūs senātumque Lacedaemoniōrum adiit et apud eōs līberrimē professus est: Athēniēnsēs suō cōnsiliō, quod commūnī iūre gentium facere possent, deōs pūblicōs suōsque patriōs ac Penātēs, quō facilius ab hoste possent dēfendere, mūrīs saepsisse neque in eō quod inūtile esset Graeciae fēcisse. Nam illōrum urbem ut prōpūgnāculum oppositum esse barbarīs, apud quam

iam bis cōpiās rēgiās fēcisse naufragium. Lacedaemoniōs autem male et iniūstē facere, quī id potius intuērentur, quod ipsōrum dominātiōnī quam quod ūniversae Graeciae ūtile esset. Quārē, sī suōs lēgātōs recipere vellent, quōs Athēnās mīserant, sē remitterent, cum aliter illōs numquam in patriam essent receptūrī.

VIII. Tamen nōn effūgit cīvium suōrum invidiam. Namque ob eundem timōrem, quō damnātus erat Miltiadēs, testulārum suffrāgiīs ē cīvitāte ēiectus Argōs habitātum concessit. Hīc cum propter multās virtūtēs māgnā cum dīgnitāte vīveret, Lacedaemoniī, lēgātōs Athēnās mīsērunt, quī eum absentem accūsārent, quod societātem cum rēge Persē ad Graeciam opprimendam fēcisset. Hōc crīmine absēns damnātus est.

Id ut audīvit, quod nōn satis tūtum sē Argīs vidēbat, Corcȳram dēmigrāvit. Ibi cum prīncipēs animadvertisset timēre nē propter sē bellum eīs Lacedaemoniī et Athēniēnsēs indīcerent, ad Admētum, Molossum rēgem, cum quō eī hospitium nōn erat, cōnfūgit. Hūc cum vēnisset et in praesentiā rēx abesset, quō māiōre religiōne sē receptum tuērētur, fīlium ēius parvulum arripuit et cum eō sē in sacrārium quod summā colēbātur caerimōniā coniēcit. Inde nōn prius ēgressus est quam rēx eum datā dextrā in fidem reciperet, quam praestitit. Nam cum ab Athēniēnsibus et Lacedaemoniīs exposcerētur pūblicē, supplicem nōn prōdidit monuitque ut cōnsuleret sibi; difficile enim esse in tam propinquō locō tūtō eum versārī. Itaque Pydnam eum dēdūcī iussit et quod satis esset praesidiī dedit. Hīc in nāvem omnibus īgnōtus nautīs ēscendit. Quae cum tempestāte māximā Naxum ferrētur, ubi tum Athēniēnsium erat exercitus, sēnsit Themistoclēs, sī eō per-

vēnisset, sibi esse pereundum. Hāc necessitāte coāctus dominō nāvis quis sit aperit, multa pollicēns, sī sē cōnservāsset. At ille clārissimī virī captus misericordiā diem noctemque procul ab īnsulā in salō nāvem tenuit in ancorīs neque quemquam ex eā exīre passus est. Inde Ephesum pervēnit ibique Themistoclēn expōnit. Cui ille prō meritīs posteā grātiam rettulit.

IX. Sciō plērōsque ita scrīpsisse, Themistoclēn Xerxē rēgnante in Asiam trānsīsse. Sed ego potissimum Thūcȳdidī crēdō, quod et aetāte proximus dē eīs, quī illōrum temporum historiam relīquērunt, et ēiusdem cīvitātis fuit. Is autem ait ad Artaxerxēn eum vēnisse atque hīs verbīs epistulam mīsisse: "Themistoclēs vēnī ad tē, quī plūrima mala omnium Grāiōrum in domum tuam intulī, quam diū mihi necesse fuit adversum patrem tuum bellāre patriamque meam dēfendere. Īdem multō plūra bona fēcī, postquam in tūtō ipse et ille in perīculō esse coepit; nam cum in Asiam revertī vellet, proeliō apud Salamīna factō, litterīs eum certiōrem fēcī id agī ut pōns, quem in Hellēspontō fēcerat, dissolverētur atque ab hostibus circumīrētur; quō nūntiō ille perīculō est līberātus. Nunc autem cōnfugī ad tē exagitātus ā cūnctā Graeciā, tuam petēns amīcitiam; quam sī erō adeptus, nōn minus mē bonum amīcum habēbis, quam fortem inimīcum ille expertus est. Tē autem rogō, ut dē eīs rēbus, quās tēcum colloquī volō, annuum mihi tempus dēs eōque trānsāctō ad tē venīre patiāris."

X. Hūius rēx animī māgnitūdinem admīrāns cupiēnsque tālem virum sibi conciliārī veniam dedit. Ille omne illud tempus litterīs sermōnīque Persārum dedit; quibus adeō ērudītus est, ut multō commodius dīcātur

apud rēgem verba fēcisse, quam iī poterant quī in Perside erant nātī. Hīc cum multa rēgī esset pollicitus grātissimumque illud, sī suīs ūtī cōnsiliīs vellet, illum Graeciam bellō oppressūrum, māgnīs mūneribus ab Artaxerxē dōnātus in Asiam rediit domiciliumque Magnēsiae sibi cōnstituit. Namque hanc urbem eī rēx dōnārat, hīs quidem verbīs, quae eī pānem praebēret—ex quā regiōne quīnquāgēna talenta quotannīs redībant—Lampsacum autem, unde vīnum sūmeret, Myūnta, ex quā obsōnium habēret.

Hūius ad nostram memoriam monumenta mānsērunt duo; sepulcrum prope oppidum, in quō est sepultus, statua in forō Magnēsiae. Dē cūius morte multimodīs apud plērōsque scrīptum est, sed nōs eundem potissimum Thūcȳdidem auctōrem probāmus, quī illum ait Magnēsiae morbō mortuum neque negat fuisse fāmam, venēnum suā sponte sūmpsisse, cum sē quae rēgī dē Graeciā opprimendā pollicitus esset praestāre posse dēspērāret. Īdem ossa ēius clam in Atticā ab amīcīs sepulta, quoniam lēgibus nōn concēderētur, quod prōditiōnis esset damnātus, memoriae prōdidit.

VI. MILTIADĒS

I. Miltiadēs, Cīmōnis fīlius, Athēniēnsis, cum et antīquitāte generis et glōriā māiōrum et suā modestiā ūnus omnium māximē flōrēret eāque esset aetāte ut nōn iam sōlum dē eō bene spērāre, sed etiam cōnfīdere cīvēs possent suī tālem eum futūrum quālem cōgnitum iūdicārunt, accidit ut Athēniēnsēs Chersonēsum colōnōs vellent mittere. Cūius generis cum māgnus numerus esset et multī ēius dēmigrātiōnis peterent societātem, ex eīs dēlēctī Delphōs dēlīberātum missī sunt, quō potissimum duce ūterentur. Namque tum Thraecēs eās regiōnēs tenēbant, cum quibus armīs erat dīmicandum. Hīs cōnsulentibus nōmināti̇m Pȳthia praecēpit, ut Miltiadem imperātōrem sibi sūmerent; id sī fēcissent, incepta prospera futūra. Hōc ōrāculī respōnsō Miltiadēs cum dēlēctā manū classe Chersonēsum profectus cum accessisset Lēmnum et incolās ēius īnsulae sub potestātem redigere vellet Athēniēnsium, idque ut Lēmniī suā sponte facerent postulāsset, illī irrīdentēs respondērunt tum id sē factūrōs, cum ille domō nāvibus profectus ventō aquilōne vēnisset Lēmnum. Hīc enim ventus ab septentriōnibus oriēns adversum tenet Athēnīs proficīscentibus. Miltiadēs morandī tempus nōn habēns cursum dīrēxit quō tendēbat, pervēnitque Chersonēsum.

II. Ibi brevī tempore barbarōrum cōpiīs disiectīs, tōtā regiōne quam petierat potītus, loca castellīs idōnea

commūniit, multitūdinem quam sēcum dūxerat in agrīs collocāvit crēbrīsque excursiōnibus locuplētāvit. Neque minus in eā rē prūdentiā quam fēlīcitāte adiūtus est. Nam cum virtūte mīlitum dēvīcisset hostium exercitūs, summā aequitāte rēs cōnstituit atque ipse ibīdem manēre dēcrēvit. Erat enim inter eōs dignitāte rēgiā, quamquam carēbat nōmine, neque id magis imperiō quam iūstitiā cōnsecūtus; neque eō sētius Athēniēnsibus, ā quibus erat profectus, officia praestābat. Quibus rēbus fīēbat ut nōn minus eōrum voluntāte perpetuum imperium obtinēret quī mīserant, quam illōrum cum quibus erat profectus. Chersonēsō tālī modō cōnstitūtā Lēmnum revertitur et ex pactō postulat ut sibi urbem trādant—illī enim dīxerant, cum ventō boreā domō profectus eō pervēnisset, sēsē dēditūrōs—sē enim domum Chersonēsī habēre. Cārēs, quī tum Lēmnum incolēbant, etsī praeter opīniōnem rēs ceciderat, tamen nōn dictō, sed secundā fortūnā adversāriōrum captī resistere ausī nōn sunt atque ex īnsulā dēmigrārunt. Parī fēlīcitāte cēterās īnsulās, quae Cȳclades nōminantur, sub Athēniēnsium redēgit potestātem.

III. Eīsdem temporibus Persārum rēx Dārēus ex Asiā in Eurōpam exercitū trāiectō Scythīs bellum īnferre dēcrēvit. Pontem fēcit in Histrō flūmine, quā cōpiās trādūceret. Ēius pontis, dum ipse abesset, cūstōdēs relīquit prīncipēs quōs sēcum ex Iōniā et Aeolide dūxerat; quibus singulārum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sīc enim facillimē putāvit sē Graecā linguā loquentēs quī Asiam incolerent sub suā retentūrum potestāte, sī amīcīs suīs oppida tuenda trādidisset; quibus sē oppressō nūlla spēs salūtis relinquerētur. In hōc fuit tum numerō Miltiadēs. Hīc cum crēbrī afferrent

nūntiī male rem gerere Dārēum premīque ā Scythīs, hortātus est pontis cūstōdēs nē ā fortūnā datam occāsiōnem līberandae Graeciae dīmitterent. Nam sī cum eīs cōpiīs, quās sēcum trānsportārat, interīsset Dārēus, nōn sōlum Eurōpam fore tūtam, sed etiam eōs quī Asiam incolerent Graecī genere līberōs ā Persārum futūrōs dominātiōne et perīculō. Id facile efficī posse; ponte enim rescissō rēgem vel hostium ferrō vel inopiā paucīs diēbus interitūrum. Ad hōc cōnsilium cum plērīque accēderent, Histiaeus Mīlēsius nē rēs cōnficerētur obstitit, dīcēns nōn idem ipsīs, quī summās imperiī tenērent, expedīre et multitūdinī, quod Dārēī rēgnō ipsōrum nīterētur dominātiō; quō exstīnctō ipsōs potestāte expulsōs cīvibus suīs poenās datūrōs. Itaque adeō sē abhorrēre ā cēterōrum cōnsiliō, ut nihil putet ipsīs ūtilius quam cōnfīrmārī rēgnum Persārum. Hūius cum sententiam plūrimī essent secūtī, Miltiadēs, nōn dubitāns tam multīs cōnsciīs ad rēgis aurēs cōnsilia sua perventūra, Chersonēsum relīquit ac rūrsus Athēnās dēmigrāvit. Cūius ratiō etsī nōn valuit, tamen māgnō opere est laudanda, cum amīcior omnium lībertātī quam suae fuerit dominātiōnī.

IV. Dārēus autem, cum ex Eurōpā in Asiam redīsset, hortantibus amīcīs ut Graeciam redigeret in suam potestātem, classem quīngentārum nāvium comparāvit eīque Dātim praefēcit et Artaphernem eīsque ducenta peditum, decem equitum mīlia dedit, causam interserēns sē hostem esse Athēniēnsibus, quod eōrum auxiliō Iōnes Sardīs expūgnāssent suaque praesidia interfēcissent. Illī praefectī rēgiī classe ad Euboeam appulsā celeriter Eretriam cēpērunt omnēsque ēius gentis cīvēs abreptōs in Asiam ad rēgem mīsērunt. Inde ad Atti-

cam accessērunt ac suās cōpiās in campum Marathōna dēdūxērunt; is abest ab oppidō circiter mīlia passuum decem.

Hōc tumultū Athēniēnsēs tam propinquō tamque māgnō permōtī auxilium nūsquam nisi ā Lacedaemoniīs petīvērunt Phīdippumque, cursōrem ēius generis, quī hēmerodromoe vocantur, Lacedaemonem mīsērunt, ut nūntiāret quam celerrimō opus esse auxiliō. Domī autem creant decem praetōrēs, quī exercituī praeessent, in eīs Miltiadem; inter quōs māgna fuit contentiō, utrum moenibus sē dēfenderent an obviam īrent hostibus aciēque dēcernerent. Ūnus Miltiadēs māximē nītēbātur ut prīmō quōque tempore castra fierent; id sī factum esset, et cīvibus animum accessūrum, cum vidērent dē eōrum virtūte nōn dēspērārī, et hostēs eādem rē fore tardiōrēs, sī animadverterent audērī adversus sē tam exiguīs cōpiīs dīmicārī.

V. Hōc in tempore nūlla cīvitās Athēniēnsibus auxiliō fuit praeter Plataeēnsēs; ea mīlle mīsit mīlitum. Itaque hōrum adventū decem mīlia armātōrum complēta sunt, quae manus mīrābilī flagrābat pūgnandī cupiditāte; quō factum est ut plūs quam collēgae Miltiadēs valēret. Ēius ergō auctōritāte impulsī Athēniēnsēs cōpiās ex urbe ēdūxērunt locōque idōneō castra fēcērunt. Dein posterō diē sub montis rādīcibus aciē regiōne īnstrūctā nōn apertissimā—namque arborēs multīs locīs erant rārae—proelium commīsērunt hōc cōnsiliō, ut et montium altitūdine tegerentur et arborum trāctū equitātus hostium impedīrētur, nē multitūdine clauderentur. Dātis, etsī nōn aequum locum vidēbat suīs, tamen frētus numerō cōpiārum suārum cōnflīgere cupiēbat, eōque magis quod, priusquam Lacedaemoniī subsidiō

venīrent, dīmicāre ūtile arbitrābātur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem mīlia prōdūxit proeliumque commīsit. In quō tantō plūs virtūte valuērunt Athēniēnsēs, ut decemplicem numerum hostium prōflīgārint, adeōque eōs perterruērunt, ut Persae nōn castra, sed nāvēs petierint. Quā pūgnā nihil adhūc exstitit nōbilius; nūlla enim umquam tam exigua manus tantās opēs prōstrāvit.

VI. Cūius victōriae nōn aliēnum vidētur quāle praemium Miltiadī sit tribūtum docēre, quō facilius intellegī possit eandem omnium cīvitātum esse nātūram. Ut enim populī Rōmānī honōrēs quondam fuērunt rārī et tenuēs ob eamque causam glōriōsī, nunc autem effūsī atque obsolētī, sīc ōlim apud Athēniēnsēs fuisse reperīmus. Namque huic Miltiadī, quī Athēnās tōtamque Graeciam līberārat, tālis honōs tribūtus est, in porticū quae Poecilē vocātur, cum pūgna dēpingerētur Marathōnia, ut in decem praetōrum numerō prīma ēius imāgō pōnerētur isque hortārētur mīlitēs proeliumque committeret. Īdem ille populus, posteāquam māius imperium est nactus et largītiōne magistrātuum corruptus est, trecentās statuās Dēmētriō Phalēreō dēcrēvit.

VII. Post hōc proelium classem septuāgintā nāvium Athēniēnsēs eīdem Miltiadī dedērunt, ut īnsulās quae barbarōs adiūverant bellō persequerētur. Quō in imperiō plērāsque ad officium redīre coēgit, nōnnūllās vī expūgnāvit. Ex hīs Parum īnsulam opibus ēlātam cum ōrātiōne reconciliāre nōn posset, cōpiās ē nāvibus ēdūxit, urbem operibus clausit omnīque commeātū prīvāvit; dein vīneīs ac testūdinibus cōnstitūtīs propius mūrōs accessit. Cum iam in eō esset ut oppidō potīrētur, procul in continentī lūcus, quī ex īnsulā cōnspiciēbātur,

nesciō quō cāsū nocturnō tempore incēnsus est. Cūius flamma ut ab oppidānīs et oppūgnātōribus est vīsa, utrīsque vēnit in opīniōnem sīgnum ā classiāriīs rēgiīs datum. Quō factum est ut et Pariī ā dēditiōne dēterrērentur et Miltiadēs, timēns nē classis rēgia adventāret, incēnsīs operibus quae statuerat, cum totidem nāvibus atque erat profectus Athēnās māgnā cum offēnsiōne cīvium suōrum redīret.

Accūsātus ergō est prōditiōnis, quod, cum Parum expūgnāre posset, ā rēge corruptus īnfectīs rēbus discessisset. Eō tempore aeger erat vulneribus, quae in oppūgnandō oppidō accēperat. Itaque cum ipse prō sē dīcere nōn posset, verba fēcit frāter ēius Stēsagorās.

Causā cōgnitā capitis absolūtus pecūniā multātus est, eaque līs quīnquāgintā talentīs aestimāta est, quantus in classem sūmptus factus erat. Hanc pecūniam quod solvere in praesentiā nōn poterat, in vincla pūblica coniectus est ibique diem obiit suprēmum.

VIII. Hīc etsī crīmine Pariō est accūsātus, tamen alia causa fuit damnātiōnis. Namque Athēniēnsēs propter Pīsistratī tyrannidem, quae paucīs annīs ante fuerat, nimiam cīvium suōrum potentiam extimēscēbant. Miltiadēs, multum in imperiīs magistrātibusque versātus, nōn vidēbātur posse esse prīvātus, praesertim cum cōnsuētūdine ad imperiī cupiditātem trahī vidērētur. Nam in Chersonēsō omnēs illōs quōs habitārat annōs perpetuam obtinuerat dominātiōnem tyrannusque fuerat appellātus, sed iūstus. Nōn erat enim vī cōnsecūtus, sed suōrum voluntāte, eamque potestātem bonitāte retinēbat. Omnēs autem et dīcuntur et habentur tyrannī, quī potestāte sunt perpetuā in eā cīvitāte quae lībertāte ūsa est. Sed in Miltiade erat cum summa hūmānitās

tum mīra commūnitās, ut nēmō tam humilis esset, cui nōn ad eum aditus patēret; māgna auctōritās apud omnēs cīvitātēs, nōbile nōmen, laus reī mīlitāris māxima. Haec populus respiciēns māluit illum innoxium plectī quam sē diūtius esse in timōre.

VII. ALCIBIADĒS

I. Alcibiadēs, Clīniae fīlius, Athēniēnsis. In hōc nātūra quid efficere possit vidētur experta; cōnstat enim inter omnēs, quī dē eō memoriae prōdidērunt, nihil illō fuisse excellentius vel in vitiīs vel in virtūtibus. Nātus in amplissimā cīvitāte summō genere, omnium aetātis suae multō fōrmōsissimus, dīves; ad omnēs rēs aptus cōnsiliīque plēnus—namque imperātor fuit summus et marī et terrā—disertus, ut in prīmīs dīcendō valēret, quod tanta erat commendātiō ōris atque ōrātiōnis, ut nēmō eī posset resistere; cum tempus posceret, labōriōsus, patiēns; līberālis, splendidus nōn minus in vītā quam victū; affābilis, blandus, temporibus callidissimē serviēns; īdem, simul ac sē remīserat neque causa suberat quārē animī labōrem perferret, lūxuriōsus, dissolūtus, libīdinōsus, intemperāns reperiēbātur, ut omnēs admīrārentur in ūnō homine tantam esse dissimilitūdinem tamque dīversam nātūram.

II. Ēducātus est in domō Periclī—prīvignus enim ēius fuisse dīcitur—ērudītus ā Sōcrate. Socerum habuit Hipponīcum, omnium Graecā linguā loquentium dītissimum; ut, sī ipse fingere vellet, neque plūra bona ēminīscī neque māiōra posset cōnsequī, quam vel nātūra vel fortūna tribuerat.

III. Bellō Peloponnēsiō hūius cōnsiliō atque auctōritāte Athēniēnsēs bellum Syrācūsānīs indīxērunt. Ad

PERICLES.
From the bust in the Vatican at Rome.

quod gerendum ipse dux dēlēctus est, duo praetereā collēgae datī, Nīciās et Lāmachus. Id cum apparārētur, prius quam classis exīret, accidit ut ūnā nocte omnēs Hermae, quī in oppidō erant Athēnīs, dēicerentur praeter ūnum, quī ante iānuam erat Andocidī—itaque ille posteā Mercurius Andocidī vocitātus est. Hōc cum appārēret nōn sine māgnā multōrum cōnsēnsiōne esse factum, quae nōn ad prīvātam, sed ad pūblicam rem pertinēret, māgnus multitūdinī timor est iniectus nē qua repentīna vīs in cīvitāte exsisteret, quae lībertātem opprimeret populī. Hōc māximē convenīre in Alcibiadem vidēbātur, quod et potentior et māior quam prīvātus exīstimābātur; multōs enim līberālitāte dēvinxerat, plūrēs etiam operā forēnsī suōs reddiderat. Quā rē fīēbat ut omnium oculōs, quotiēnscumque in pūblicum prōdīsset, ad sē converteret neque eī pār quisquam in cīvitāte pōnerētur. Itaque nōn sōlum spem in eō habēbant māximam, sed etiam timōrem, quod et obesse plūrimum et prōdesse poterat. Aspergēbātur etiam īnfāmiā, quod in domō suā facere mystēria dīcēbātur—quod nefās erat mōre Athēniēnsium—idque nōn ad religiōnem, sed ad coniūrātiōnem pertinēre exīstimābātur.

IV. Hōc crīmine in cōntiōne ab inimīcīs compellābātur. Sed īnstābat tempus ad bellum proficīscendī. Id ille intuēns neque īgnōrāns cīvium suōrum cōnsuētūdinem postulābat, sī quid dē sē agī vellent, potius dē praesente quaestiō habērētur, quam absēns invidiae crīmine accūsārētur. Inimīcī vērō ēius quiēscendum in praesentī, quia nocērī eī nōn posse intellegēbant, et illud tempus exspectandum dēcrēvērunt quō exīsset, ut absentem aggrederentur; itaque fēcērunt. Nam post-

quam in Siciliam eum pervēnisse crēdidērunt, absentem, quod sacra violāsset, reum fēcērunt. Quā dē rē cum eī nūntius ā magistrātū in Siciliam missus esset, ut domum ad causam dīcendam redīret, essetque in māgnā spē prōvinciae bene administrandae, nōn pārēre nōluit et in trirēmem, quae ad eum erat dēportandum missa, ascendit. Hāc Thūriōs in Ītaliam pervectus, multa sēcum reputāns dē immoderātā cīvium suōrum licentiā crūdēlitāteque ergā nōbilēs, ūtilissimum ratus impendentem ēvītāre tempestātem, clam sē ab cūstōdibus subdūxit et inde prīmum Ēlidem, dein Thēbās vēnit. Postquam autem sē capitis damnātum bonīs pūblicātīs audīvit, et, id quod numquam anteā ūsū vēnerat, Eumolpidās sacerdōtēs ā populō coāctōs ut sē dēvovērent, ēiusque dēvōtiōnis quō testātior esset memoria, exemplum in pīlā lapideā incīsum esse positum in pūblicō, Lacedaemonem dēmigrāvit. Ibi, ut ipse praedicāre cōnsuērat, nōn adversus patriam, sed inimīcōs suōs bellum gessit, quī iīdem hostēs essent cīvitātī; nam cum intellegerent sē plūrimum prōdesse posse reī pūblicae, ex eā ēiēcisse plūsque īrae suae quam ūtilitātī commūnī pāruisse. Itaque hūius cōnsiliō Lacedaemoniī cum Persē rēge amīcitiam fēcērunt, dein Decelēam in Atticā mūniērunt praesidiōque ibi perpetuō positō in obsidiōne Athēnās tenuērunt. Ēiusdem operā Iōniam ā societāte āvertērunt Athēniēnsium. Quō factō multō superiōrēs bellō esse coepērunt.

V. Neque vērō hīs rēbus tam amīcī Alcibiadī sunt factī quam timōre ab eō aliēnātī; nam cum ācerrimī virī praestantem prūdentiam in omnibus rēbus cōgnōscerent, pertimuērunt nē cāritāte patriae ductus aliquandō ab ipsīs dēscīsceret et cum suīs in grātiam redīret. Ita-

que tempus ēius interficiundī quaerere īnstituērunt. Id Alcibiadēs diūtius cēlārī nōn potuit; erat enim eā sagācitāte, ut dēcipī nōn posset, praesertim cum animum attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem, praefectum rēgis Dārēī, sē contulit. Cūius cum in intimam amīcitiam pervēnisset et Athēniēnsium male gestīs in Siciliā rēbus opēs senēscere, contrā Lacedaemoniōrum crēscere vidēret, initiō cum Pīsandrō praetōre, quī apud Samum exercitum habēbat, per internūntiōs colloquitur et dē reditū suō facit mentiōnem. Is erat enim eōdem quō Alcibiadēs sēnsū, populī potentiae nōn amīcus et optimātium fautor. Ab hōc dēstitūtus prīmum per Thrasybūlum, Lycī fīlium, ab exercitū recipitur praetorque fit apud Samum; post suffrāgante Thērāmene populī scītō restituitur parīque absēns imperiō praeficitur simul cum Thrasybūlō et Thērāmene.

Hōrum in imperiō tanta commūtātiō rērum facta est, ut Lacedaemoniī, quī paulō ante victōrēs vigue-rant, perterritī pācem peterent. Victī enim erant quīnque proeliīs terrestribus, tribus nāvālibus, in quibus ducentās nāvēs trirēmēs āmīserant, quae captae in hostium vēnerant potestātem. Alcibiadēs simul cum collēgīs recēperat Iōniam, Hellēspontum, multās praetereā urbēs Graecās, quae in ōrā sitae sunt Thraeciae, quārum expūgnārant complūrēs, in eīs Byzantium, neque minus multās cōnsiliō ad amīcitiam adiūnxerant, quod in captōs clēmentiā fuerant ūsī. Ita praedā onustī, locuplētātō exercitū, māximīs rēbus gestīs Athēnās vēnērunt.

VI. Hīs cum obviam ūniversa cīvitās in Pīraeum dēscendisset, tanta fuit omnium exspectātiō vīsendī

Alcibiadis, ut ad ēius trirēmem vulgus cōnflueret, proinde ac sī sōlus advēnisset. Sīc enim populō erat persuāsum, et adversās superiōrēs et praesentēs secundās rēs accidisse ēius operā. Itaque et exercitum in Siciliā āmissum et Lacedaemoniōrum victōriās culpae suae tribuēbant, quod tālem virum ē cīvitāte expulissent. Neque id sine causā arbitrārī vidēbantur; nam postquam exercituī praeesse coeperat, neque terrā neque marī hostēs parēs esse potuerant. Hīc ut ē nāvī ēgressus est, quamquam Thērāmenēs et Thrasybūlus eīsdem rēbus praefuerant simulque vēnerant in Pīraeum, tamen ūnum omnēs illum prōsequēbantur, et, id quod numquam anteā ūsū vēnerat nisi Olympiae victōribus, corōnīs laureīs taeniīsque vulgō dōnābātur. Ille lacrimāns tālem benevolentiam cīvium suōrum accipiēbat, reminīscēns prīstinī temporis acerbitātem.

Postquam in astu vēnit, cōntiōne advocātā sīc verba fēcit, ut nēmō tam ferus fuerit quīn ēius cāsuī illacrimārit inimīcumque eīs sē ostenderit quōrum operā patriā pulsus fuerat, proinde ac sī alius populus, nōn ille ipse quī tum flēbat, eum sacrilegiī damnāsset. Restitūta ergō huic sunt pūblicē bona, eīdemque illī Eumolpidae sacerdōtēs rūrsus resacrāre sunt coāctī, quī eum dēvōverant, pīlaeque illae, in quibus dēvōtiō fuerat scrīpta, in mare praecipitātae.

VII. Haec Alcibiadī laetitia nōn nimis fuit diūturna. Nam cum eī omnēs essent honōrēs dēcrētī tōtaque rēs pūblica domī bellīque trādita, ut ūnīus arbitriō gererētur, et ipse postulāsset ut duo sibi collēgae darentur, Thrasybūlus et Adīmantus, neque id negātum esset, classe in Asiam profectus, quod apud Cȳmēn minus ex sententiā rem gesserat, in invidiam reccidit; nihil enim

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eum nōn efficere posse dūcēbant. Ex quō fīēbat ut omnia minus prosperē gesta culpae tribuerent, cum aut eum neglegenter aut malitiōsē fēcisse loquerentur, sīcut tum accidit; nam corruptum ā rēge capere Cȳmēn nōluisse arguēbant. Itaque huic māximē putāmus malō fuisse nimiam opīniōnem ingeniī atque virtūtis; timēbātur enim nōn minus quam dīligēbātur, nē secundā fortūnā māgnīsque opibus ēlātus tyrannidem concupīsceret. Quibus rēbus factum est ut absentī magistrātum abrogārent et alium in ēius locum substituerent.

Id ille ut audīvit, domum revertī nōluit et sē Pactyēn contulit ibique tria castella commūniit, Ornōs, Bīzanthēn, Neontīchos, manūque collēctā prīmus Graecae cīvitātis in Thraeciam introiit, glōriōsius exīstimāns barbarōrum praedā locuplētārī quam Grāiōrum. Quā ex rē crēverat cum fāmā tum opibus, māgnamque amīcitiam sibi cum quibusdam rēgibus Thraeciae pepererat.

VIII. Neque tamen ā cāritāte patriae potuit recēdere. Nam cum apud Aegos flūmen Philoclēs, praetor Athēniēnsium, classem cōnstituisset suam neque longē abesset Lȳsander, praetor Lacedaemoniōrum, quī in eō erat occupātus ut bellum quam diūtissimē dūceret, quod ipsīs pecūnia ā rēge suppeditābātur, contrā Athēniēnsibus exhaustīs praeter arma et nāvēs nihil erat super, Alcibiadēs ad exercitum vēnit Athēniēnsium ibique praesente vulgō agere coepit: sī vellent, sē coāctūrum Lȳsandrum dīmicāre aut pācem petere; Lacedaemoniōs eō nōlle classe cōnflīgere, quod pedestribus cōpiīs plūs quam nāvibus valērent; sibi autem esse facile Seuthem, rēgem Thraecum, addūcere ut eum terrā dēpelleret; quō factō necessāriō aut classe cōnflīctūrum aut bellum compositūrum. Id etsī vērē dictum Philo-

clēs animadvertēbat, tamen postulāta facere nōluit, quod sentiēbat sē Alcibiade receptō nūllīus mōmentī apud exercitum futūrum et, sī quid secundī ēvēnisset, nūllam in eā rē suam partem fore, contrā ea, sī quid adversī accidisset, sē ūnum ēius dēlictī futūrum reum. Ab hōc discēdēns Alcibiadēs " Quoniam," inquit, " victōriae patriae repūgnās, illud moneō, nē iūxtā hostem castra habeās nautica; perīculum est enim, nē immodestiā mīlitum vestrōrum occāsiō dētur Lȳsandrō vestrī opprimendī exercitūs." Neque ea rēs illum fefellit; nam Lȳsander cum per speculātōrēs comperisset vulgum Athēniēnsium in terram praedātum exīsse nāvēsque paene inānēs relictās, tempus reī gerendae nōn dīmīsit eōque impetū bellum tōtum dēlēvit.

IX. At Alcibiadēs, victīs Athēniēnsibus nōn satis tūta eadem loca sibi arbitrāns, penitus in Thraeciam sē suprā Propontidem abdidit, spērāns ibi facillimē suam fortūnam occulī posse. Falsō. Nam Thraecēs, postquam eum cum māgnā pecūniā vēnisse sēnsērunt, īnsidiās fēcērunt eaque quae apportārat abstulērunt, ipsum capere nōn potuērunt. Ille cernēns nūllum locum sibi tūtum in Graeciā propter potentiam Lacedaemoniōrum ad Pharnabāzum in Asiam trānsiit, quem quidem adeō suā cēpit hūmānitāte, ut eum nēmō in amīcitiā antecēderet. Namque eī Grȳnium dederat, in Phrygiā castrum, ex quō quīnquāgēna talenta vectīgālis capiēbat. Quā fortūnā Alcibiadēs nōn erat contentus neque Athēnās victās Lacedaemoniīs servīre poterat patī. Itaque ad patriam līberandam omnī ferēbātur cōgitātiōne. Sed vidēbat id sine rēge Persē nōn posse fierī, ideōque eum amīcum sibi cupiēbat adiungī neque dubitābat facile sē cōnsecūturum, sī modo ēius conve-

niundī habuisset potestātem. Nam Cȳrum frātrem eī bellum clam parāre Lacedaemoniīs adiuvantibus sciēbat; id sī aperuisset, māgnam sē initūrum grātiam vidēbat.

X. Hōc cum mōlīrētur peteretque ā Pharnabāzō, ut ad rēgem mitterētur, eōdem tempore Critiās cēterīque tyrannī Athēniēnsium certōs hominēs ad Lȳsandrum in Asiam mīserant, quī eum certiōrem facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil eārum rērum fore ratum, quās ipse Athēnīs cōnstituisset; quārē, sī suās rēs gestās manēre vellet, illum persequerētur. Hīs Lacō rēbus commōtus statuit accūrātius sibi agendum cum Pharnabāzō. Huic ergō renūntiat quae rēgī cum Lacedaemoniīs convēnissent, nisi Alcibiadem vīvum aut mortuum sibi trādidisset. Nōn tulit hōc satrapēs et violāre clēmentiam quam rēgis opēs minuī māluit.

Itaque mīsit Sūsamithrēn et Bāgaeum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, cum ille esset in Phrygiā iterque ad rēgem comparāret. Missī clam vīcīnitātī, in quā tum Alcibiadēs erat, dant negōtium ut eum interficiant. Illī cum ferrō aggredī nōn audērent, noctū līgna contulērunt circā casam eam, in quā quiēscēbat, eaque succendērunt, ut incendiō cōnficerent, quem manū superārī posse diffīdēbant. Ille autem ut sonitū flammae est excitātus, etsī gladius eī erat subductus, familiāris suī subālāre tēlum ēripuit. Namque erat cum eō quīdam ex Arcadiā hospes, quī numquam discēdere voluerat. Hunc sequī sē iubet et id quod in praesentiā vestīmentōrum fuit arripit. Hīs in īgnem coniectīs flammae vim trānsiit. Quem ut barbarī incendium effūgisse vīdērunt, tēlīs ēminus missīs interfēcērunt caputque ēius ad Pharnabāzum rettulērunt. At mulier,

quae cum eō vīvere cōnsuērat, muliebrī suā veste contēctum aedificiī incendiō mortuum cremāvit, quod ad vīvum interimendum erat comparātum. Sīc Alcibiadēs annōs circiter quadrāgintā nātus diem obiit suprēmum.

XI. Hunc īnfāmātum ā plērīsque trēs gravissimī historicī summīs laudibus extulērunt: Thūcȳdidēs, quī ēiusdem aetātis fuit, Theopompus, post aliquantō nātus, et Tīmaeus; quī quidem duo maledīcentissimī nesciō quō modo in illō ūnō laudandō cōnsentiunt. Namque ea, quae suprā scrīpsimus, dē eō praedicārunt atque hōc amplius: cum Athēnīs, splendidissimā cīvitāte, nātus esset, omnēs splendōre ac dīgnitāte superāsse vītae; postquam inde expulsus Thēbās vēnerit, adeō studiīs eōrum īnservīsse, ut nēmō eum labōre corporisque vīribus posset aequiperāre—omnēs enim Boeōtī magis fīrmitātī corporis quam ingeniī acūminī serviunt;—eundem apud Lacedaemoniōs, quōrum mōribus summa virtūs in patientiā pōnēbātur, sīc dūritiae sē dedisse, ut parsimōniā vīctūs atque cultūs omnēs Lacedaemoniōs vinceret; fuisse apud Thraecas, hominēs vīnolentōs rēbusque veneriīs dēditōs; hōs quoque in hīs rēbus antecessisse; vēnisse ad Persās, apud quōs summa laus esset fortiter vēnārī, lūxuriōsē vīvere; hōrum sīc imitātum cōnsuētūdinem, ut illī ipsī eum in hīs māximē admīrārentur. Quibus rēbus effēcisse ut, apud quōscumque esset, prīnceps pōnerētur habērēturque cārissimus. Sed satis dē hōc; reliquōs ōrdiāmur.

VIII. EPAMĪNŌNDĀS

I. Epamīnōndās, Polymniī fīlius, Thēbānus. Dē hōc priusquam scrībimus, haec praecipienda videntur lēctōribus, nē aliēnōs mōrēs ad suōs referant, nēve ea quae ipsīs leviōra sunt, parī modō apud cēterōs fuisse arbitrentur. Scīmus enim mūsicēn nostrīs mōribus abesse ā prīncipis persōnā, saltāre vērō etiam in vitiīs pōnī; quae omnia apud Graecōs et grāta et laude dīgna dūcuntur. Cum autem exprimere imāginem cōnsuētūdinis atque vītae velīmus Epamīnōndae, nihil vidēmur dēbēre praetermittere, quod pertineat ad eam dēclārandam. Quārē dīcēmus prīmum dē genere ēius, deinde quibus disciplīnīs et ā quibus sit ērudītus, tum dē mōribus ingeniīque facultātibus et sī qua alia memoriā dīgna erunt, postrēmō dē rēbus gestīs, quae ā plūrimīs animī antepōnuntur virtūtibus.

II. Nātus igitur patre quō dīximus, genere honestō, pauper iam ā māiōribus relīctus est, ērudītus autem sīc ut nēmō Thēbānus magis. Nam et citharīzāre et cantāre ad chordārum sonum doctus est ā Dionȳsiō, quī nōn minōre fuit in mūsicīs glōriā quam Dāmōn aut Lamprus, quōrum pervulgāta sunt nōmina, cantāre tībiīs ab Olympiodōrō, saltāre ā Calliphrōne. At philosophiae praeceptōrem habuit Lȳsim Tarentīnum, Pȳthagorēum; cui quidem sīc fuit dēditus, ut adulēscēns trīstem ac sevērum senem omnibus aequālibus suīs in

familiāritāte anteposuerit; neque prius eum ā sē dīmīsit, quam in doctrīnīs tantō antecessit condiscipulōs, ut facile intellegī posset parī modō superātūrum omnēs in cēterīs artibus. Atque haec ad nostram cōnsuētūdinem sunt levia et potius contemnenda; at in Graeciā, ūtique ōlim, māgnae laudī erant. Postquam ephēbus est factus et palaestrae dare operam coepit, nōn tam māgnitūdinī vīrium servīvit quam vēlōcitātī; illam enim ad āthlētārum ūsum, hanc ad bellī exīstimābat ūtilitātem pertinēre. Itaque exercēbātur plūrimum currendō et lūctandō ad eum fīnem, quoad stāns complectī posset atque contendere. In armīs vērō plūrimum studiī cōnsūmēbat.

III. Ad hanc corporis fīrmitātem plūra etiam animī bona accesserant. Erat enim modestus, prūdēns, gravis, temporibus sapienter ūtēns, perītus bellī, fortis manū, animō māximō, adeō vēritātis dīligēns, ut nē iocō quidem mentīrētur. Īdem continēns, clēmēns patiēnsque admīrandum in modum, nōn sōlum populī, sed etiam amīcōrum ferēns iniūriās, in prīmīs commissa cēlāns, quodque interdum nōn minus prōdest quam disertē dīcere, studiōsus audiendī; ex hōc enim facillimē discī arbitrābātur. Itaque cum in circulum vēnisset, in quō aut dē rē pūblicā disputārētur aut dē philosophiā sermō habērētur, numquam inde prius discessit quam ad fīnem sermō esset adductus.

Paupertātem adeō facile perpessus est, ut dē rē pūblicā nihil praeter glōriam cēperit. Amīcōrum in sē tuendō caruit facultātibus, fidē ad aliōs sublevandōs saepe sīc ūsus est, ut iūdicārī possit omnia eī cum amīcīs fuisse commūnia. Nam cum aut cīvium suōrum aliquis ab hostibus esset captus aut virgō nūbilis prop-

ter paupertātem collocārī nōn posset, amīcōrum concilium habēbat et quantum quisque daret prō facultātibus imperābat. Eamque summam cum fēcerat, potius quam ipse acciperet pecūniam, addūcēbat eum quī quaerēbat ad eōs quī cōnferēbant, eīque ut ipsī numerārent faciēbat, ut ille ad quem ea perveniēbat scīret quantum cuique dēbēret.

IV. Temptāta autem ēius est abstinentia ā Diomedonte Cyzicēnō; namque is rogātū Artaxerxis rēgis Epamīnōndam pecūniā corrumpendum suscēperat. Hīc māgnō cum pondere aurī Thēbās vēnit et Mīcythum adulēscentulum, quem tum Epamīnōndās plūrimum dīligēbat, quīnque talentīs ad suam perdūxit voluntātem. Mīcythus Epamīnōndam convēnit et causam adventūs Diomedontis ostendit. At ille Diomedontī cōram "Nihil," inquit, "opus pecūniā est; nam sī rēx ea vult quae Thēbānīs sunt ūtilia, grātiīs facere sum parātus, sīn autem contrāria, nōn habet aurī atque argentī satis. Namque orbis terrārum dīvitiās accipere nōlō prō patriae cāritāte. Tū quod mē incōgnitum temptāstī tuīque similem exīstimāstī, nōn mīror tibique īgnōscō; sed ēgredere properē, nē aliōs corrumpās, cum mē nōn potueris. Et tū, Mīcythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id cōnfestim facis, ego tē trādam magistrātuī." Hunc Diomedōn cum rogāret ut tūtō exīre suaque, quae attulerat, licēret efferre, "Istud quidem," inquit, "faciam, neque tuā causā, sed meā, nē, sī tibi sit pecūnia adēmpta, aliquis dīcat id ad mē ēreptum pervēnisse, quod dēlātum accipere nōluissem." Ā quō cum quaesīsset, quō sē dēdūcī vellet, et ille Athēnās dīxisset, praesidium dedit, ut tūtō pervenīret. Neque vērō id satis habuit, sed etiam, ut inviolātus in

nāvem ēscenderet, per Chabriam Athēniēnsem, dē quō suprā mentiōnem fēcimus, effēcit. Abstinentiae erit hōc satis testimōnium. Plūrima quidem prōferre possumus, sed modus adhibendus est, quoniam ūnō hōc volūmine vītam excellentium virōrum complūrium conclūdere cōnstituimus, quōrum rēs sēparātim multīs mīlibus versuum complūrēs scrīptōrēs ante nōs explicārunt.

V. Fuit etiam disertus, ut nēmō eī Thēbānus pār esset ēloquentiā, neque minus concinnus in brevitāte respondendī quam in perpetuā ōrātiōne ōrnātus. Habuit obtrectātōrem Meneclīdēn quendam, indidem Thēbīs, et adversārium in administrandā rē pūblica, satis exercitātum in dīcendō, ut Thēbānum scīlicet; namque illī gentī plūs inest vīrium quam ingeniī. Is quod in rē mīlitārī flōrēre Epamīnōndam vidēbat, hortārī solēbat Thēbānōs ut pācem bellō anteferrent, nē illīus imperātōris opera dēsīderārētur. Huic ille "Fallis," inquit, "verbō cīvēs tuōs, quod eōs ā bellō āvocās; ōtiī enim nōmine servitūtem conciliās; nam paritur pāx bellō. Itaque quī eā diūtinā volunt fruī, bellō exercitātī esse dēbent. Quārē sī prīncipēs Graeciae vultis esse, castrīs est vōbīs ūtendum, nōn palaestrā."

VI. Īdem cum in conventum vēnisset Arcadum, petēns ut societātem cum Thēbānīs et Argīvīs facerent, contrāque Callistratus, Athēniēnsium lēgātus, quī ēloquentiā omnēs eō praestābat tempore, postulāret ut potius amīcitiam sequerentur Atticōrum, et in ōrātiōne suā multa invectus esset in Thēbānōs et Argīvōs in eīsque hōc posuisset, animum advertere dēbēre Arcadēs quālēs utraque cīvitās cīvēs prōcreāsset, ex quibus dē cēterīs possent iūdicāre, Argīvōs enim fuisse Orestem et Alcmaeonem mātricīdās, Thēbīs Oedipum nātum,

quī, cum patrem suum interfēcisset, ex mātre līberōs prōcreāsset; huic in respondendō Epamīnōndās, cum dē cēterīs perōrāsset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervēnit, admīrārī sē dīxit stultitiam rhētoris Atticī, quī nōn animadverterit, innocentēs illōs nātōs domī, scelere admissō cum patriā essent expulsī, receptōs esse ab Athēniēnsibus.

Sed māximē ēius ēloquentia ēlūxit Spartae lēgātī ante pūgnam Leuctricam. Quō cum omnium sociōrum convēnissent lēgātī, cōram frequentissimō conventū sīc Lacedaemoniōrum tyrannidem coarguit, ut nōn minus illā ōrātiōne opēs eōrum concusserit quam Leuctricā pūgnā. Tum enim perfēcit, quod post appāruit, ut auxiliō Lacedaemoniī sociōrum prīvārentur.

VII. Fuisse patientem suōrumque iniūriās ferentem cīvium, quod sē patriae īrāscī nefās esse dūceret, haec sunt testimōnia. Cum eum propter invidiam cīvēs suī praeficere exercituī nōluissent duxque esset dēlēctus bellī imperītus, cūius errōre rēs eō esset dēducta, ut omnēs dē salūte pertimēscerent, quod locōrum angustiīs clausī ab hostibus obsidēbantur, dēsīderārī coepta est Epamīnōndae dīligentia; erat enim ibi prīvātus numerō mīlitis. Ā quō cum peterent opem, nūllam adhibuit memoriam contumēliae et exercitum obsidiōne līberātum domum redūxit incolumem. Nec vērō hōc semel fēcit, sed saepius. Māximē autem fuit illūstre, cum in Peloponnēsum exercitum dūxisset adversus Lacedaemoniōs habēretque collēgās duōs, quōrum alter erat Pelopidās, vir fortis ac strēnuus. Hī cum crīminibus adversāriōrum omnēs in invidiam vēnissent ob eamque rem imperium eīs esset abrogātum atque in eōrum locum aliī praetōrēs successissent, Epamīnōn-

dās populī scītō nōn pāruit idemque ut facerent persuāsit collēgīs, et bellum quod suscēperat gessit. Namque animadvertēbat, nisi id fēcisset, tōtum exercitum propter praetōrum imprūdentiam īnscītiamque bellī peritūrum. Lēx erat Thēbīs, quae morte multābat, sī quis imperium diūtius retinuisset quam lēge praefīnītum foret. Hanc Epamīnōndās cum reī pūblicae cōnservandae causā lātam vidēret, ad perniciem cīvitātis cōnferrī nōluit et quattuor mēnsibus diūtius quam populus iusserat gessit imperium.

VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, collēgae ēius hōc crīmine accūsābantur. Quibus ille permīsit, ut omnem causam in sē trānsferrent suāque operā factum contenderent, ut lēgī nōn oboedīrent. Quā dēfēnsiōne illīs perīculō līberātīs, nēmō Epamīnōndam respōnsūrum putābat, quod quid dīceret nōn habēret. At ille in iūdicium vēnit, nihil eōrum negāvit quae adversāriī crīminī dabant, omniaque quae collēgae dīxerant cōnfessus est, neque recūsāvit quōminus lēgis poenam subīret, sed ūnum ab eīs petīvit, ut in sepulcrō suō īnscrīberent:

"Epamīnōndās ā Thēbānīs morte multātus est, quod eōs coēgit apud Leuctra superāre Lacedaemoniōs, quōs ante sē imperātōrem nēmō Boeōtōrum ausus sit aspicere in aciē, quodque ūnō proeliō nōn sōlum Thēbās ab interitū retrāxit, sed etiam ūniversam Graeciam in lībertātem vindicāvit eōque rēs utrōrumque perdūxit, ut Thēbānī Spartam oppūgnārent, Lacedaemoniī satis habērent, sī salvī esse possent, neque prius bellāre dēstitit quam Messēnē restitūtā urbem eōrum obsidiōne clausit."

Haec cum dīxisset, rīsus omnium cum hilaritāte

coortus est, neque quisquam iūdex ausus est dē eō ferre suffrāgium. Sīc ā iūdiciō capitis māximā discessit glōriā.

IX. Hīc extrēmō tempore imperātor apud Mantinēam cum aciē īnstrūctā audācius īnstāret hostibus, cōgnitus ā Lacedaemoniīs, quod in ūnīus perniciē ēius patriae sitam putābant salūtem, ūniversī in ūnum impetum fēcērunt neque prius abscessērunt, quam māgnā caede ēditā multīsque occīsīs fortissimē ipsum Epamīnōndam pūgnantem, sparō ēminus percussum, concidere vīdērunt. Hūius cāsū aliquantum retardātī sunt Boeōtī, neque tamen prius pūgnā excessērunt quam repūgnantēs prōflīgārunt. At Epamīnōndās, cum animadverteret mortiferum sē vulnus accēpisse simulque, sī ferrum, quod ex hastīlī in corpore remānserat, extrāxisset, animam statim ēmissūrum, ūsque eō retinuit, quoad renūntiātum est vīcisse Boeōtōs. Id postquam audīvit, "Satis," inquit, "vīxī; invictus enim morior." Tum ferrō extrāctō cōnfestim exanimātus est.

X. Hīc uxōrem numquam dūxit. In quō cum reprehenderētur ā Pelopidā, quī fīlium habēbat īnfāmem, maleque eum in eō patriae cōnsulere dīceret, quod līberōs nōn relinqueret, "Vidē," inquit, "nē tū pēius cōnsulās, quī tālem ex tē nātum relictūrus sīs. Neque vērō stirps potest mihi deesse; namque ex mē nātam relinquō pūgnam Leuctricam, quae nōn modo mihi superstes, sed etiam immortālis sit necesse est." Quō tempore duce Pelopidā exsulēs Thēbās occupārunt et praesidium Lacedaemoniōrum ex arce expulērunt, Epamīnōndās, quam diū facta est caedēs cīvium, domō sē tenuit, quod neque dēfendere malōs volēbat neque impūgnāre, nē manūs suōrum sanguine cruentāret;

namque omnem cīvīlem victōriam fūnestam putābat. Īdem, postquam apud Cadmēam cum Lacedaemoniīs pūgnārī coeptum est, in prīmīs stetit.

Hūius dē virtūtibus vītāque satis erit dictum, sī hōc ūnum adiūnxerō, quod nēmō ībit īnfitiās, Thēbās et ante Epamīnōndam nātum et post ēiusdem interitum perpetuō aliēnō pāruisse imperiō, contrā ea, quam diū ille praefuerit reī pūblicae, caput fuisse tōtīus Graeciae. Ex quō intellegī potest ūnum hominem plūris quam cīvitātem fuisse.

IX. AGĒSILĀUS

I. Agēsilāus Lacedaemonius cum ā cēterīs scrīptōribus tum eximiē ā Xenophonte Sōcraticō collaudātus est; eō enim ūsus est familiārissimē. Hīc prīmum dē rēgnō cum Leōtychidē, frātris fīliō, habuit contentiōnem. Mōs erat enim Lacedaemoniīs ā māiōribus trāditus, ut bīnōs habērent semper rēgēs, nōmine magis quam imperiō, ex duābus familiīs Proclī et Eurysthenis, quī prīncipēs ex prōgeniē Herculis Spartae rēgēs fuērunt. Hōrum ex alterā in alterius familiae locum fierī nōn licēbat; ita suum utraque retinēbat ōrdinem. Prīmum ratiō habēbātur, quī māximus nātū esset ex līberīs ēius, quī rēgnāns dēcessisset; sīn is virīle secus nōn relīquisset, tum dēligēbātur, quī proximus esset propinquitāte. Mortuus erat Āgis rēx, frāter Agēsilāī; fīlium relīquerat Leōtychidem. Quem ille nātum nōn agnōrat, eundem moriēns suum esse dīxerat. Is dē honōre rēgnī cum Agēsilāō, patruō suō, contendit neque id quod petīvit cōnsecūtus est; nam Lȳsandrō suffrāgante, homine, ut ostendimus suprā, factiōsō et eīs temporibus potente, Agēsilāus antelātus est.

II. Hīc simulatque imperiī potītus est, persuāsit Lacedaemoniīs ut cum exercitū sē mitterent in Asiam bellumque rēgī facerent, docēns satius esse in Asiā quam in Eurōpā dīmicārī. Namque fāma exierat Artaxerxēn comparāre classēs pedestrēsque exercitūs,

quōs in Graeciam mitteret. Datā potestāte tantā celeritāte ūsus est, ut prius in Asiam cum cōpiīs pervēnerit quam rēgiī satrapae eum scīrent profectum. Quō factum est ut omnēs imparātōs imprūdentēsque offenderet. Id ut cōgnōvit Tissaphernēs, quī summum imperium tum inter praefectōs habēbat rēgiōs, indūtiās ā Lacōne petīvit, simulāns sē dare operam, ut Lacedaemoniīs cum rēge convenīret, rē autem vērā ad cōpiās comparandās, easque impetrāvit trimēnstrēs. Iūrāvit autem uterque sē sine dolō indūtiās cōnservātūrum. In quā pactiōne summā fidē mānsit Agēsilāus; contrā ea Tissaphernēs nihil aliud quam bellum comparāvit. Id etsī sentiēbat Lacō, tamen iūsiūrandum servābat multumque in eō sē cōnsequī dīcēbat, quod Tissaphernēs periūriō suō et hominēs suīs rēbus abaliēnāret et deōs sibi īrātōs redderet, sē autem cōnservātā religiōne cōnfīrmāre exercitum, cum animadverteret deum nūmen facere sēcum, hominēsque sibi conciliāre amīciōrēs, quod eīs studēre cōnsuēssent, quōs cōnservāre fidem vidērent.

III. Postquam indūtiārum praeteriit diēs, barbarus nōn dubitāns, quod ipsīus erant plūrima domicilia in Cāriā et ea regiō eīs temporibus multō putābātur locuplētissima, eō potissimum hostēs impetum factūrōs, omnēs suās cōpiās eō contrāxerat. At Agēsilāus in Phrygiam sē convertit eamque prius dēpopulātus est quam Tissaphernēs ūsquam sē movēret.

Māgnā praedā mīlitibus locuplētātīs Ephesum hiemātum exercitum redūxit atque ibi officīnīs armōrum īnstitūtīs māgnā industriā bellum apparāvit. Et quō studiōsius armārentur īnsīgniusque ōrnārentur, praemia prōposuit, quibus dōnārentur, quōrum ēgregia

in eā rē fuisset industria. Fēcit idem in exercitātiōnum generibus, ut, quī cēterīs praestitissent, eōs māgnīs afficeret mūneribus. Hīs igitur rēbus effēcit ut et ōrnātissimum et exercitātissimum habēret exercitum. Huic cum tempus esset vīsum cōpiās extrahere ex hībernāculīs, vīdit, sī, quō esset iter factūrus, palam prōnūntiāsset, hostēs nōn crēditūrōs aliāsque regiōnēs praesidiīs occupātūrōs neque dubitātūrōs aliud eum factūrum ac prōnūntiāsset. Itaque cum ille Sardīs itūrum sē dīxisset, Tissaphernēs eandem Cāriam dēfendendam putāvit. In quō cum eum opīniō fefellisset victumque sē vīdisset cōnsiliō, sērō suīs praesidiō profectus est; nam cum illō vēnisset, iam Agēsilāus multīs locīs expūgnātīs māgnā erat praedā potītus. Lacō autem cum vidēret hostēs equitātū superāre, numquam in campō suī fēcit potestātem et eīs locīs manum cōnseruit, quibus plūs pedestrēs cōpiae valērent. Pepulit ergō, quotiēnscumque congressus est, multō māiōrēs adversāriōrum cōpiās et sīc in Asiā versātus est, ut omnium opīniōne victor dūcerētur.

IV. Hīc cum iam animō meditārētur proficīscī in Persās et ipsum rēgem adorīrī, nūntius eī domō vēnit ephorōrum missū, bellum Athēniēnsēs et Boeōtōs indīxisse Lacedaemoniīs; quārē venīre nē dubitāret. In hōc nōn minus ēius pietās suspicienda est quam virtūs bellica; quī cum victōrī praeesset exercituī māximamque habēret fīdūciam rēgnī Persārum potiundī, tantā modestiā dictō audiēns fuit iussīs absentium magistrātuum, ut sī prīvātus in comitiō esset Spartae. Cūius exemplum utinam imperātōrēs nostrī sequī voluissent! Sed illūc redeāmus. Agēsilāus opulentissimō rēgnō praeposuit bonam exīstimātiōnem multōque glōriōsius

dūxit, sī īnstitūtīs patriae pāruisset, quam sī bellō superāsset Asiam. Hāc igitur mente Hellēspontum cōpiās trāiēcit tantāque ūsus est celeritāte, ut, quod iter Xerxēs annō vertente cōnfēcerat, hīc trānsierit trīgintā diēbus. Cum iam haud ita longē abesset ā Peloponnēsō, obsistere eī cōnātī sunt Athēniēnsēs et Boeōtī cēterīque eōrum sociī apud Corōnēam; quōs omnēs gravī proeliō vīcit. Hūius victōriae vel māxima fuit laus, quod, cum plērīque ex fugā sē in templum Minervae coniēcissent quaererēturque ab eō, quid eīs vellet fierī, etsī aliquot vulnera accēperat eō proeliō et īrātus vidēbātur omnibus quī adversus arma tulerant, tamen antetulit īrae religiōnem et eōs vetuit violārī.

Neque vērō hōc sōlum in Graeciā fēcit, ut templa deōrum sāncta habēret, sed etiam apud barbarōs summā religiōne omnia simulācra ārāsque cōnservāvit. Itaque praedicābat mīrārī sē, nōn sacrilegōrum numerō habērī quī supplicibus deōrum nocuissent, aut nōn graviōribus poenīs afficī quī religiōnem minuerent, quam quī fāna spoliārent.

V. Post hōc proelium collātum omne bellum est circā Corinthum ideōque Corinthium est appellātum. Hīc cum ūnā pūgnā decem mīlia hostium Agēsilāō duce cecidissent eōque factō opēs adversāriōrum dēbilitātae vidērentur, tantum āfuit ab īnsolentiā glōriae, ut commiserātus sit fortūnam Graeciae, quod tam multī ā sē victī vitiō adversāriōrum concidissent; namque illā multitūdine, sī sāna mēns esset, Graeciae supplicium Persās dare potuisse. Īdem cum adversāriōs intrā moenia compulisset et ut Corinthum oppūgnāret multī hortārentur, negāvit id suae virtūtī convenīre; sē enim eum esse quī ad officium peccantēs redīre cōgeret, nōn

quī urbēs nōbilissimās expūgnāret Graeciae. "Nam sī," inquit, "eōs exstinguere voluerimus, quī nōbīscum adversus barbarōs stetērunt, nōsmet ipsī nōs expūgnāverimus illīs quiēscentibus. Quō factō sine negōtiō, cum voluerint, nōs oppriment."

VI. Interim accidit illa calamitās apud Leuctra Lacedaemoniīs. Quō nē proficīscerētur, cum ā plērīsque ad exeundum impellerētur, ut sī dē exitū dīvīnāret, excūsāvit senectūtem. Īdem, cum Epamīnōndās Spartam oppūgnāret essetque sine mūrīs oppidum, tālem sē imperātōrem praebuit, ut eō tempore omnibus appāruerit, nisi ille fuisset, Spartam futūram nōn fuisse. In quō quidem discrīmine celeritās ēius cōnsiliī salūtī fuit ūniversīs. Nam cum quīdam adulēscentulī hostium adventū perterritī ad Thēbānōs trānsfugere vellent et locum extrā urbem ēditum cēpissent, Agēsilāus, quī perniciōsissimum fore vidēret, sī animadversum esset quemquam ad hostēs trānsfugere cōnārī, cum suīs eō vēnit atque, ut sī bonō animō fēcissent, laudāvit cōnsilium eōrum, quod eum locum occupāssent; id sē quoque fierī dēbēre animadvertisse. Sīc adulēscentēs simulātā laudātiōne recuperāvit et adiūnctīs dē suīs comitibus locum tūtum relīquit. Namque illī, adiectō numerō eōrum quī expertēs erant cōnsiliī, commovēre sē nōn sunt ausī eōque libentius, quod latēre arbitrābantur quae cōgitāverant.

VII. Sine dubiō post Leuctricam pūgnam Lacedaemoniī sē numquam refēcērunt neque prīstinum imperium recuperārunt, cum interim numquam Agēsilāus dēstitit quibuscumque rēbus posset patriam iuvāre. Nam cum praecipuē Lacedaemoniī indigērent pecūniā, ille omnibus quī ā rēge dēfēcerant praesidiō fuit; ā

quibus māgnā dōnātus pecūniā patriam sublevāvit. Atque in hōc illud imprīmīs fuit admīrābile, cum māxima mūnera eī ab rēgibus ac dynastīs cīvitātibusque cōnferrentur, quod nihil umquam domum suam contulit, nihil dē vīctū, nihil dē vestītū Lacōnum mūtāvit. Domō eādem fuit contentus, quā Eurysthenēs, prōgenitor māiōrum suōrum, fuerat ūsus; quam quī intrārat, nūllum sīgnum libīdinis, nūllum lūxuriae vidēre poterat; contrā ea plūrima patientiae atque abstinentiae. Sīc enim erat īnstrūcta, ut in nūllā rē differret ā cūiusvīs inopis atque prīvātī.

VIII. Atque hīc tantus vir ut nātūram fautrīcem habuerat in tribuendīs animī virtūtibus, sīc maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendō; nam et statūrā fuit humilī et corpore exiguō et claudus alterō pede. Quae rēs etiam nōnnūllam afferēbat dēfōrmitātem, atque īgnōtī, faciem ēius cum intuērentur, contemnēbant; quī autem virtūtēs nōverant, nōn poterant admīrārī satis. Quod eī ūsū vēnit, cum annōrum octōgintā subsidiō Tachō in Aegyptum missus esset et in actā cum suīs accubuisset sine ūllō tēctō statumque habēret tāle, ut terra tēcta esset strāmentīs neque hūc amplius quam pellis esset iniecta, eōdem quō comitēs omnēs vestītū humilī atque obsolētō, ut eōrum ōrnātus nōn modo in eīs rēgem nēminem sīgnificāret, sed hominēs esse nōn beātissimōs suspīciōnem praebēret. Hūius dē adventū fāma cum ad rēgiōs esset perlāta, celeriter mūnera eō cūiusque generis sunt allāta. Hīs quaerentibus Agēsilāum vix fidēs facta est, ūnum esse ex eīs qui tum accubābant. Quī cum rēgis verbīs quae attulerant dedissent, ille praeter vitulīnam et ēius modī genera obsōniī quae praesēns tempus dēsīderābat, nihil accēpit; un-

guenta, corōnās secundamque mēnsam servīs dispertiit, cētera referrī iussit. Quō factō eum barbarī magis etiam contempsērunt, quod eum īgnōrantiā bonārum rērum vīlia potissimum sūmpsisse arbitrābantur.

Hīc cum ex Aegyptō reverterētur, dōnātus ā rēge Nectanabide ducentīs vīgintī talentīs, quae ille mūnerī populō suō daret, vēnissetque in portum, quī Menelāī vocātur, iacēns inter Cȳrēnās et Aegyptum, in morbum implicitus dēcessit. Ibi eum amīcī, quō Spartam facilius perferre possent, quod mel nōn habēbant, cērā circumfūdērunt atque ita domum rettulērunt.

X. TĪMOLEŌN

I. Tīmoleōn Corinthius. Sine dubiō māgnus omnium iūdiciō hīc vir exstitit. Namque huic ūnī contigit, quod nesciō an nūllī, ut et patriam, in quā erat nātus, oppressam ā tyrannō līberāret, et ā Syrācūsānīs, quibus auxiliō erat missus, iam inveterātam servitūtem dēpelleret tōtamque Siciliam, multōs annōs bellō vexātam ā barbarīsque oppressam, suō adventū in prīstinum restitueret. Sed in hīs rēbus nōn simplicī fortūnā cōnflictātus est et, id quod difficilius putātur, multō sapientius tulit secundam quam adversam fortūnam. Nam cum frāter ēius Tīmophanēs, dux ā Corinthiīs dēlēctus, tyrannidem per mīlitēs mercennāriōs occupāsset particepsque rēgnī ipse posset esse, tantum āfuit ā societāte sceleris, ut antetulerit cīvium suōrum lībertātem frātris salūtī et pārēre lēgibus quam imperāre patriae satius dūxerit. Hāc mente per haruspicem commūnemque affīnem, cui soror ex eīsdem parentibus nāta nūpta erat, frātrem tyrannum interficiendum cūrāvit. Ipse nōn modo manūs nōn attulit, sed nē aspicere quidem frāternum sanguinem voluit. Nam dum rēs cōnficerētur, procul in praesidiō fuit, nē quis satelles posset succurrere.

Hōc praeclārissimum ēius factum nōn parī modō probātum est ab omnibus; nōnnūllī enim laesam ab eō pietātem putābant et invidiā laudem virtūtis obterē-

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bant. Māter vērō post id factum neque domum ad sē fīlium admīsit neque aspexit, quīn eum frātricīdam impiumque dētestāns compellāret. Quibus rēbus ille adeō est commōtus, ut nōnnumquam vītae fīnem facere voluerit atque ex ingrātōrum hominum cōnspectū morte dēcēdere.

II. Interim Diōne Syrācūsīs interfectō Dionȳsius rūrsus Syrācūsārum potītus est. Cūius adversārīī opem ā Corinthiīs petiērunt ducemque, quō in bellō ūterentur, postulārunt. Hūc Tīmoleōn missus incrēdibilī fēlīcitāte Dionȳsium tōtā Siciliā dēpulit. Cum interficere posset, nōluit tūtōque ut Corinthum pervenīret effēcit, quod utrōrumque Dionȳsiōrum opibus Corinthiī saepe adiūtī fuerant, cūius benīgnitātis memoriam volēbat exstāre, eamque praeclāram victōriam dūcēbat in quā plūs esset clēmentiae quam crūdēlitātis; postrēmō ut nōn sōlum auribus acciperētur, sed etiam oculīs cernerētur quem ex quantō rēgnō ad quam fortūnam dētulisset. Post Dionȳsiī dēcessum cum Hicetā bellāvit, quī adversātus erat Dionȳsiō; quem nōn odiō tyrannidis dissēnsisse, sed cupiditāte indiciō fuit, quod ipse expulsō Dionȳsiō imperium dīmittere nōluit. Hōc superātō Tīmoleōn māximās cōpiās Carthāginiēnsium apud Crīnissum flūmen fugāvit ac satis habēre coēgit, sī licēret Āfricam obtinēre, quī iam complūrēs annōs possessiōnem Siciliae tenēbant. Cēpit etiam Māmercum, Ītalicum ducem, hominem bellicōsum et potentem, quī tyrannōs adiūtum in Siciliam vēnerat.

III. Quibus rēbus cōnfectīs cum propter diūturnitātem bellī nōn sōlum regiōnēs, sed etiam urbēs dēsertās vidēret, conquīsīvit quōs potuit, prīmum Siculōs, dein Corinthō arcessīvit colōnōs, quod ab eīs initiō

Syrācūsae erant conditae. Cīvibus veteribus sua restituit, novīs bellō vacuefactās possessiōnēs dīvīsit, urbium moenia disiecta fānaque dētēcta refēcit, cīvitātibus lēgēs lībertātemque reddidit; ex māximō bellō tantum ōtium tōtae īnsulae conciliāvit, ut hīc conditor urbium eārum, nōn illī quī initiō dēdūxerant, vidērētur. Arcem Syrācūsīs, quam mūnierat Dionȳsius ad urbem obsidendam, ā fundāmentīs disiēcit, cētera tyannidis prōpūgnācula dēmōlītus est deditque operam, ut quam minimē multa vestīgia servitūtis manērent. Cum tantīs esset opibus, ut etiam invītīs imperāre posset, tantum autem amōrem habēret omnium Siculōrum, ut nūllō recūsante rēgnum obtinēre licēret, māluit sē dīligī quam metuī. Itaque, cum prīmum potuit, imperium dēposuit ac prīvātus Syrācūsīs, quod reliquum vītae fuit, vīxit. Neque vērō id imperītē fēcit; nam quod cēterī rēgēs imperiō potuērunt, hīc benevolentiā tenuit. Nūllus honōs huic dēfuit, neque posteā rēs ūlla Syrācūsīs gesta est pūblicē, dē quā prius sit dēcrētum quam Tīmoleontis sententiā cōgnitā. Nūllīus umquam cōnsilium nōn modo antelātum, sed nē comparātum quidem est. Neque id magis ēius benevolentiā factum est quam prūdentiā.

IV. Hīc cum aetāte iam prōvectus esset, sine ūllō morbō lūmina oculōrum āmīsit. Quam calamitātem ita moderātē tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit neque eō minus prīvātīs pūblicīsque rēbus interfuerit. Veniēbat autem in theātrum, cum ibi concilium populī habērētur, propter valētūdinem vectus iūmentīs iūnctīs, atque ita dē vehiculō quae vidēbantur dīcēbat. Neque hōc illī quisquam tribuēbat superbiae; nihil enim umquam neque īnsolēns neque glōriōsum

ex ōre ēius exiit. Quī quidem, cum suās laudēs audīret praedicārī, numquam aliud dīxit quam sē in eā rē māximē dīs agere grātiās atque habēre, quod, cum Siciliam recreāre cōnstituissent, tum sē potissimum ducem esse voluissent. Nihil enim rērum hūmānārum sine deōrum nūmine gerī putābat; itaque suae domī sacellum Automatiās cōnstituerat idque sānctissimē colēbat.

V. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitātem mīrābilēs accesserant cāsūs; nam proelia māxima nātālī suō diē fēcit omnia, quō factum est ut ēius diem nātālem fēstum habēret ūniversa Sicilia. Huic quīdam Laphystius, homo petulāns et ingrātus, vadimōnium cum vellet impōnere, quod cum illō sē lēge agere dīceret, et complūrēs concurrissent, quī procācitātem hominis manibus coercēre cōnārentur, Tīmoleōn ōrāvit hominēs nē id facerent. Namque id ut Laphystiō et cuivīs licēret, sē māximōs labōrēs summaque adiisse perīcula. Hanc enim speciem lībertātis esse, sī omnibus, quod quisque vellet, lēgibus experīrī licēret. Īdem, cum quīdam Laphystiī similis, nōmine Dēmaenetus, in cōntiōne populī dē rēbus gestīs ēius dētrahere coepisset ac nōnnūlla inveherētur in Tīmoleonta, dīxit nunc dēmum sē vōtī esse damnātum; namque hōc ā dīs immortālibus semper precātum, ut tālem lībertātem restitueret Syrācūsānīs, in quā cuivīs licēret dē quō vellet quod vellet impūne dīcere.

Hīc cum diem suprēmum obīsset, pūblicē ā Syrācūsānīs in gymnasiō, quod Tīmoleontēum appellātur, tōtā celebrante Siciliā sepultus est.

XI. HAMILCAR

I. Hamilcar, Hannibalis fīlius, cōgnōmine Barca, Carthāginiēnsis, prīmō Poenicō bellō, sed temporibus extrēmīs, admodum adulēscentulus in Siciliā praeesse coepit exercituī. Cum ante ēius adventum et marī et terrā male rēs gererentur Carthāginiēnsium, ipse ubi affuit, numquam hostī cessit neque locum nocendī dedit, saepeque ē contrāriō occāsiōne datā lacessīvit semperque superior discessit. Quō factō, cum paene omnia in Siciliā Poenī āmīsissent, ille Erycem sīc dēfendit, ut bellum eō locō gestum nōn vidērētur. Interim Carthāginiēnsēs classe apud īnsulās Aegātēs ā C. Lutātiō, cōnsule Rōmānōrum, superātī statuērunt bellī facere fīnem eamque rem arbitriō permīsērunt Hamilcaris. Ille etsī flagrābat bellandī cupiditāte, tamen pācī serviendum putāvit, quod patriam exhaustam sūmptibus diūtius calamitātes bellī ferre nōn posse intellegēbat, sed ita ut statim mente agitāret, sī paulum modo rēs essent refectae, bellum renovāre Rōmānōsque armīs persequī, dōnicum aut virtūte vīcissent aut victī manūs dedissent. Hōc cōnsiliō pācem conciliāvit, in quō tantā fuit ferōciā, cum Catulus negāret bellum compositūrum, nisi ille cum suīs, quī Erycem tenērent, armīs relictīs Siciliā dēcēderent, ut succumbente patriā ipse peritūrum sē potius dīxerit, quam cum tantō flāgitiō domum redīret; nōn enim suae esse virtūtis arma

ā patriā accepta adversus hostēs adversāriīs trādere. Hūius pertināciae cessit Catulus.

II. At ille ut Carthāginem vēnit, multō aliter ac spērārat rem pūblicam sē habentem cōgnōvit. Namque diūturnitāte externī malī tantum exārsit intestīnum bellum, ut numquam in parī perīculō fuerit Carthāgō nisi cum dēlēta est. Prīmō mercennāriī mīlitēs, quibus adversus Rōmānōs ūsī erant, dēscīvērunt, quōrum numerus erat vīgintī mīlium. Iī tōtam abaliēnārunt Āfricam, ipsam Carthāginem oppūgnārunt. Quibus malīs adeō sunt Poenī perterritī, ut etiam auxilia ab Rōmānīs petierint; eaque impetrārunt. Sed extrēmō, cum prope iam ad dēspērātiōnem pervēnissent, Hamilcarem imperātōrem fēcērunt. Is nōn sōlum hostēs ā mūrīs Carthāginis remōvit, cum amplius centum mīlia facta essent armātōrum, sed etiam eō compulit, ut locōrum angustiīs clausī plūrēs fame quam ferrō interīrent. Omnia oppida abaliēnāta, in eīs Uticam atque Hippōnem, valentissima tōtīus Āfricae, restituit patriae. Neque eō fuit contentus, sed etiam fīnēs imperiī prōpāgāvit, tōtā Āfricā tantum ōtium reddidit, ut nūllum in eā bellum vidērētur multīs annīs fuisse.

III. Rēbus hīs ex sententiā perāctīs fīdentī animō atque īnfēstō Rōmānīs, quō facilius causam bellandī reperīret, effēcit ut imperātor cum exercitū in Hispāniam mitterētur, eōque sēcum dūxit fīlium Hannibalem annōrum novem.

IV. At Hamilcar, posteāquam mare trānsiit in Hispāniamque vēnit, māgnās rēs secundā gessit fortūnā; māximās bellicōsissimāsque gentēs subēgit, equīs, armīs, virīs, pecūniā tōtam locuplētāvit Āfricam. Hīc cum in Ītaliam bellum īnferre meditārētur, nōnō annō

postquam in Hispāniam vēnerat, in proeliō pūgnāns adversus Vettōnēs occīsus est. Hūius perpetuum odium ergā Rōmānōs māximē concitāsse vidētur secundum bellum Poenicum; namque Hannibal, fīlius ēius, assiduīs patris obtestātiōnibus eō est perductus, ut interīre quam Rōmānōs nōn experīrī māllet.

XII. HANNIBAL

I. Hannibal, Hamilcaris fīlius, Carthāginiēnsis. Sī vērum est, quod nēmō dubitat, ut populus Rōmānus omnēs gentēs virtūte superārit, nōn est īnfitiandum Hannibalem tantō praestitisse cēterōs imperātōrēs prūdentiā, quantō populus Rōmānus antecēdat fortitūdine cūnctās nātiōnēs; nam quotiēnscumque cum eō congressus est in Ītaliā, semper discessit superior. Quod nisi domī cīvium suōrum invidiā dēbilitātus esset, Rōmānōs vidētur superāre potuisse. Sed multōrum obtrectātiō dēvīcit ūnīus virtūtem.

II. Hīc autem velut hērēditāte relīctum odium paternum ergā Rōmānōs sīc cōnservāvit, ut prius animam quam id dēposuerit, quī quidem, cum patriā pulsus esset et aliēnārum opum indigēret, numquam dēstiterit animō bellāre cum Rōmānīs. Nam ut omittam Philippum, quem absēns hostem reddidit Rōmānīs, omnium eīs temporibus potentissimus rēx Antiochus fuit. Hunc tantā cupiditāte incendit bellandī, ut ūsque ā rubrō marī arma cōnātus sit īnferre Ītaliae. Ad quem cum lēgātī vēnissent Rōmānī, quī dē ēius voluntāte explōrārent darentque operam cōnsiliīs clandestīnīs ut Hannibalem in suspīciōnem rēgī addūcerent, tamquam ab ipsīs corruptus alia atque anteā sentīret, neque id frūstrā fēcissent idque Hannibal comperisset sēque ab interiōribus cōnsiliīs sēgregārī vīdisset, tempore datō adiit

ad rēgem, eīque cum multa dē fidē suā et odiō in Rōmānōs commemorāsset, hōc adiūnxit: "Pater meus," inquit, "Hamilcar, puerulō mē, utpote nōn amplius novem annōs nātō, in Hispāniam imperātor proficīscēns Carthāgine Iovī optimō māximō hostiās immolāvit. Quae dīvīna rēs dum cōnficiēbātur, quaesīvit ā mē vellemne sēcum in castra proficīscī. Id cum libenter accēpissem atque ab eō petere coepissem nē dubitāret dūcere, tum ille, 'Faciam,' inquit, 'sī mihi fidem quam postulō dederis.' Simul mē ad āram addūxit, apud quam sacrificāre īnstituerat, eamque cēterīs remōtīs tenentem iūrāre iussit numquam mē in amīcitiā cum Rōmānīs fore. Id ego iūsiūrandum patrī datum ūsque ad hanc aetātem ita cōnservāvī, ut nēminī dubium esse dēbeat, quīn reliquō tempore eādem mente sim futūrus. Quārē sī quid amīcē dē Rōmānīs cōgitābis, nōn imprūdenter fēceris, sī mē cēlāris; cum quidem bellum parābis, tē ipsum frūstrāberis, sī nōn mē in eō prīncipem posueris."

III. Hāc igitur quā dīximus aetāte cum patre in Hispāniam profectus est, cūius post obitum, Hasdrubale imperātōre suffectō, equitātuī omnī praefuit. Hōc quoque interfectō exercitus summam imperiī ad eum dētulit. Id Carthāginem dēlātum pūblicē comprobātum est. Sīc Hannibal minor quīnque et vīgintī annīs nātus imperātor factus proximō trienniō omnēs gentēs Hispāniae bellō subēgit, Saguntum, foederātam cīvitātem, vī expūgnāvit, trēs exercitūs māximōs comparāvit. Ex hīs ūnum in Āfricam mīsit, alterum cum Hasdrubale frātre in Hispāniā relīquit, tertium in Ītaliam sēcum dūxit. Ut saltum Pyrēnaeum trānsiit, quācumque iter fēcit, cum omnibus incolīs cōnflīxit; nēminem

nisi victum dīmīsit. Ad Alpēs posteāquam vēnit, quā Ītaliam ab Galliā sēiungunt, quās nēmō umquam cum exercitū ante eum praeter Herculem Grāium trānsierat —quō factō is hodiē saltus Grāius appellātur—Alpicōs cōnantēs prohibēre trānsitū concīdit, loca patefēcit, itinera mūniit, effēcit ut eā elephantus ōrnātus īre posset, quā anteā ūnus homo inermis vix poterat rēpere. Hāc cōpiās trādūxit in Ītaliamque pervēnit.

IV. Cōnflīxerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornēliō Scīpiōne cōnsule eumque pepulerat. Cum hōc eōdem Clastidiī apud Padum dēcernit sauciumque inde ac fugātum dīmittit. Tertiō īdem Scīpiō cum collēgā Ti. Longō apud Trebiam adversus eum vēnit. Cum eīs manum cōnseruit, utrōsque prōflīgāvit. Inde per Ligurēs Appennīnum trānsiit, petēns Etrūriam. Hōc in itinere adeō gravī morbō afficitur oculōrum, ut posteā numquam dextrō aequē bene ūsus sit. Quā valētūdine cum etiamnum premerētur lectīcāque ferrētur, C. Flāminium cōnsulem apud Trasumēnum cum exercitū īnsidiīs circumventum occīdit, neque multō post C. Centenium praetōrem cum dēlēctā manū saltūs occupantem. Hinc in Āpuliam pervēnit. Ibi obviam eī vēnērunt duo cōnsulēs, C. Terentius et L. Aemilius. Utrīusque exercitūs ūnō proeliō fugāvit, Paulum cōnsulem occīdit et aliquot praetereā cōnsulārēs, in eīs Cn. Servīlium Geminum, quī superiōre annō fuerat cōnsul.

V. Hāc pūgnā pūgnātā Rōmam profectus nūllō resistente in propinquīs urbī montibus morātus est. Cum aliquot ibi diēs castra habuisset et Capuam reverterētur, Q. Fabius Māximus, dictātor Rōmānus, in agrō Falernō eī sē obiēcit. Hīc clausus locōrum angustiīs noctū sine ūllō dētrimentō exercitūs sē expedīvit Fa-

biōque, callidissimō imperātōrī, dedit verba; namque obductā nocte sarmenta in cornibus iuvencōrum dēligāta incendit ēiusque generis multitūdinem māgnam dispālātam immīsit. Quō repentīnō vīsū obiectō tantum terrōrem iniēcit exercituī Rōmānōrum, ut ēgredī extrā vāllum nēmō sit ausus. Hanc post rem gestam nōn ita multīs diēbus M. Minucium Rūfum, magistrum equitum parī ac dictātōrem imperiō, dolō prōductum in proelium fugāvit. Ti. Semprōnium Gracchum, iterum cōnsulem, in Lūcānīs absēns in īnsidiās inductum sustulit. M. Claudium Marcellum, quīnquiēns cōnsulem, apud Venusiam parī modō interfēcit. Longum est omnia ēnumerāre proelia. Quārē hōc ūnum satis erit dictum, ex quō intellegī possit quantus ille fuerit; quam diū in Ītaliā fuit, nēmō eī in aciē restitit, nēmō adversus eum post Cannēnsem pūgnam in campō castra posuit.

VI. Hinc invictus patriam dēfēnsum revocātus bellum gessit adversus P. Scīpiōnem, fīlium ēius Scīpiōnis quem ipse prīmō apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertiō apud Trebiam fugārat. Cum hōc exhaustīs iam patriae facultātibus cupīvit impraesentiārum bellum compōnere, quō valentior posteā congrederētur. Inde colloquium convēnit, condiciōnēs nōn convēnērunt. Post id factum paucīs diēbus apud Zamam cum eōdem cōnflīxit; pulsus—incrēdibile dictū—biduō et duābus noctibus Hadrūmētum pervēnit, quod abest ab Zamā circiter mīlia passuum trecenta. In hāc fugā Numidae, quī simul cum eō ex aciē excesserant, īnsidiātī sunt eī, quōs nōn sōlum effūgit, sed etiam ipsōs oppressit. Hadrūmētī reliquōs ē fugā collēgit, novīs dīlēctibus paucīs diēbus multōs contrāxit.

HANNIBAL CROSSING THE RHONE.

VII. Cum in apparandō ācerrimē esset occupātus, Carthāginiēnsēs bellum cum Rōmānīs composuērunt. Ille nihilō sētius exercituī posteā praefuit rēsque in Āfricā gessit ūsque ad P. Sulpicium C. Aurēlium cōnsulēs. Hīs enim magistrātibus lēgātī Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmam vēnērunt, quī senātuī populōque Rōmānō grātiās agerent, quod cum eīs pācem fēcissent, ob eamque rem corōnā aureā eōs dōnārent simulque peterent ut obsidēs eōrum Fregellīs essent captīvīque redderentur. Hīs ex senātūs cōnsultō respōnsum est: mūnus eōrum grātum acceptumque esse; obsidēs, quō locō rogārent, futūrōs; captīvōs nōn remissūrōs, quod Hannibalem, cūius operā susceptum bellum foret, inimīcissimum nōminī Rōmānō, etiamnum cum imperiō apud exercitum habērent itemque frātrem ēius Māgōnem. Hōc respōnsō Carthāginiēnsēs cōgnitō Hannibalem domum et Māgōnem revocārunt. Hūc ut rediit, rēx factus est, postquam imperātor fuerat annō secundō et vīcēsimō—ut enim Rōmae cōnsulēs, sīc Carthāgine quotannīs annuī bīnī rēgēs creābantur. In eō magistrātū parī dīligentiā sē Hannibal praebuit ac fuerat in bellō. Namque effēcit ex novīs vectīgālibus nōn sōlum ut esset pecūnia, quae Rōmānīs ex foedere penderētur, sed etiam superesset, quae in aerāriō repōnerētur. Deinde M. Claudiō L. Fūriō cōnsulibus Rōmā lēgātī Carthāginem vēnērunt. Hōs Hannibal ratus suī exposcendī grātiā missōs, priusquam eīs senātus darētur, nāvem ascendit clam atque in Syriam ad Antiochum perfūgit. Hāc rē palam factā Poenī nāvēs duās, quae eum comprehenderent, sī possent cōnsequī, mīsērunt, bona ēius pūblicārunt, domum ā fundāmentīs disiēcērunt, ipsum exsulem iūdicārunt.

VIII. At Hannibal annō quārtō postquam domō profūgerat, L. Cornēliō Q. Minuciō cōnsulibus, cum quīnque nāvibus Āfricam accessit in fīnibus Cȳrēnaeōrum, sī forte Carthāginiēnsēs ad bellum indūcere posset Antiochī spē fīdūciāque, cui iam persuāserat ut cum exercitibus in Ītaliam proficīscerētur. Hūc Māgōnem frātrem excīvit. Id ubi Poenī rescīvērunt, Māgōnem eādem quā frātrem absentem affēcērunt poenā. Illī dēspērātīs rēbus cum solvissent nāvēs ac vēla ventīs dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervēnit. Dē Māgōnis interitū duplex memoria prōdita est; namque alii naufragiō, alii ā servulīs ipsīus interfectum eum scrīptum relīquērunt. Antiochus autem sī tam in gerendō bellō cōnsiliīs ēius pārēre voluisset, quam in suscipiendō īnstituerat, propius Tiberī quam Thermopylīs dē summā imperiī dīmicāsset. Quem etsī multa stultē cōnārī vidēbat, tamen nūllā dēseruit in rē. Praefuit paucīs nāvibus, quās ex Syriā iussus erat in Asiam dūcere, eīsque adversus Rhodiōrum classem in Pamphȳliō marī cōnflīxit. In quō cum multitūdine adversāriōrum suī superārentur, ipse quō cornū rem gessit fuit superior.

IX. Antiochō fugātō verēns nē dēderētur, quod sine dubiō accidisset, sī suī fēcisset potestātem, Crētam ad Gortȳniōs vēnit, ut ibi quō sē cōnferret cōnsīderāret. Vīdit autem vir omnium callidissimus in māgnō sē fore perīculō, nisi quid prōvīdisset, propter avāritiam Crētēnsium; māgnam enim sēcum pecūniam portābat, dē quā sciēbat exīsse fāmam. Itaque capit tāle cōnsilium. Amphorās complūrēs complet plumbō, summās operit aurō et argentō. Hās praesentibus prīncipibus dēpōnit in templō Diānae, simulāns sē suās fortūnās illōrum

fideī crēdere. Hīs in errōrem inductīs statuās aēneās, quās sēcum portābat, omnī suā pecūniā complet eāsque in prōpatulō domī abicit. Gortȳniī templum māgnā cūrā cūstōdiunt, nōn tam ā cēterīs quam ab Hannibale, nē ille īnscientibus eīs tolleret sua sēcumque dūceret.

X. Sīc cōnservātīs suīs rēbus omnibus Poenus illūsīs Crētēnsibus ad Prūsiam in Pontum pervēnit. Apud quem eōdem animō fuit ergā Italiam neque aliud quicquam ēgit quam rēgem armāvit et exācuit adversus Rōmānōs. Quem cum vidēret domesticīs opibus minus esse rōbustum, conciliābat cēterōs rēgēs, adiungēbat bellicōsās nātiōnēs. Dissidēbat ab eō Pergamēnus rex Eumenēs, Rōmānīs amīcissimus, bellumque inter eōs gerēbātur et marī et terrā; sed utrōbique Eumenēs plūs valēbat propter Rōmānōrum societātem. Quō magis cupiēbat eum Hannibal opprimī; quem sī remōvisset, faciliōra sibi cētera fore arbitrābātur. Ad hunc interficiundum tālem iniit ratiōnem. Classe paucīs diēbus erant dēcrētūri. Superābātur nāvium multitūdine; dolō erat pūgnandum, cum pār nōn esset armīs. Imperāvit quam plurimās venēnātās serpentēs vīvās colligī eāsque in vāsa fictilia conicī. Hārum cum effēcisset māgnam multitūdinem, diē ipsō, quō factūrus erat nāvāle proelium, classiāriōs convocat eīsque praecipit, omnēs ut in ūnam Eumenis rēgis concurrant nāvem, ā cēterīs tantum satis habeant sē dēfendere. Id illōs facile serpentium multitūdine cōnsecūtūrōs. Rēx autem in quā nāve vehērētur, ut scīrent sē factūrum; quem sī aut cēpissent aut interfēcissent, māgnō eīs pollicētur praemiō fore.

XI. Tālī cohortātiōne mīlitum factā classis ab utrīsque in proelium dēdūcitur. Quārum aciē cōnstitūtā,

priusquam sīgnum pūgnae darētur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suīs quō locō Eumenēs esset, tabellārium in scaphā cum cādūceō mittit. Quī ubī ad nāvēs adversāriōrum pervēnit epistulamque ostendēns sē rēgem professus est quaerere, statim ad Eumenem dēductus est, quod nēmō dubitābat quīn aliquid dē pāce esset scrīptum. Tabellārius ducis nāvę dēclārātą suīs eōdem, unde erat ēgressus, sē recēpit. At Eumenēs solūtā epistulā nihil in eā repperit nisi quae ad irrīdendum eum pertinērent. Cūius reī etsī causam mīrābātur neque reperiēbat, tamen proelium statim committere nōn dubitāvit. Hōrum in concursū Bīthȳniī Hannibalis praeceptō ūniversī nāvem Eumenis adoriuntur. Quōrum vim rēx cum sustinēre nōn posset, fugā salūtem petīit, quam cōnsecūtus nōn esset, nisi intrā sua praesidia sē recēpisset, quae in proximō lītore erant collocāta. Reliquae Pergamēnae nāvēs cum adversāriōs premerent ācrius, repente in eās vāsa fictilia, dē quibus suprā mentiōnem fēcimus, conicī coepta sunt. Quae iacta initiō rīsum pūgnantibus concitārunt, neque quārē id fieret poterat intellegī. Postquam autem nāvēs suās opplētās cōnspexērunt serpentibus, novā rē perterritī, cum quid potissimum vītārent nōn vidērent, puppēs vertērunt sēque ad sua castra nautica rettulērunt. Sīc Hannibal cōnsiliō arma Pergamēnōrum superāvit, neque tum sōlum, sed saepe aliās pedestribus cōpiīs parī prūdentiā pepulit adversāriōs.

XII. Quae dum ín Asiā geruntur, accidit cāsū ut lēgātī Prūsiae Rōmae apud T. Quīnctium Flāminīnum cōnsulārem cēnārent, atque ibi dē Hannibale mentiōne factā ex eīs ūnus dīceret eum in Prūsiae rēgnō esse. Id posterō diē Flāminīnus senātuī dētulit. Patrēs cōn-

scrīptī, quī Hannibale vīvō numquam sē sine īnsidiīs futūrōs exīstimārent, lēgātōs in Bīthȳniam mīsērunt, in eīs Flāminīnum, quī ab rēge peterent nē inimīcissimum suum sēcum habēret sibique dēderet. Hīs Prūsia negāre ausus nōn est; illud recūsāvit, nē id ā sē fierī postulārent, quod adversus iūs hospitiī esset; ipsī, sī possent, comprehenderent; locum, ubi esset, facile inventūrōs. Hannibal enim ūnō locō sē tenēbat, in castellō, quod eī ā rēge datum erat mūnerī, idque sīc aedificārat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificiī exitūs habēret, scīlicet verēns nē ūsū venīret quod accidit.

Hūc cum lēgātī Rōmānōrum vēnissent ac multitūdine domum ēius circumdedissent, puer ab iānuā prōspiciēns Hannibalī dīxit plūrēs praeter cōnsuētūdinem armātōs appārēre. Quī imperāvit eī, ut omnēs forēs aedificiī circumīret ac properē sibi nūntiāret num eōdem modō undique obsidērētur. Puer cum celeriter quid vīdisset renūntiāsset omnēsque exitūs occupātōs ostendisset, sēnsit id nōn fortuītō factum, sed sē petī neque sibi diūtius vītam esse retinendam. Quam nē aliēnō arbitriō dīmitteret, memor prīstinārum virtūtum venēnum, quod semper sēcum habēre cōnsuērat, sūmpsit.

XIII. Sīc vir fortissimus, multīs variīsque perfūnctus labōribus, annō acquiēvit septuāgēsimō. Quibus cōnsulibus interierit nōn convenit. Namque Atticus M. Claudiō Mārcellō Q. Fabiō Labeōne cōnsulibus mortuum in annālī suō scrīptum relīquit, at Polybius L. Aemiliō Paulō Cn. Baebiō Tamphilō, Sulpicius autem Blithō P. Cornēliō Cethēgō M. Baebiō Tamphilō. Atque hic tantus vir tantīsque bellīs districtus nōn nihil temporis tribuit litterīs. Namque aliquot ēius librī

sunt, Graecō sermōne cōnfectī, in eīs ad Rhodiōs dē Cn. Manlii Volsōnis in Asiā rēbus gestīs. Hūius bellī gesta multī memoriae prōdidērunt, sed ex eīs duo, quī cum eō in castrīs fuērunt simulque vīxērunt, quamdiū fortūna passa est, Sīlēnus et Sōsilus Lacedaemōnius. Atque hōc Sōsilō Hannibal litterārum Graecārum ūsus est doctōre.

Sed nōs tempus est hūius librī facere fīnem et Rōmānōrum explicāre imperātōrēs, quō facilius collātīs utrōrumque factīs, quī virī praeferendī sint possit iūdicārī.

EX LIBRŌ

CORNĒLIĪ NEPŌTIS

DĒ LATĪNĪS HISTORICĪS

XIII. ATTICUS

I. T. Pompōnius Atticus, ab orīgine ultimā stirpis Rōmānae generātus, perpetuō ā māiōribus acceptam equestrem obtinuit dignitātem. Patre ūsus est dīligente et, ut tum erant tempora, dītī imprīmīsque studiōsō litterārum. Hīc, prout ipse amābat litterās, omnibus doctrīnīs quibus puerīlis aetās impertīrī dēbet fīlium ērudīvit. Erat autem in puerō praeter docilitātem ingeniī summa suāvitās ōris atque vōcis, ut nōn sōlum celeriter acciperet quae trādēbantur, sed etiam excellenter prōnūntiāret. Quā ex rē in pueritiā nōbilis inter aequālēs ferēbātur clāriusque exsplendēscēbat quam generōsī condiscipulī animō aequō ferre possent. Itaque incitābat omnēs studiō suō, quō in numerō fuērunt L. Torquātus, C. Marius fīlius, M. Cicerō; quōs cōnsuētūdine suā sīc dēvinxit, ut nēmō eīs perpetuā vītā fuerit cārior.

II. Pater mātūrē dēcessit. Ipse adulēscentulus propter affīnitātem P. Sulpiciī, quī tribūnus plēbēī interfectus est, nōn expers fuit illīus perīculī; namque

Anicia, Pompōniī cōnsobrīna, nūpserat Serviō, frātrī Sulpiciī. Itaque interfectō Sulpiciō posteāquam vīdit Cinnānō tumultū cīvitātem esse perturbātam neque sibi darī facultātem prō dignitāte vīvendī, quīn alterutram partem offenderet, dissociātīs animīs cīvium, cum aliī Sullānīs, aliī Cinnānīs favērent partibus, idōneum tempus ratus studiīs obsequendī suīs Athēnās sē contulit. Neque eō sētius adulēscentem Marium hostem iūdicātum iūvit opibus suīs, cūius fugam pecūniā sublevāvit. Ac nē illa peregrīnātiō dētrīmentum aliquod afferret reī familiārī, eōdem māgnam partem fortūnārum trāiēcit suārum. Hīc ita vīxit, ut ūniversīs Athēniēnsibus meritō esset cārissimus; nam praeter grātiam, quae iam in adulēscentulō māgna erat, saepe suīs opibus inopiam eōrum pūblicam levāvit. Cum enim versūram facere pūblicē necesse esset neque ēius condiciōnem aequam habērent, semper sē interposuit, atque ita, ut neque ūsūram umquam ab eīs accēperit neque longius quam dictum esset dēbēre passus sit. Quod utrumque erat eīs salūtāre; nam neque indulgendō inveterāscere eōrum aes aliēnum patiēbātur neque multiplicandīs ūsūrīs crēscere. Auxit hōc officium aliā quoque līberālitāte; nam ūniversōs frūmentō dōnāvit, ita ut singulīs sēnī modiī trīticī darentur, quī modus mēnsūrae medimnus Athēnīs appellātur.

III. Hīc autem sīc sē gerēbat, ut commūnis īnfimīs, pār prīncipibus vidērētur. Quō factum est ut huic omnēs honōrēs, quōs possent, pūblicē habērent cīvemque facere studērent; quō beneficiō ille ūtī nōluit. Quamdiū affuit, nē qua sibi statua pōnerētur restitit, absēns prohibēre nōn potuit. Itaque aliquot ipsī et Phīdiae locīs sānctissimīs posuērunt; hunc enim in

omnī prōcūrātiōne reī pūblicae āctōrem auctōremque habēbant potissimum. Igitur prīmum illud mūnus fortūnae, quod in eā urbe nātus est, in quā domicilium orbis terrārum esset imperiī, ut eandem et patriam habēret et domum; hōc specimen prūdentiae, quod, cum in eam sē cīvitātem contulisset, quae antīquitāte, hūmānitāte doctrīnāque praestāret omnēs, ūnus eī fuit cārissimus.

IV. Hūc ex Asiā Sulla dēcēdēns cum vēnisset, quamdiū ibi fuit, sēcum habuit Pompōnium, captus adulēscentis et hūmānitāte et doctrīnā. Sīc enim Graecē loquēbātur, ut Athēnīs nātus vidērētur; tanta autem suāvitās erat sermōnis Latīnī, ut appārēret in eō nātīvum quemdam lepōrem esse, nōn ascītum. Īdem poēmata prōnūntiābat et Graecē et Latīnē sīc, ut suprā nihil posset addī. Quibus rēbus factum est ut Sulla nūsquam eum ab sē dīmitteret cuperetque sēcum dēdūcere. Cui cum persuādēre temptāret, "Nōlī, ōrō tē," inquit Pompōnius, "adversum eōs mē velle dūcere, cum quibus nē contrā tē arma ferrem, Ītaliam relīquī." At Sulla adulēscentis officiō collaudātō omnia mūnera eī, quae Athēnīs accēperat, proficīscēns iussit dēferrī.

Hīc complūrēs annōs morātus, cum et reī familiārī tantum operae daret, quantum nōn indīligēns dēbēret pater familiās, et omnia reliqua tempora aut litterīs aut Athēniēnsium reī pūblicae tribueret, nihilō minus amīcīs urbāna officia praestitit; nam et ad comitia eōrum ventitāvit et, sī qua rēs māior ācta est, nōn dēfuit. Sīcut Cicerōnī in omnibus ēius perīculīs singulārem fidem praebuit; cui ex patriā fugientī sēstertium ducenta et quīnquāgintā mīlia dōnāvit. Tranquillātīs autem rēbus

Rōmānīs remigrāvit Rōmam, ut opīnor L. Cottā L. Torquātō cōnsulibus; quem discēdentem sīc ūniversa cīvitās Athēniēnsium prōsecūta est, ut lacrimīs dēsīderiī futūrī dolōrem indicāret.

V. Habēbat avunculum Q. Caecilium, equitem Rōmānum, familiārem L. Lūcullī, dīvitem, difficillimā nātūrā; cūius sīc asperitātem veritus est, ut, quem nēmō ferre posset, hūius sine offēnsiōne ad summam senectūtem retinuerit benevolentiam. Quō factō tulit pietātis frūctum. Caecilius enim moriēns testāmentō adoptāvit eum hērēdemque fēcit ex dōdrante; ex quā hērēditāte accēpit circiter centiēns sēstertium. Erat nūpta soror Atticī Q. Tulliō Cicerōnī, eāsque nūptiās M. Cicerō conciliārat, cum quō ā condiscipulātū vīvēbat coniūnctissimē, multō etiam familiārius quam cum Quīntō; ut iūdicārī possit plūs in amīcitiā valēre similitūdinem mōrum quam affīnitātem. Ūtēbātur autem intimē Q. Hortēnsiō, quī eīs temporibus prīncipātum ēloquentiae tenēbat, ut intellegī nōn posset uter eum plūs dīligeret, Cicerō an Hortēnsius; et, id quod erat difficillimum, efficiēbat ut, inter quōs tantae laudis esset aemulātiō, nūlla intercēderet obtrectātiō essetque tālium virōrum copula.

VI. In rē pūblicā ita est versātus, ut semper optimārum partium et esset et exīstimārētur, neque tamen sē cīvīlibus fluctibus committeret, quod nōn magis eōs in suā potestāte exīstimābat esse, quī sē hīs dedissent, quam quī maritimīs iactārentur. Honōrēs nōn petiit, cum eī patērent propter vel grātiam vel dīgnitātem; quod neque petī mōre māiōrum neque capī possent cōnservātīs lēgibus in tam effūsīs ambitūs largītiōnibus neque gerī ē rē pūblicā sine perīculō corruptīs cīvitātis

mōribus. Ad hastam pūblicam numquam accessit. Nūllīus reī neque praes neque manceps factus est. Nēminem neque suō nōmine neque subscrībēns accūsāvit, in iūs dē suā rē numquam iit, iūdicium nūllum habuit. Multōrum cōnsulum praetōrumque praefectūrās dēlātās sīc accēpit, ut nēminem in prōvinciam sit secūtus, honōre fuerit contentus, reī familiāris dēspexerit frūctum; quī nē cum Quīntō quidem Cicerōne voluerit īre in Asiam, cum apud eum lēgātī locum obtinēre posset. Nōn enim decēre sē arbitrābātur, cum praetūram gerere nōluisset, asseclam esse praetōris. Quā in rē nōn sōlum dīgnitātī serviēbat, sed etiam tranquillitātī, cum suspīciōnēs quoque vītāret crīminum. Quō fiēbat ut ēius observantia omnibus esset cārior, cum eam offi-
ciō, nōn timōrī neque spēī tribuī vidērent.

VII. Incidit Caesariānum cīvīle bellum. Cum habēret annōs circiter sexāgintā, ūsus est aetātis vacātiōne neque sē quōquam mōvit ex urbe. Quae amīcīs suīs opus fuerant ad Pompēium proficīscentibus, omnia ex suā rē familiārī dedit, ipsum Pompēium coniūnctum nōn offendit. Nūllum ab eō habēbat ōrnāmentum, ut cēterī, quī per eum aut honōrēs aut dīvitiās cēperant; quōrum partim invītissimī castra sunt secūtī, partim summā cum ēius offēnsiōne domī remānsērunt. Caesarī autem Atticī quiēs tantō opere fuit grāta, ut victor, cum prīvātīs pecūniās per epistulās imperāret, huic nōn sōlum molestus nōn fuerit, sed etiam sorōris fīlium et Q. Cicerōnem ex Pompēī castrīs concesserit. Sīc vetere īnstitūtō vītae effūgit nova perīcula.

VIII. Secūtum est illud. Occīsō Caesare cum rēs pūblica penes Brūtōs vidērētur esse et Cassium, ac tōta cīvitās sē ad eōs convertisset, sīc M. Brūtō ūsus

est, ut nūllō ille adulēscēns aequālī familiārius quam hōc sene, neque sōlum eum prīncipem cōnsiliī habēret, sed etiam in convīctū. Excōgitātum est ā quibusdam, ut prīvātum aerārium Caesaris interfectōribus ab equitibus Rōmānīs cōnstituerētur. Id facile efficī posse arbitrātī sunt, sī prīncipēs ēius ōrdinis pecūniās contulissent. Itaque appellātus est ā C. Flāviō, Brūtī familiārī, Atticus, ut ēius reī prīnceps esse vellet.

At ille, quī officia amīcīs praestanda sine factiōne exīstimāret semperque ā tālibus sē cōnsiliīs remōvisset, respondit: sī quid Brūtus dē suīs facultātibus ūtī voluisset, ūsūrum, quantum eae paterentur, sē neque cum quōquam dē eā rē collocūtūrum neque coitūrum. Sīc ille cōnsēnsiōnis globus hūius ūnīus dissēnsiōne disiectus est. Neque multō post superior esse coepit Antōnius, ita ut Brūtus et Cassius omissā cūrā prōvinciārum, quae eīs dicis causā datae erant ā cōnsule, dēspērātīs rēbus in exsilium proficīscerentur. Atticus, quī pecūniam simul cum cēterīs cōnferre nōluerat flōrentī illī partī, abiectō Brūtō Ītaliāque cēdentī sēstertium centum mīlia mūnerī mīsit. Eīdem in Ēpīrō absēns trecenta iussit darī, neque eō magis potentī adūlātus est Antōniō neque dēspērātōs relīquit.

IX. Secūtum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam. In quō sī tantum eum prūdentem dīcam, minus quam dēbeam praedicem, cum ille potius dīvīnus fuerit, sī dīvīnātiō appellanda est perpetua nātūrālis bonitās, quae nūllīs cāsibus agitātur neque minuitur. Hostis Antōnius iūdicātus Ītaliā cesserat; spēs restituendī nūlla erat. Nōn sōlum inimīcī, quī tum erant potentissimī et plūrimī, sed etiam quī adversāriīs ēius sē vēnditābant et in eō laedendō aliquam cōnsecūtūrōs spērābant com-

moditātem, Antōniī familiārēs īnsequēbantur, uxōrem Fulviam omnibus rēbus spoliāre cupiēbant, līberōs etiam exstinguere parābant. Atticus, cum Cicerōnis intimā familiāritāte ūterētur, amīcissimus esset Brūtō, nōn modo nihil eīs indulsit ad Antōnium violandum, sed ē contrāriō familiārēs ēius ex urbe profugientēs, quantum potuit, tēxit, quibus rēbus indiguērunt, adiūvit. Pūbliō vērō Volumniō ea tribuit, ut plūra ā parente proficīscī nōn potuerint. Ipsī autem Fulviae, cum lītibus distinērētur māgnīsque terrōribus vexārētur, tantā dīligentiā officium suum praestitit, ut nūllum illa stiterit vadimōnium sine Atticō, Atticus spōnsor omnium rērum fuerit. Quīn etiam, cum illa fundum secundā fortūnā ēmisset in diem neque post calamitātem versūram facere potuisset, ille sē interposuit pecūniamque sine faenore sineque ūllā stipulātiōne crēdidit, māximum exīstimāns quaestum, memorem grātumque cōgnōscī, simulque aperiēns sē nōn fortūnae, sed hominibus solēre esse amīcum.

Quae cum faciēbat, nēmō eum temporis causā facere poterat exīstimāre; nēminī enim in opīniōnem veniēbat Antōnium rērum potītūrum. Sed sēnsus ēius ā nōnnūllīs optimātibus reprehendēbātur, quod parum ōdisse malōs cīvēs vidērētur. Ille autem, suī iūdiciī, potius quid sē facere pār esset intuēbātur quam quid aliī laudātūrī forent.

X. Conversa subitō fortūna est. Ut Antōnius rediit in Ītaliam, nēmō nōn māgnō in perīculō Atticum putārat propter intimam familiāritātem Cicerōnis et Brūtī. Itaque ad adventum imperātōrum dē forō dēcesserat, timēns prōscrīptiōnem, latēbatque apud P. Volumnium, cui, ut ostendimus, paulō ante opem tulerat—

tanta varietās eīs temporibus fuit fortūnae, ut modo hī, modo illī in summō essent aut fastīgiō aut perīculō— habēbatque sēcum Q. Gellium Cānum, aequālem simillimumque suī. Hōc quoque Atticī bonitātis exemplum, quod cum eō, quem puerum in lūdō cōgnōrat, adeō coniūnctē vīxit, ut ad extrēmam aetātem amīcitia eōrum crēverit. Antōnius autem, etsī tantō odiō ferēbātur in Cicerōnem, ut nōn sōlum eī, sed etiam omnibus ēius amīcīs esset inimīcus eōsque vellet prōscrībere multīs hortantibus, tamen Atticī memor fuit officiī et eī, cum requīsīsset ubinam esset, suā manū scrīpsit, nē timēret statimque ad sē venīret: sē eum et ēius causā Cānum dē prōscrīptōrum numerō exēmisse. Ac nē quod perīculum incideret, quod noctū fīēbat, praesidium eī mīsit. Sīc Atticus in summō timōre nōn sōlum sibi, sed etiam eī quem cārissimum habēbat, praesidiō fuit, ut appārēret nūllam sēiūnctam sibi ab eō velle fortūnam. Quod sī gubernātor praecipuā laude effertur, quī nāvem ex hieme marīque scopulōsō servat, cūr nōn singulāris ēius exīstimētur prūdentia, quī ex tot tamque gravibus procellīs cīvīlibus ad incolumitātem pervēnit?

XI. Quibus ex malīs ut sē ēmersit, nihil aliud ēgit quam ut quam plūrimīs, quibus rēbus posset, esset auxiliō. Cum prōscrīptōs praemiīs imperātōrum vulgus conquīreret, nēmō in Ēpīrum vēnit, cui rēs ūlla dēfuerit, nēminī nōn ibi perpetuō manendī potestās facta est; quīn etiam post proelium Philippēnse interitumque C. Cassiī et M. Brūtī L. Iūlium Mōcillam praetōrium et fīlium ēius Aulumque Torquātum cēterōsque parī fortūnā perculsōs īnstituit tuērī atque ex Ēpīrō eīs omnia Samothrāciam supportārī iussit. Difficile est

omnia persequī et nōn necessārium. Illud ūnum intellegī volumus, illīus līberālitātem neque temporāriam neque callidam fuisse. Id ex ipsīs rēbus ac temporibus iūdicārī potest, quod nōn flōrentibus sē vēnditāvit, sed afflictīs semper succurrit; quī quidem Servīliam, Brūtī mātrem, nōn minus post mortem ēius quam flōrentem coluerit. Sīc līberālitāte ūtēns nūllās inimīcitiās gessit, quod neque laedēbat quemquam neque, sī quam iniūriam accēperat, nōn mālēbat oblīvīscī quam ulcīscī. Īdem immortālī memoriā percepta retinēbat beneficia; quae autem ipse tribuerat, tam diū meminerat, quoad ille grātus erat quī accēperat. Itaque hīc fēcit ut vērē dictum videātur:

Suī cuíque mōrēs fingunt fortūnam hóminibus.

Neque tamen ille prius fortūnam quam sē ipse finxit, quī cāvit nē quā in rē iūre plecterētur.

XII. Hīs igitur rēbus effēcit ut M. Vīpsānius Agrippa, intimā familiāritāte coniūnctus adulēscentī Caesarī, cum propter suam grātiam et Caesaris potentiam nūllīus condiciōnis nōn habēret potestātem, potissimum ēius dēligeret affīnitātem praeoptāretque equitis Rōmānī fīliam generōsārum nūptiīs. Atque hārum nūptiārum conciliātor fuit—nōn est enim cēlandum—M. Antōnius, triumvirum reī pūblicae cōnstituendae. Cūius grātiā cum augēre possessiōnēs posset suās, tantum āfuit ā cupiditāte pecūniae, ut nūllā in rē ūsus sit eā nisi in dēprecandīs amīcōrum aut perīculīs aut incommodīs.

Quod quidem sub ipsā prōscrīptiōne perillūstre fuit. Nam cum L. Saufēī equitis Rōmānī, aequālis suī, quī complūrēs annōs studiō ductus philosophiae habitābat

Athēnīs habēbatque in Ītaliā pretiōsās possessiōnēs, trēsvirī bona vēndidissent cōnsuētūdine eā quā tum rēs gerēbantur, Atticī labōre atque industriā factum est ut eōdem nūntiō Saufēius fieret certior sē patrimōnium āmīsisse et recuperāsse. Īdem L. Iūlium Calidum, quem post Lucrētiī Catullīque mortem multō ēlegantissimum poētam nostram tulisse aetātem vērē videor posse contendere, neque minus virum bonum optimīsque artibus ērudītum, post prōscrīptiōnem equitum propter māgnās ēius Āfricānās possessiōnēs in prōscrīptōrum numerum ā P. Volumniō, praefectō fabrum Antōniī, absentem relātum expedīvit. Quod in praesentī utrum eī labōriōsius an glōriōsius fuerit, difficile est iūdicāre, quod in eōrum perīculīs nōn secus absentēs quam praesentēs amīcōs Atticō esse cūrae cōgnitum est.

XIII. Neque vērō ille minus bonus pater familiās habitus est quam cīvis; nam cum esset pecūniōsus, nēmō illō minus fuit emāx, minus aedificātor. Neque tamen nōn imprīmīs bene habitāvit omnibusque optimīs rēbus ūsus est; nam domum habuit in colle Quirīnālī Tamphiliānam, ab avunculō hērēditāte relīctam, cūius amoenitās nōn aedificiō, sed silvā cōnstābat—ipsum enim tēctum antīquitus cōnstitūtum plūs salis quam sūmptūs habēbat—in quō nihil commūtāvit, nisi sī quid vetustāte coāctus est. Ūsus est familiā, sī ūtilitāte iūdicandum est, optimā; sī fōrmā, vix mediocrī. Namque in eā erant puerī litterātissimī, anāgnōstae optimī et plūrimī librāriī, ut nē pedisequus quidem quisquam esset quī nōn utrumque hōrum pulchrē facere posset; parī modō artificēs cēterī, quōs cultus domesticus dēsīderat, apprīmē bonī. Neque tamen hōrum

quemquam nisi domī nātum domīque factum habuit; quod est sīgnum nōn sōlum continentiae, sed etiam dīligentiae. Nam et nōn intemperanter concupīscere, quod ā plūrimīs videās, continentis dēbet dūcī, et potius industriā quam pretiō parāre nōn mediocris est dīligentiae. Ēlegāns, nōn māgnificus, splendidus, nōn sūmptuōsus; omnisque dīligentia munditiam, nōn affluentiam affectābat. Supellex modica, nōn multa, ut in neutram partem cōnspicī posset.

Nec praeterībō, quamquam nōnnūllīs leve vīsum īrī putem, cum imprīmīs lautus esset eques Rōmānus et nōn parum līberāliter domum suam omnium ōrdinum hominēs invītāret, nōn amplius quam terna mīlia peraequē in singulōs mēnsēs ex ephēmeride eum expēnsum sūmptuī ferre solitum. Atque hōc nōn audītum, sed cōgnitum praedicāmus; saepe enim propter familiāritātem domesticīs rēbus interfuimus.

XIV. Nēmō in convīviō ēius aliud acroāma audīvit quam anāgnōstēn, quod nōs quidem iūcundissimum arbitrāmur; neque umquam sine aliquā lēctiōne apud eum cēnātum est, ut nōn minus animō quam ventre convīvae dēlectārentur. Namque eōs vocābat, quōrum mōrēs ā suīs nōn abhorrērent. Cum tanta pecūniae facta esset accessiō, nihil dē cottīdiānō cultū mūtāvit, nihil dē vītae cōnsuētūdine, tantāque ūsus est moderātiōne, ut neque in sēstertiō vīciēns, quod ā patre accēperat, parum sē splendidē gesserit neque in sēstertiō centiēns affluentius vīxerit, quam īnstituerat, parīque fastīgiō steterit in utrāque fortūnā. Nūllōs habuit hortōs, nūllam suburbānam aut maritimam sūmptuōsam vīllam, neque in Ītaliā, praeter Arrētīnum et Nōmentānum, rūsticum praedium, omnisque ēius pecū-

niae reditus cōnstābat in Ēpīrōticīs et urbānīs possessiōnibus. Ex quō cōgnōscī potest ūsum eum pecūniae nōn māgnitūdine, sed ratiōne metīrī solitum.

XV. Mendācium neque dīcēbat neque patī poterat. Itaque ēius comitās nōn sine sevēritāte erat neque gravitās sine facilitāte, ut difficile esset intellēctū utrum eum amīcī magis verērentur an amārent. Quidquid rogābātur, religiōsē prōmittēbat, quod nōn līberālēs, sed levēs arbitrābātur pollicērī quod praestāre nōn possent. Īdem in tenendō quod semel annuisset tantā erat cūrā, ut nōn mandātam, sed suam rem vidērētur agere. Numquam susceptī negōtiī eum pertaesum est; suam enim exīstimātiōnem in eā rē agī putābat, quā nihil habēbat cārius. Quō fīēbat ut omnia Cicerōnum, M. Catōnis, Q. Hortēnsiī, A. Torquātī, multōrum praeterea equitum Rōmānōrum negōtia prōcūrāret. Ex quō iūdicārī potest nōn inertiā, sed iūdiciō fūgisse reī pūblicae prōcūrātiōnem.

XVI. Hūmānitātis vērō nūllum afferre māius testimōnium possum, quam quod adulēscēns īdem senī Sullae fuit iūcundissimus, senex adulēscentī M. Brūtō, cum aequālibus autem suīs Q. Hortēnsiō et M. Cicerōne sīc vīxit, ut iūdicāre difficile sit cui aetātī fuerit aptissimus. Quamquam eum praecipuē dīlēxit Cicerō, ut nē frāter quidem eī Quīntus cārior fuerit aut familiārior. Eī reī sunt indiciō praeter eōs librōs in quibus dē eō facit mentiōnem, quī in vulgus sunt ēditī, sēdecim volūmina epistulārum, ab cōnsulātū ēius ūsque ad extrēmum tempus ad Atticum missārum; quae quī legat, nōn multum dēsīderet historiam contextam eōrum temporum. Sīc enim omnia dē studiīs prīncipum, vitiīs ducum, mūtātiōnibus reī pūblicae perscrīpta sunt, ut

nihil in eīs nōn appāreat et facile exīstimārī possit prūdentiam quōdam modō esse dīvīnātiōnem. Nōn enim Cicerō ea sōlum, quae vīvō sē accidērunt, futūra praedīxit, sed etiam, quae nunc ūsū veniunt, cecinit ut vātēs.

XVII. Dē pietāte autem Atticī quid plūra commemorem? Cum hōc ipsum vērē glōriantem audierim in fūnere mātris suae, quam extulit annōrum nōnāgintā, cum ipse esset septem et sexāgintā, sē numquam cum mātre in grātiam redīsse, numquam cum sorōre fuisse in simultāte, quam prope aequālem habēbat. Quod est sīgnum aut nūllam umquam inter eōs querimōniam intercessisse, aut hunc eā fuisse in suōs indulgentiā, ut, quōs amāre dēbēret, īrāscī eīs nefās dūceret. Neque id fēcit nātūrā sōlum, quamquam omnēs eī pārēmus, sed etiam doctrīnā; nam prīncipum philosophōrum ita percepta habuit praecepta, ut eīs ad vītam agendam, nōn ad ostentātiōnem ūterētur.

XVIII. Mōris etiam māiōrum summus imitātor fuit antīquitātisque amātor, quam adeō dīligenter habuit cōgnitam, ut eam tōtam in eō volūmine exposuerit, quō magistrātūs ōrdināvit. Nūlla enim lēx neque pāx neque bellum neque rēs illūstris est populī Rōmānī, quae nōn in eō suō tempore sit notāta, et, quod difficillimum fuit, sīc familiārum orīginem subtexuit, ut ex eō clārōrum virōrum propāginēs possīmus cōgnōscere. Fēcit hōc idem sēparātim in aliīs librīs, ut M. Brūtī rogātū Iūniam familiam ā stirpe ad hanc aetātem ōrdine ēnumerāverit, notāns quis ā quō ortus quōs honōrēs quibusque temporibus cēpisset; parī modō Mārcellī Claudiī Mārcellōrum, Scīpiōnis Cornēliī et Fabiī Māximī Fabiōrum et Aemiliōrum. Quibus librīs nihil potest esse dulcius eīs quī aliquam cupiditātem habent nōti-

tiae clārōrum virōrum. Attigit poēticēn quoque, crēdimus, nē ēius expers esset suāvitātis. Namque versibus dē eīs quī honōre rērumque gestārum amplitūdine cēterōs populī Rōmānī praestitērunt exposuit ita, ut sub singulōrum imāginibus facta magistrātūsque eōrum nōn amplius quaternīs quīnīsve versibus dēscrīpserit; quod vix crēdendum sit tantās rēs tam breviter potuisse dēclārārī. Est etiam ūnus liber Graecē cōnfectus, dē cōnsulātū Cicerōnis.

XIX. Haec hāctenus Atticō vīvō ēdita ā nōbīs sunt. Nunc, quoniam fortūna nōs superstitēs eī esse voluit, reliqua persequēmur et, quantum potuerimus, rērum exemplīs lēctōrēs docēbimus, sīcut suprā sīgnificāvimus, suōs cuique mōrēs plērumque conciliāre fortūnam. Namque hīc contentus ōrdine equestrī, quō erat ortus, in affīnitātem pervēnit imperātōris, Dīvī fīliī, cum iam ante familiāritātem ēius esset cōnsecūtus nūllā aliā rē quam ēlegantiā vītae, quā cēterōs cēperat prīncipēs cīvitātis dīgnitāte parī, fortūnā humiliōrēs. Tanta enim prosperitās Caesarem est cōnsecūta, ut nihil eī nōn tribuerit fortūna quod cuiquam ante dētulerat, et conciliārit, quod nēmō adhūc cīvis Rōmānus quīvit cōnsequī. Nāta est autem Atticō neptis ex Agrippā, cui virginem fīliam collocārat. Hanc Caesar vix anniculam Ti. Claudiō Nerōnī, Drūsillā nātō, prīvīgnō suō, dēspondit; quae coniūnctiō necessitūdinem eōrum sānxit, familiāritātem reddidit frequentiōrem.

XX. Quamquam ante haec spōnsālia nōn sōlum, cum ab urbe abesset, numquam ad suōrum quemquam litterās mīsit, quīn Atticō scrīberet quid ageret, imprīmīs quid legeret quibusque in locīs et quam diū esset morātūrus, sed etiam, cum esset in urbe et propter

īnfīnītās suās occupātiōnēs minus saepe quam vellet Atticō fruerētur, nūllus diēs temerē intercessit quō nōn ad eum scrīberet, cum modo aliquid dē antīquitāte ab eō requīreret, modo aliquam quaestiōnem poēticam eī prōpōneret, interdum iocāns ēius verbōsiōrēs ēliceret epistulās. Ex quō accidit, cum aedis Iovis Feretriī in Capitōliō, ab Rōmulō cōnstitūta, vetustāte atque incūriā dētēcta prōlāberētur, ut Atticī admonitū Caesar eam reficiendam cūrāret. Neque vērō ā M. Antōniō minus absēns litterīs colēbātur, adeō ut accūrātē ille ex ultimīs terrīs quid ageret cūrae sibi habēret certiōrem facere Atticum. Hōc quāle sit, facilius exīstimābit is quī iūdicāre poterit quantae sit sapientiae eōrum retinēre ūsum benevolentiamque, inter quōs māximārum rērum nōn sōlum aemulātiō, sed obtrectātiō tanta intercēdēbat, quantam fuit necesse inter Caesarem atque Antōnium, cum sē uterque prīncipem nōn sōlum urbis Rōmae, sed orbis terrārum esse cuperet.

XXI. Tālī modō cum septem et septuāgintā annōs complēsset atque ad extrēmam senectūtem nōn minus dīgnitāte quam grātiā fortūnāque crēvisset—multās enim hērēditātēs nūllā aliā rē quam bonitāte cōnsecūtus est—tantāque prosperitāte ūsus esset valētūdinis, ut annīs trīgintā medicīnā nōn indiguisset, nactus est morbum, quem initiō et ipse et medicī contempsērunt; nam putārunt esse tēnesmon, cui remedia celeria faciliaque prōpōnēbantur. In hōc cum trēs mēnsēs sine ūllīs dolōribus, praeterquam quōs ex cūrātiōne capiēbat, cōnsūmpsisset, subitō tanta vīs morbī in īmum intestīnum prōrūpit, ut extrēmō tempore per lumbōs fistulae pūris ērūperint. Atque hōc priusquam eī accideret, postquam in diēs dolōrēs accrēscere febrēsque

accessisse sēnsit, Agrippam generum ad sē arcessī iussit et cum eō L. Cornēlium Balbum Sextumque Pēducaeum. Hōs ut vēnisse vīdit, in cubitum innīxus "Quantam," inquit, "cūram dīligentiamque in valētūdine meā tuendā hōc tempore adhibuerim, cum vōs testēs habeam, nihil necesse est plūribus verbīs commemorāre. Quibus quoniam, ut spērō, satisfēcī, mē nihil reliquī fēcisse, quod ad sānandum mē pertinēret, reliquum est ut egomet mihi cōnsulam. Id vōs īgnōrāre nōluī; nam mihi stat alere morbum dēsinere. Namque hīs diēbus, quidquid cibī sūmpsī, ita prōdūxī vītam, ut auxerim dolōrēs sine spē salūtis. Quārē ā vōbīs petō, prīmum ut cōnsilium probētis meum, deinde nē frūstrā dēhortandō impedīre cōnēminī."

XXII. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā tantā cōnstantiā vōcis atque vultūs, ut nōn ex vītā, sed ex domō in domum vidērētur migrāre, cum quidem Agrippa eum flēns atque ōsculāns ōrāret atque obsecrāret nē id quod nātūra cōgeret ipse quoque sibi accelerāret, et, quoniam tum quoque posset temporibus superesse, sē sibi suīsque reservāret, precēs ēius taciturnā suā obstinātiōne dēpressit. Sīc cum biduum cibō sē abstinuisset, subitō febris dēcessit leviorque morbus esse coepit. Tamen prōpositum nihilō sētius perēgit itaque diē quīntō postquam id cōnsilium inierat, prīdiē Kal. Aprīlēs Cn. Domitiō C. Sōsiō cōnsulibus dēcessit. Ēlātus est in lectīculā, ut ipse praescrīpserat, sine üllā pompā fūneris, comitantibus omnibus bonīs, māximā vulgī frequentiā. Sepultus est iūxtā viam Appiam ad quīntum lapidem in monumentō Q. Caecilii, avunculī suī.

NOTES

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE NOTES AND VOCABULARY

abl., *ablative.*
abs., *absolute.*
acc., *accusative.*
adj., *adjective.*
adv., *adverb.*
comp. or compar., *comparative.*
cond., *condition.*
conj., *conjunction.*
dat., *dative.*
decl., *declension.*
def., *defective.*
dem., *demonstrative.*
dep., *deponent.*
dim., *diminutive.*
disc., *discourse.*
distr., *distributive.*
f., *feminine.*
freq., *frequentative.*
fut., *future.*
gen., *genitive.*
ger., *gerundive.*
Gk., *Greek.*
impers., *impersonal.*
impf., *imperfect.*
indecl., *indeclinable.*
indef., *indefinite.*
ind., *indirect.*
indic., *indicative.*
inf., *infinitive.*
intens., *intensive.*
irr., *irregular.*
lit., *literally.*
loc., *locative.*
m., *masculine.*
n. and neut., *neuter.*
nom., *nominative.*
num., *numeral.*
part., *participle.*
pass., *passive.*
pers., *personal.*
pf. or perf., *perfect.*
pl. or plur., *plural.*
plup., *pluperfect.*
prep., *preposition.*
pres., *present.*
pron., *pronoun, pronominal.*
quest., *question.*
rel., *relative.*
sc., *understand.*
sing., *singular.*
subj., *subjunctive.*
superl., *superlative.*
trans., *transitive.*

NOTES

References are made to Latin grammars as follows: W., West; B., Bennett; A. G., Allen and Greenough; H., Harkness.

I. ARISTIDES

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1. **I. Aristīdēs** (Ἀριστείδης). The date of his birth is unknown. He fought at the battle of Marathon, in 490 B. C., and the next year, 489, was elected to the archonship, the highest executive office at Athens. He was ostracized in 483 or 482. He is supposed to have died in 468 B. C.
2. **Themistoclī**, as far as its form goes, may be either gen. or dat. Parisyllabic Greek names in *-ēs* form their gen. in either *-is* or *-ī*. *aequālis*, when used as a noun as here, usually takes the possessive genitive, and so *Themistoclī* is probably gen. W. 352; B. 238; A. G. 234. *d*. 1; H. 451. 2. N. 1.
1. **aequālis ferē**: "nearly of equal age with."
2. **atque** and the shorter form *ac* are used in Nepos without distinction. In earlier Latin *atque* seems to have stood only before words beginning with a vowel.
3. **obtrectārunt**: contracted for *obtrectāvērunt*. Nepos regularly contracts the *v* perfects of verbs.
3. **in hīs**: "in the case of these two men."
4. **quantō**: abl. degree of difference. W. 393; B. 223; A. G. 250; H. 479.
4. **antistāret**: subj. of ind. quest. It is a *secondary* tense, depending upon the perf. def. *cōgnitum est*. W. 467; B. 268. 1; A. G. 287. *a*; H. 546. Translate: "it has been made apparent how much eloquence has the advantage over uprightness."
5. **adeō . . . ut** used correlatively: "so . . . that."
5. **abstinentiā**: abl. of specification. W. 396; B. 226; A. G. 253; H. 480. 3.
7. **ut . . . appellātus sit**: a result clause. Notice that the perf. subj. *appellātus sit* is a *primary* tense, although it depends on a *secondary*

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tense of the indic. W. 469; B. 268. 6; A. G. 287. *c* and *Remark*; H. 550.

7. **audierimus**: perf. subj. of characteristic after *ūnus*. W. 589; B. 283. 2; A. G. 320. *b*; H. 591. 3.
6. **quidem**: emphasizes the restrictive force of the clause. Translate: "as far as I have heard."
7. **cōgnōmine**: abl. of specification.
8. **illā**: the demons. *ille* when placed after its noun regularly denotes "that well-known" Nepos refers to the well-known Athenian practise of ostracism, by which a man might be temporarily banished from the city by the vote of the people if his presence was thought to endanger the liberty or democracy of the people. Ostracism was introduced at Athens in 509 B. C. and abolished in 417 B. C. It was so called from the *ostracon* (ὄστρακον), potsherd, Lat. *testula*, which was used as a ballot.
8. **exiliō**: abl. of penalty. W. 367; B. 208. 2. *b*; A. G. 220. *b*. 1; H. 456. 3.
9. **annōrum**: gen. of measure. W. 354; B. 203. 2; A. G. 215. *b*; H. 440. 3.
9. **quī quidem** with the indic. connects its clause closely with what goes before. *quidem* can not be translated by any one word in English. *quī* is equivalent to the pers. pron. *he*.
9. **cum intellegeret**: subj. with *cum* temporal. W. 536; B. 288. B; A. G. 325; H. 600. II. The subjunctives in this sentence depend upon *quaesīsse dīcitur*, which though primary in form is *secondary* in sense. The sense is the same as if Nepos had written *quaesīvit ab eō ut dīcitur*.
12. **ab eō**: "of him." Like the English *he asked of him*.
10. **cēdēns**: the pres. part. denotes *simultaneous* action, "as he was starting to go away (from the assembly)."
11. **ut pellerētur**: a substantive clause expressing purpose used as the object of *scrībentem*. W. 511; B. 295. 1; A. G. 331; H. 564.
12. **quārē faceret, quid commīsisset**: both ind. questions. W. 601; B. 315; A. G. 334; H. 642.
13. **cūr dūcerētur**: a result clause equivalent to *ut dūcerētur*. *cūr* has here the force of a case of *quī*; "why (= for which) he should be thought worthy." W. 581, 586 2; B. 284. 2; A. G. 319. 2; H. 591. 4.
13. **poenā**: abl. after *dignus*. W. 396; B. 226. 2; A. G. 245. *a*. 1; H. 481.

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14. **cui**: "to him." The relative at the beginning of a sentence is frequently used instead of a demonstrative. It has no relative force in its own sentence, but is used merely to make a closer connection with what has gone before.
14. **respondit**: governs indirect discourse. The principal verbs must be in the *infinitive* and in the same tense as the man *actually used*. The subordinate verbs must be *subjunctive* and follow the rule for sequence of tenses, depending on *respondit*.
15. **labōrāsset**: = *labōrāvisset*.
18. **sextō annō quam**: "in the sixth year after," or in better English, "six years after." *annō* is abl. of time *when*. *quam* = *postquam*. *post* is frequently omitted after definite expressions of time.

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1. **II. pūgnae nāvālī**: dat. after a compound of *inter*. W. 332; B. 187. III; A. G. 228; H. 429.
1. **Salamīna**: acc. sing. of the Greek 3d decl. W. 91; B. 47. 1; A. G. 63. *a*; H. 109. 3. The battle of Salamis was fought in 480 B. C. At this battle Aristides was the leader of a body of Athenian troops which inflicted a severe defeat on a force of Persians that had been landed from the fleet. Nepos seems to treat slightingly the importance of this service.
2. **prius quam līberārētur**: subj. in temporal clause. W. 534; B. 292; A. G. 327; H. 605. Translate: "before being recalled from banishment."
2. **Īdem**: really the nom. sing. masc., "the same man," but is equivalent to the Eng. adv. *also*.
3. **praetor**: a translation of the Greek στρατηγός general, which was a purely military office, while the office of *praetor* at Rome combined both military and civil functions.
3. **Plataeās**: after the defeat at Salamis the Persian land forces withdrew to Boeotia, where in the following year, 479 B. C., under the lead of Mardonius, they were defeated at the battle of Plataea. Names of Greek towns have usually the plural form, as Athenae, Thebae, Plataeae. Some of these are made into English plurals, as Athens, Thebes; others are changed to a singular form, as Plataea.
4. **barbarōrum**: used in the Greek sense, to mean in general all non-Greek-speaking peoples, and in particular, as here, Persians.
4. **fūsus**: sc. *est*.

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5. **neque**: at the beginning of a sentence is never to be translated *nor*. If it is not used correlatively with another *neque* it means either *and . . . not*, or, as here, *but . . . not*.
5. **aliud ūllum quam memoria**: "there was no other noteworthy act in his military career than the memory of this campaign"; an inaccurate statement; he means that the campaign itself, and not the memory of it, was noteworthy. Translate: "than what is recorded of him in this campaign."
7. **multa**: sc. *facta*.
7. **quod**: conj. "that."
8. **factum est . . . ut**: "it was brought about . . . that." The *ut* introduces a clause of result.
9. **quō duce**: abl. absolute.
12. **et marī et terrā**: "on *sea* as well as on land." The common expression for *on land and sea* is *terrā marīque*. Nepos means something different from this. The Spartans were always acknowledged leaders on land, but before this time they had been the leaders on the *sea* as well.
13. **Aristīdis**: to be taken with *iūstitiā*.
15. **hōs ducēs**: two acc. after a verb of choosing. W. 317; B. 177; A. G. 239. 1. *a*; H. 410.
17. **III. quōs quō**: "that they might drive them back the more easily."
17. **quō**: = *ut eō*, introducing a clause of purpose. *quōs*: the Persians.
18. **sī cōnārentur**: a less vivid future condition. It is attracted from a pres. to an imperf. subj. because it is a subordinate verb in a sentence of which the principal verb is *dēlēctus est*, a secondary tense. The apodosis is *repellerent*, which has been changed from the pres. subj. for the same reason.
19. **pecūniae**: part. gen. after *quantum*. W. 357; B. 201. 2; A. G. 216. 3; H. 443.
20. **daret**: subj. of indirect question after the interrog. *quantum*.
21. **quadringēna et sexāgēna**: the distributive numeral is used because of the distributive *quotannīs* with which it stands. The English uses the simple cardinal, "460 talents a year." This would be about equal to $500,000.
21. **Dēlum**: acc. of motion toward. W. 325. 2; B. 182. 1; A. G. 258. *b*; H. 418.
22. **id**: refers to *Delum*, which is fem. It is attracted to the neut. by *aerārium* in its own clause.
23. **quae omnis pecūnia**: "all this money"; namely, all the money which by yearly contribution had been collected at Delos.

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24. **hīc**: "but of what self-restraint *he* was," returning to the subject of Aristides.
24. **fuerit**: subj. in ind. question.
25. **cum praefuisset**: subj. with *cum* concessive. The plup. depends upon *dēcessit*.
27. **ut relīquerit**: perf. subj. in a result clause depending on the secondary tense of *dēcessit*. W. 469; B. 268. 6; A. G. 287. *c*. note; H. 550.
26. **quī efferrētur**: "the wherewithal to be buried," or more simply, "the means of burial." *quī* is here the adverb, equivalent to an abl. of means. Aristides must have been well to do earlier in life, since in 489 B. C. he was elected to the archonship, an office which under the laws of Solon, then in force, was open only to the richest class of citizens. These were called *pentacosiomedimni* (πεντακοσιομέδιμνοι), or those who had a yearly income equivalent to 500 *medimni* of corn, or about 750 bushels. After the Persian Wars, by the legislation of Aristides, the office of archon was thrown open to the whole body of citizens.
27. **pūblicē**: at the expense of the state.
28. **dōtibus datīs**: abl. abs., translate: *with dowries*.
29. **post annum quārtum quam**: = *annō quārtō postquam*, "four years after."

II. CIMON

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1. **I. Cīmōn** (Κίμων). The date of his birth is unknown. The period of his public activity extended from the Persian Wars, 480 B. C., to the time of his death, in 449 B. C.
2. **ūsus est**: "experienced." Observe that *ūtor* is used much more widely than Eng. *use*.
3. **cum potuisset**: a causal clause.
3. **lītem aestimātam**: "the fine imposed."
7. **nisi solvisset**: a future condition thrown back into past time. A. G. 307. *f*. The plup. subj. represents a fut. perf. tense. Nepos's story of the imprisonment of Cimon is not told elsewhere, and probably is not true. According to Athenian law the loss of political rights was the only punishment that could be inflicted on him.
7. **germānam**: usually of the same father and mother; here of the same father only.

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8. **Elpinīcēn**: Gk. acc. sing. 1st decl.
9. **eōdem patre**: abl. of source. "For the Athenians are allowed to marry the daughters of their own fathers."
10. **hūius coniugiī cupidus**: lit. "desirous of this marriage"; translate: "desiring to marry her."
11. **Calliās quīdam**: "a man by the name of Callias."
13. **ut sibi daret**: "that he [Cimon] should give to him [Callias]." The reflexive *sibi* refers back to the subject of *ēgit* in the main clause.
13. **impetrāsset** = *impetrāvisset*: a fut. condition in ind. disc. depending on a secondary verb of saying implied in *ēgit*. The apodosis *solūtūrum* decides that it is a fut. condition. *impetrāsset* may stand for either a fut. perf. ind. or perf. subj. of the direct discourse.
14. **is**: an emphatic *he*.
15. **cum āspernārētur**: a concessive clause.
17. **sē nūptūram**: ind. disc. introduced by a *dīxit* supplied from *negāvit*. "She said that she would *not* permit . . . but that she would marry."
18. **sī praestitisset**: fut. cond. in ind. disc.
19. **II. tālī modō**: "in this way."
19. **cūstōdiā**: abl. of separation.
20. **satis ēloquentiae**: "considerable eloquence." *Satis* takes a part. gen.
21. **cum . . . tum**: "both . . . and."
22. **ā puerō**: "from boyhood."
23. **fuerat versātus** = *versātus erat*.
24. **plūrimum valuit auctōritāte**: "was highest in authority."

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1. **prīmum imperātor**: "at first, as general"; contrast *iterum imperātor*, below, "the second time he was made general."
1. **Strȳmona**: Gk. acc. of 3d decl. This battle of the Strymon occurred in 476 B. C. With regard to the next two historic events referred to, Nepos is very much in error. The attempted founding of Amphipolis by 10,000 Athenians occurred in 467, but was not conducted by Cimon. The battle of Mycale was in 479 B. C., in which the Greeks under Leotychides and Xanthippus were victorious. Nepos means evidently not the battle of Mycale, but the battle of the Eurymedon in 469 B. C. At any rate, Nepos has not mentioned the events in their chronological order.
4. **Cypriōrum et Phoenīcum**: it was a Persian fleet composed of Cyprian and Phoenician tributaries.
5. **dēvictam cēpit**: translate: "he defeated and captured."

LINE

6. **parī fortūnā**: abl. after *ūsus est*, "he enjoyed."
8. **māximam vim**: "a very large force."
9. **māgnā praedā**: abl. after *potitus*.
11. **propter acerbitātem imperiī dēfēcerant**: "had revolted because of the harshness of their [the Athenians'] rule."
11. **bene animātās**: "those that were well disposed."
12. **Scȳrum**: Cimon made his expedition to Scyros in 476 B. C.
13. **Dolopes**: an ancient tribe which lived in Thessaly.
13. **contumācius sē gesserant**: they had practised piracy and refused to pay the fine imposed upon them for it. Nepos states this as a fact, and hence uses the indic. with *quod* causal. The subj. of *gesserant* is the inhabitants of Scyros, which has to be implied from the context.
15. **agrōs cīvibus dīvīsit**: he allotted their land to citizens of Athens.
15. **Thasiōs**: Nepos is again inaccurate in his statement. He says that Cimon subdued the Thasians merely by coming to them. As a matter of fact, they held out for two years, 467–465 B. C.
16. **opulentiā**: abl. after *frētōs*. W. 386–389; B. 218. 3; A. G. 254. *b*; H. 476. 1.
16. **hīs ex manubiīs**: "with these spoils" = with the spoils from them. He refers, however, not merely to the Thasians, as we might expect, but to the various peoples whom Cimon had subdued.
17. **arx Athēnārum**: the Acropolis.
17. **quā**: adv., translate: "on its southern slope."
18. **III. cum ūnus māximē flōrēret**: a clause of cause. "Since he was most popular of all."
19. **quam**: rel., translate: "as."
20. **testārum suffrāgiīs**: see Arist. I. l. 8. This happened in 463 B. C.
22. **paenituit**: impers., takes the acc. of the person and the gen of the cause of the feeling. W. 368; B. 209; A. G. 221. *b*; H. 457.
25. **nōtae ēius virtūtis**: "his well-recognized bravery."
26. **post annum quīntum quam**: see Arist., last sentence. He was recalled in 457 B. C.
27. **hospitiō Lacedaemoniōrum**: refers to a definite office which he held, that of *proxenus* (*πρόξενος*). It was his official duty to receive and entertain and protect at Athens all Spartans who came there on public or private business. The office corresponded roughly to that of a consul to a foreign city at the present time.
31. **pācemque conciliāvit**: the peace was not concluded till 451 B. C.
32. **post neque ita multō (post)**: "after that, though not long after." *multō* is abl. of degree of difference. W. 393; B. 223; A. G. 250; H. 479.

LINE

32. **Cyprum**: acc. of motion. This expedition and his death occurred in 449 B. C.

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3. **Citiō**: in apposition with *oppidō*.
5. **IV. tantā līberālitāte**: abl. of quality.
7. **cum habēret**: concessive clause. Translate *ut* before it.
7. **in eīs cūstōdem posuerit**: "he never stationed a guard in them."
7. **posuerit**: perf. subj. in a clause of result depending on a *secondary* tense. W. 469; B. 268. 6; A. G. 287. *c*; H. 550.
7. **frūctūs servandī**: the *gerundive* construction.
8. **nē quis**: remember that *quis* after *sī* and *nē* is equivalent to *aliquis*.
8. **quōminus fruerētur**: a result clause after verbs of hindering is regularly introduced by *quōminus*. Translate: "from enjoying."
8. **eīs rēbus**: abl. after *fruor*. W. 387; B. 218. 1; A. G. 249; H. 477. 1.
9. **quibus**: understand after *vellet* an infinitive *fruī* to govern *quibus*.
10. **opis ēius**: "his aid"; gen. after *indigeō*. W. 370; B. 214. 1. N. 2; A. G. 223; H. 458. 2.
11. **quod statim daret**: "something to give on the spot"; a relative clause expressing purpose.
11. **differendō**: gerund. "That he might not by putting him off seem to refuse."
12. **aliquem offēnsum fortūnae**: "Any one who had offended fortune," and so was suffering punishment at the hands of fortune.
12. **fortūnae**: dat. after *ob* in comp.
13. **cum vidēret**: "whenever he saw"; equivalent to a general condition, which is usually expressed not by the subj. as here, but by the indic. W. 535; B. 288. 3; A. G. 322; H. 601. 4.
14. **invocātōs**: "who had received no invitation." The *in-* is neg. in this form.
15. **vīdisset**: a kind of ind. disc. representing a fut. perf. in the mind of Cimon. Translate: "those whom he should see."
16. **nūllī**: dat. after *dē* in composition.
18. **unde efferrentur**: lit. "the means from which to be buried." Compare Arist. III. l. 26; *quī efferrētur*, which expresses the same idea.
19. **sīc sē gerendō**: "by so conducting himself." We should expect Cimon to be the subject. There is the same fault with the Latin as with the lit. Eng. translation.
20. **acerba**: regretted by his countrymen.

III. CHABRIAS

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LINE

1. **I. Chabriās** (Χαβρίας). The date of his birth is unknown. He was a prominent Athenian general during the period of Spartan supremacy. In 378 B. C. he was sent in command of an Athenian army to aid Thebes against the Peloponnesians under Agesilaus. In 376 he defeated the Spartans in a battle off Naxos. In 361 he commanded the ships of the Egyptians in their rebellion against Persia. He was killed in 357 at the siege of Chios.
1. **quoque**: adv. "also."
2. **habitus est**: "was considered among."
3. **ex eīs**: refers to *rēs memoriā dignās*.
4. **Boeōtīs subsidiō**: construction of two datives. W. 345; B. 191. 2; A. G. 233. *a*; H. 433. This refers to the expedition of 378 B. C.
6. **fugātīs catervīs**: abl. abs. *ab eō* refers to Agesilaus, and expresses the agent with the pass. part. It is quite superfluous here.
6. **reliquam phalangem**: not *the rest of the phalanx*, as usual, but *the phalanx which was still remaining*. The mercenaries who had fled did not form part of the phalanx, which was the closely drawn up body of heavy armed troops.
7. **locō**: abl. of separation.
7. **obnīxō genū**: abl. abs. *scūtō* is dat. depending on *obnīxō*. "With the knee braced against the shield."
8. **id novum**: "this novelty."
10. **ūsque eō . . . ut**: "to such a degree . . . that."
11. **tōtā Graeciā**: "throughout all Greece"; a loc. abl.
11. **illō statū**: "in that posture."
12. **statuam quae**: "the statue which was erected to him in public."
14. **artificēs**: participants in public contests other than athletes, as musicians, declaimers, etc.
15. **ūterentur**: "chose."
16. **II. administrāvit**: "conducted for the government"; distinguished from
17. **suā sponte gessit**: "conducted on his own account."
18. **adiūtum**: former supine after *profectus*. Chabrias made two visits of this kind to Egypt. The first, to aid Nectenebis I, was in 379 B. C. It was then that the Persians requested the Athenians to recall him, and not during his second visit as Nepos says in III, l. 5.
19. **Cyprī**: loc. This occurred in 388 B. C., so that Nepos is again disregarding the chronological order in his narrative.

LINE

21. **bellō**: abl. of manner.
21. **dēvinceret**: subj. to express the purpose in the mind of Chabrias. A simple clause with *prius quam* would regularly be indic.
25. **māgnās praedās faciēbat**: "from whom he received great advantages," not booty in the literal sense. *praedās* is here used almost as slang, as though we should say *he made a great haul.*

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2. **cum Agēsilāō cēderet**: causal; "since he would (= wished to) be second to Agesilaus in nothing."
3. **classī . . . cōpiīs**: dat. after *prae* in composition. W. 332; B. 187. III; A. G. 228; H. 429. This second expedition to Egypt was in 361 B. C.
6. **III. Athēnās**: acc. of motion to.
6. **questum**: former supine from *queror.*
7. **quod gereret**: subj. with *quod* causal. The king's generals represented to the Athenians that Chabrias was carrying on war against the king.
8. **quam ante**: = *ante quam.*
8. **nisi redīsset**: a future condition put into ind. disc. and depending upon the secondary tense *dēnūntiārunt.* In the direct the form was *redieris*, a fut. perf. ind.
9. **capitis**: gen. of penalty. W. 367; B. 208. 2. *a*; A. G. 220. *a*; H. 456.
9. **dēnūntiārunt**: = *dēnūntiāvērunt.*
9. **hōc nūntiō**: abl. of cause.
11. **nōn libenter erat**: "he did not like to be."
13. **līberālius quam ut posset effugere**: "too freely to be able to avoid." *posset* is subj. of result.
15. **cīvitātibus**: dat. after *commūne.* W. 333; B. 192; A. G. 234; H. 434.
16. **quōs videant**: subj. of characteristic. W. 587; B. 283; A. G. 320; H. 591. I.
16. **altius**: "too high."
17. **intueantur**: governed by *ut* and in the same construction as *sit* and *dētrahant.*
18. **quoad plūrimum**: equivalent to *quam plūrimum poterat.*
21. **quantum recesserint**: subordinate verb in ind. disc. We should expect the plup. subj., since the introductory verb *putābant* is secondary. Instead the primary tense of the direct disc. is kept to make it more vivid. W. 608; B. 318; A. G. 336. *a*; H. 644. I.

LINE

22. **Conōn, Īphicratēs, Tīmotheus, Charēs:** Athenian military leaders of the fourth century. Conon commanded the Athenian fleet in the last part of the Peloponnesian War. Timotheus was his son. Nepos has written monographs on all these men except Chares.
24. **hōrum:** gen. after *dissimilis*. W. 352; B. 204. 3; A. G. 234. *d*. 2; H. 435. 4. N.
24. **et factīs et mōribus:** abl. of characteristic.
26. **IV. bellō sociālī:** 357–355 B. C., occasioned by the revolt of Rhodes, Cos, Chios, and Byzantium from Athens. The death of Chabrias occurred in the first year of the war.
28. **prīvātus:** he was serving as a private; that is, he had no official commission.
30. **quī praeerant:** supply *eōs* as the antecedent of *quī*.
30. **quae rēs:** "this circumstance," namely, the high esteem in which he was held.
31. **dum studet:** regularly with the pres. ind. W. 533; B. 293; A. G. 276. *e*; H. 533. 4.
32. **sibi perniciēī:** construction of two dat. W. 345; B. 191. 2; A. G. 233. *a*; H. 433.

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1. **cēterae nōn sunt secūtae:** *nāvēs* has to be understood as the subject.
2. **quō factō:** abl. abs.
3. **pūgnāret:** a temporal clause. The subj of course is Chabrias.
4. **cum posset:** concessive.
4. **sī dēiēcisset:** non-fulfilled condition.
5. **quod suberat:** indic. because it is the reason that Nepos himself gives.
5. **quae exciperet:** relative clause of purpose.
7. **fuerat vectus:** = *vectus erat*.
7. **nandō:** gerund; abl. of means.

IV. IPHICRATES

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1. **I. Īphicratēs** (Ἰφικράτης). We do not know the dates of his birth or death. His public activity extended from about 392 B. C. to about 350 B. C.
1. **māgnitūdine . . . disciplīnā:** abl. of cause.

LINE

4. **dē māiōribus**: to be taken with *quisquam*, equivalent to a part. gen., "predecessors."
4. **nātū**: the latter supine.
5. **multum**: neut. acc. used adverbially.
6. **culpā**: abl. of cause: "through any fault of his," contrasted with *cōnsiliō*, *management*, *tact*.
7. **tantum eō valuit**: "he was so effective in it," namely, *cōnsiliō*.
8. **ut attulerit . . . fēcerit**: perf. subj. in result clauses after secondary verbs. "He added many inventions (*nova*) and made many improvements (*meliōra*)." Strictly, *multa* has no construction in the sentence. In apposition with it stands *partim nova partim meliōra*. We may translate: "that he made many changes in military tactics, partly adding inventions, partly making improvements."
9. **pedestria arma**: "equipment of the infantry."
10. **illum imperātōrem**: "his command"; lit. *before him general*. *imperātōrem* in app. with *illum*.
10. **clipeīs** or **parma**: a round shield, whereas *pelta* was a crescent-shaped shield. *parma* and *pelta* are both Greek words, foreign to Latin. "Although before him they used large shields, he put the *pelta* in place of the *parma*."
12. **ā quō**: neut. = *ā quā rē*.
13. **ut essent leviōrēs**: purpose.
13. **hastae modum**: "the measure, i. e. the length, of the spear."
15. **prō sertīs atque aēneīs (lōrīcīs)**: "instead of breastplates of link mail and bronze, he gave them linen ones." They were made of several thicknesses of linen stiffened with a preparation of salt and vinegar.
17. **quod corpus tegeret**: subj. of characteristic. "He provided something which protected the body equally well (as bronze or link mail), and was light."
19. **II. bellum cum Thraecibus**: 389–387 B. C.
20. **apud Corinthum**: in the Corinthian War, 393–391 B. C. Nepos again neglects the chronological order.
21. **nūllae . . . neque**: the double negative here equals a strong affirmative. W. 662; B. 347. 2; A. G. 209. *a*. 3; H. 656. 2.
23. **ut fuerint**: perf. subj. of result after secondary verbs.
23. **dictō audientēs . . . ducī**: *dictō* is dat. after *audientēs*. W. 330; B. 187. II; A. G. 227; H. 426. The phrase *dictō audientēs* is equivalent to an adj. of obeying, and governs the dat. *ducī*.
23. **in eam cōnsuētūdinem . . . ut**: "to such a state of discipline . . . that."

LINE

24. **cum sīgnum esset datum**: subj. by attraction, depending upon the subj. *ut . . . cōnsisterent.*
25. **cōnsisterent**: the subj. is *cōpiae* understood, which is the implied object of *addūxit.*
26. **singulī dispositī**: "stationed individually."

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1. **moram**: a Spartan word (*μόρα*) to denote a division of the infantry consisting of from 400 to 900 men.
2. **quod**: = *quae rēs.*
2. **tōtā**: placed so far from **Graeciā**, with which it is construed, for emphasis; "over the *whole* of Greece."
2. **Graeciā**: loc. abl.
2. **iterum eōdem bellō**: namely, the Corinthian War. Nepos's statement here is wrong.
5. **cum voluit**: temporal clause with the indic. in secondary tense to denote *definite* time. W. 535; B. 288; A. G. 325. *a*; H. 600. The date of this Egyptian expedition was 377–374 B. C.
5. **Īphicratēn**: Greek acc., 1st decl.
6. **quem praeficeret**: subj. of purpose.
7. **mīlium**: gen. of measure.
8. **quem quidem**: refers to *exercitui.*
9. **Fabiānī mīlitēs**: "the soldiers of Fabius." This evidently refers to Fabius Cunctator, the famous Roman general in the second Punic War.
9. **Rōmae**: loc.
11. **subsidiō Lacedaemoniīs**: two dat.; 369 B. C.
12. **impetūs**: acc. pl.
12. **nisi appropinquāsset** (= *appropinquāvisset*): condition non-fulfilled in past time.
14. **captam dēlēssent** (= *dēlēvissent*): "before they had captured and destroyed it."
15. **III. animō māgnō, imperātōriā formā**: abl. quality. W. 394; B. 224; A. G. 251; H. 473. 2.
16. **ipsō aspectū**: "by his very appearance."
16. **cuivīs**: "in *any* one."
17. **suī**: obj. gen. of the pers. pron.
18. **ut . . . prōdidit**: *ut* with the indic. means *as.*
18. **Theopompus**: a Greek historian of the fourth cent. He wrote the history of Greece from 410 to 394, and a long work on the reign of Philip of Macedon.

LINE

19. **cum . . . tum**: used especially when the more particular fact, as here, follows.
20. **in līberīs tuendīs**: gerundive.
20. **Amyntae**: king of Macedonia.
22. **Amyntā mortuō**: abl. abs., "after the death of Amyntas." Eurydice fled to him in 368 B. C., when he was conducting a campaign in Thrace.
24. **plācātīs animīs**: abl. abs., "with the feelings of his fellow citizens well disposed toward him."
24. **causam capitis semel dīxit**: "he was tried on a capital charge once only."
24. **capitis**: gen. of crime. W. 367; B. 208. 2; A. G. 220. *a*; H. 456.
25. **bellō sociālī**: abl. of time when, 357–355 B. C.
27. **Menesthea**: Greek acc. of 3d decl., from *Menestheus*.
27. **Cotī**: from a nom. *Cotus*. The more correct form is nom. *Cotys*, gen. *Cotyis*.
28. **utrum**: "which one"; an interrog. word, and introduces the subj. of ind. question in *faceret*.
28. **plūris**: gen. of value.
31. **Thraecem, Athēniēnsem**: appos. with *mē*. His father and mother had no choice of their own birth, but could affect the race of their children by the persons they chose to marry.

V. THEMISTOCLES

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1. **I. Themistoclēs** (Θεμιστοκλῆς). He was born about 514. He was the most prominent Athenian soldier and statesman during the time of the Persian Wars. He finally fled from Greece in disgrace, and in 465 reached Persia, where he settled down and lived till his death.
1. **Neoclī**: gen. sing. of *Neoclēs*. Compare *Themistoclī*, Arist. I. l. 2.
1. **hūius**: modifies strictly *vitia*. The Eng. would say "the vices of his early youth."
3. **adeō ut anteferātur . . . putentur**: two clauses of result. *adeō ut*, lit. "to such a degree that."
4. **ōrdiendus**: masc., lit. "*he* must be begun with from the beginning." Translate: "*We* must begin *at* the beginning."
5. **Acarnānam cīvem**: "a free-born native of Acarnania."

LINE

6. **quī cum**: a causal clause in which *quī* is equivalent to a pers. pron.
6. **minus esset probātus**: "found little favor with."
7. **quod vīvēbat**: the indic. is used because it is stated as a fact, not as a pretext.
7. **līberius**: "too freely."
9. **nōn frēgit eum sed ērēxit**: "did not break him down, but braced him up."
9. **iūdicāsset** = *iūdicāvisset*.
10. **exstinguī**: infin. in ind. disc. The subj. is *eam*, referring to *contumēlia*.
10. **tōtum**: trans. as adv.
11. **amīcīs fāmaeque serviēns**: "devoting himself to (the acquirement of) friends and reputation."
12. **in iūdiciīs prīvātīs**: he defended private individuals in lawsuits, and so won their gratitude and a reputation as an orator.
13. **in cōntiōnem prōdībat**: "he made speeches in the popular assembly." The public assembly, or *ecclēsia*, was the meeting of the whole body of citizens for the discussion of public business, and offered an excellent opportunity for a man to gain reputation as an orator and statesman. *prōdībat* refers to the act of coming forward to address a meeting.
13. **rēs māior**: "matter of importance."
14. **opus**: indeclin. B. 218. 2; A. G. 77. 1; H. 477. III. N.
16. **dē īnstantibus**: "matters at hand"; neut. pl.
17. **Thūcȳdidēs**: the well-known Gk historian (455–400) who wrote the history of the Peloponnesian War to 411 B. C.
20. **II. capessendae reī pūblicae**: gen. of the gerundive.
21. **bellō Corcȳraeō**: abl. of time when. Nepos is mistaken, however, in saying that Themistocles commanded in the Corcyraean War. It was on the occasion of a war between Athens and Aegina in 482, when Themistocles was archon, that he advocated the policy of increasing the fleet.
21. **ad quod gerendum**: the antecedent is *bellum*.
22. **praesentī bellō**: abl. of time.
25. **cum interīret**: a causal clause.
24. **largītiōne magistrātuum**: abl. of cause. The money which accrued to the state from the silver-mines was distributed among the people by popular vote. The officials distributed it. It would seem from the use of *largītiōne* that Nepos meant to say that the officials *decreed* the distribution, which is not correct.

LINE

24. **ex metallīs**: these were the silver-mines on Mount Laurium, in the southern part of Attica, and belonged to the state.

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1. **quā effectā**: abl. abs. The antecedent is *classis*.
3. **praedōnēs cōnsectandō**: the gerund construction.
3. **in quō**: neut. "in so doing."
4. **cum . . . tum**: the general effect was to make the Athenians wealthy; the particular effect, to make them skilled in naval warfare.
4. **bellī nāvālis**: gen. after adj. *perītus*. W. 352; B. 204. 1; A. G. 218. *a*; H. 451.
5. **salūtī . . . Graeciae**: two dat.
5. **fuerit**: subj. of ind. quest. A primary subj. is used depending on a secondary indic. to make it more vivid. W. 608; B. 318; A. G. 336. *a*; H. 644. 1.
6. **bellō Persicō**: the second Persian War of 480 B. C. Abl. of time.
7. **et marī et terrā**: see note Arist. II. l. 12.
8. **neque . . . nec**: there is absolutely no difference in meaning in these forms. Nepos seems here to preserve an old distinction that *neque* was used when the following word began with a vowel and *nec* when it began with a consonant.
9. **hūius**: refers to Xerxes.
10. **fuit**: "consisted of."
10. **nāvium**: gen. of measure. The *nāvēs longae* were the battle-ships. They were built long and narrow, so that they might be more quickly maneuvered in naval engagements. The men who rowed them were seated in tiers one above the other. The Athenian ships at the time of Themistocles had three tiers, and were hence called *trirēmēs*. The *onerāriae* (*nāvēs*) were wider, and used for the transportation of provisions, cavalry, etc.
12. **septingenta** (**mīlia**): observe the change in construction. Nepos says *classis fuit nāvium* (gen.), but *exercitus fuērunt mīlia* (nom.). The construction is evidently changed to avoid the gen. pl. *mīlium*, an awkward construction.
12. **fuērunt**: agrees with the pred. nom. *mīlia*.
13. **cūius dē adventū fāma**: "news of his approach."
14. **petī**: infin. in indir. disc.
15. **pūgnam Marathōniam**: in 490 B. C., when the first expedition of the Persians to Greece was defeated by the Athenians.
15. **Delphōs**: acc. of motion.

LINE

15. **cōnsultum**: former supine.
16. **quidnam facerent**: ind. quest.
16. **dēlīberantibus**: indir. obj., agrees with *eīs* understood.
16. **Pȳthia**: the priestess of Apollo, who presided at the temple and gave the replies.
17. **ut sē mūnīrent**: an obj. clause after *respondit*. The subjunct. expresses here an exhortation or command. If her reply had been a statement it would have been expressed by the infin.
18. **quō valēret**: indir. quest., "what it meant." Lit. "in what direction it applied."
20. **ut . . . cōnferrent**: an obj. clause of purpose, construed as a pred. nom. of *esse*.
20. **eum sīgnificārī**: indir. disc. with an introductory verb, *dīxit*, understood; "that was the wooden wall denoted by the god." We should expect *eum* to be neuter, referring to the taking to their ships; instead it is attracted to the gender of *mūrum*.
21. **totidem**: an equal number to those they already possessed; that is, they doubled the number.
21. **superiōrēs**: "their previous ones."
23. **Salamīna, Troezēna**: Greek acc.
23. **arcem**: the Acropolis.
24. **ad sacra prōcūranda**: gerundive expressing purpose. *sacra* denotes the sanctuaries and sacred utensils, and also the sacred rites.
26. **III. hūius**: Themistocles.
27. **placēbat**: impers. The dat *cīvitātibus* is understood with it. Notice that the Lat. uses the pass. infin. with *placēbat* where the Eng. would prefer the act.; Eng., "most states decided to fight on land."
28. **Leōnidā**: abl. of Greek noun, 1st decl. masc.
29. **quī occupārent**: purpose.
30. **iī . . . interiērunt**: with these few words Nepos dismisses the battle of Thermopylae, the most glorious event within the whole range of Greek history. It took place in 480. All of the *dēlēctī* were not killed, only the Spartans and Thespians. Leonidas dismissed the others before the engagement.
32. **Graeciae . . . nāvium**: both gen. depend on *classis*. *Graeciae* is possess., *nāvium* gen. of measure.

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1. **Artemīsium**: the naval engagement took place at the same time as the battle of Thermopylae.

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2. **continentem**: the Eng. *continent.* It is really an adj., and in Lat. is still used with its noun. In Eng. it has discarded the noun, and itself become a noun. Compare Lat. *patria* (*terra*).
4. **nē circumīrētur**: purpose.
4. **hinc parī proeliō discesserant**: "although they had come off even."
4. **parī proeliō**: abl. of manner.
7. **nē . . . premerentur**: subj. after an expression of fearing. W. 516; B. 296. 2; A. G. 331. *f*; H. 567.
7. **superāsset** = *superāvisset*: a fut. less vivid condition. It is changed from a perf. to a plup. subj., because it is governed by the secondary tense of *erat perīculum.*
7. **ancipitī perīculō**: "danger on two sides."
8. **ab Artemīsiō**: "from the neighborhood of."
11. **IV. astu**: a Greek word used frequently in Greek to denote Athens, just as in Lat. *urbs* often means *Rome.* We should expect the prepos. *ad* after *accessit.*
11. **nūllīs dēfendentibus**: abl. abs., itself qualified by another abl. abs., *interfectīs sacerdōtibus.* There being no defenders since the priests had been slain.
12. **cūius**: antecedent is *incendiō.*
14. **plūrimī**: "the majority."
14. **domōs suās discēderent**: "that they separate and go home."
16. **parēs esse posse āiēbat**: "said repeatedly that they were equal to the task."
17. **peritūrōs (esse) . . . fore**: fut. infin. in ind. disc. The subj. is *eōs*, understood, with which *dispersōs* agrees.
17. **Eurybiadī rēgī**: he was their commander-in-chief, but not their king. It is dat. of ind. obj. after *affīrmābat*; "he assured Eurybiades that this would happen."
19. **quem cum movēret**: causal, = *ut cum eum movēret.*
19. **vellet**: subj. by attraction, depending on a subj.
19. **dē servīs suīs**: = part. gen.
21. **suīs verbīs**: "in his [Themistocles's] name."
21. **ēius**: Xerxes.
21. **quī sī discessissent; quōs sī aggrederētur**: less vivid fut. cond. in ind. disc. depending on a secondary tense.
23. **cōnfectūrum (esse), oppressūrum (esse)**: the subj. is *eum* (Xerxes) understood.
24. **brevī**: sc. *tempore.*
25. **hōc eō valēbat**: "his intention in so doing was to compel"; lit. "this (act) aimed toward this (result), namely, that they be compelled."

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25. **eō**: adverb.
26. **barbarus**: the Persian.
27. **dolī**: part. gen.
27. **subesse**: "was at the bottom of it."
27. **sibi . . . hostibus**: dat. of advantage. W. 335; B. 188; A. G. 235; H. 425. 2.
28. **adeō angustō marī . . . ut**: "in a body of water so narrow that." The following result clause is primary, as often.
30. **Themistoclī**: gen. sing.
32. **V. hīc**: adv., "at Salamis."

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1. **eīs**: abl. of means.
2. **ab eōdem gradū**: not to be taken together; *ab eōdem*: "by the same man [Themistocles]." *gradū dēpulsus est*: "was driven from his position"; a figure from the gladiatorial contests. A man assumed a position (*gradus*) which he considered most advantageous to himself. His opponent tried to drive him from it. Compare the military expression, *to dislodge the enemy*.
3. **verēns nē persevērāret**: "fearing *that* he [Xerxes] might persist in continuing the war." W. 516; B. 296. 2; A. G. 331. *f*; H. 567.
4. **id agī**: ind. disc. In apposition with *id* stand the obj. clauses *ut pōns dissolverētur ac exclūderētur*. "An effort was being made for this, namely, that the bridge be destroyed." The subject of *exclūderētur* is, of course, *Xerxes*.
6. **idque eī persuāsit**: "and he made him believe it."
6. **quā . . . eādem**: adv.
6. **sex mēnsibus**: abl. of time within which. As a matter of fact Xerxes had required four months.
7. **diēbus trīgintā**: "in less than thirty days"; again abl. of time within which and *not* after the comp. *minus*. W. 407; B. 217. 3; A. G. 247. *c*; H. 471. 4.
8. **superātum**: sc. *esse*.
10. **haec altera victōria**: sc. *est*.
11. **tropaeō**: a Greek word; strictly, an emblem of victory erected on the field of battle and dedicated to the gods; here it means simply *victory*.
11. **parī modō**: "likewise."
14. **VI. hōc bellō**: a definite time, and so the abl. is used without a preposition. On the other hand, *in pāce* denotes not a definite time but rather a condition, and hence the preposition is used.

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16. **cum ūterentur**: causal. The Eng. would change the construction and say, "for since the harbor of Phalerum, which the Athenians were using, was neither large nor good."
17. **Pīraeī**: gen. instead of appositive. W. 348; B. 202; H. 440. 4. The Piraeus was built between 482 and 477 B. C. It consisted of three parts, the Piraeus proper, Munychia, and Zea.
17. **eīs moenibus ut**: "with such walls that."
18. **dīgnitāte**: abl. of specification.
20. **praecipuō suō perīculō**: "with particular danger to himself."
22. **quā negārent**: relative clause of purpose referring to *causam*. "A reason for saying that no city ought to have walls."
23. **nē essent mūnīta**: purpose depending on *prohibēre cōnātī sunt*.
23. **quae possīdĕrent**: subj. of characteristic after a negative. W. 588. 2; B. 283. 2; A. G. 320. *a*; H. 591. 1.
24. **aedificantēs**: the pres. part. denotes simultaneous action, hence in Lat. "*while* building"; Eng. "*from* building." This attempt of the Spartans occurred in 478 B. C.
25. **hōc longē aliō spectābat**: "this had a far different object from what they wished to appear." *aliō*; adv.
26. **Marathōniā, Salamīniā**: trans. as gen. nouns.
31. **quī vetārent**: rel. clause of purpose. "To forbid its being done."
31. **hīs praesentibus**: abl. abs.
32. **sē missūrōs**: sc. *esse*.

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3. **ut exīrent**: obj. clause of purpose depending on *praecēpit*, which also governs the rest of the sentence. Supply *ut* with *facerent, parcerent, congererent*. These are all commands in ind. disc.
3. **tum . . . cum**: restrictive; "should *not* leave *until*."
3. **tuendō**: gerund, dat. of purpose. W. 639. 2; B. 338. 2. *a*; A. G. 299; H. 627.
7. **quod putārent**: characteristic.
10. **VII. dedit operam ut tempus dūceret**: "took pains to delay."
12. **sē exspectāre**: ind. disc.
12. **opus fierī**: "the work (of building the walls) was going on just the same."
14. **audīsset**: = *audīvisset*.
15. **mūnītiōnis**: part. gen. depending on *multum*.
15. **ephorōs**: the Spartan title, lit. *overseers*.
17. **falsa eīs esse dēlāta**: "that false reports had been brought to them."

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18. **aequum esse**: ind. disc.
18. **illōs**: the ephors.
19. **quī explōrārent**: purpose.
20. **retinērent**: command in ind. disc. The direct was *mē obsidem retinēte.*
21. **summīs honōribus**: abl. after *fungor.*
22. **praedīxit**: introduces an ind. command in the form of an object clause, *ut nē dīmitterent.*
27. **professus est**: introduces ind. disc., which continues to the end of the chap.
27. **suō cōnsiliō**: "by his [Themistocles's] advice." In ind. disc. the reflexive regularly refers to the subj. of the introductory verb.
28. **quod possent facere**: the antecedent is the clause *mūrīs saepsisse.*
29. **quō facilius possent dēfendere**: purpose clause with compar.; *quō* = *ut eō*, "that *the* more easily." The obj. of *dēfendere* is *deōs*, or a pronoun *eōs*, referring to *deōs.*
30. **in eō**: "in so doing they had not done anything disadvantageous to Greece."
32. **prōpūgnāculum**: pred. acc. with which the verb *oppositum esse* agrees, rather than with its subject *urbem.*
32. **barbarīs**: dat. after a compound of *ob.*

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1. **cōpiās rēgiās**: "the forces of the king."
2. **quī id intuērentur**: a rel. clause of cause. W. 586. 4; B. 283. 3; A. G. 320. *e*; H. 592.
4. **suōs lēgātōs**: "their own legates," referring to the subj. of *vellent.*
5. **sī vellent**: a simple pres. condition. The conclusion is in *sē remitterent*, which represents an imperative. The direct was *sī vultis vestrōs lēgātōs recipere, mē remittite.*
5. **quōs mīserant**: an explanatory clause not strictly a part of the ind. disc., and hence indic. W. 607; B. 314. 3; A. G. 336. *b*; H. 643. 3.
6. **essent receptūrī**: used to bring out clearly the *future* force, which *reciperent* would not do.
8. **VIII. ob eundem timōrem quō**: "from the same fear as that because of which"; *quō*, abl. of cause.
9. **testulārum suffrāgiīs**: ostracism. Themistocles was banished in 476 B. C.
9. **Argōs**: acc. pl. of motion toward. A more correct form would be *Argōs*, a neut. sing., and that we might suppose we had here were it not for the loc. pl. *Argīs*, l. 15.

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10. **habitātum**: former supine.
10. **hīc**: adv.
12. **quī accūsārent**: purpose. The date of this was 473 B. C.
13. **Persē**: a noun, abl. sing.; in Gk. of the 1st decl.; = *the king of the Persians.*
14. **quod fēcisset**: subjunctive on quoted authority. "To accuse him of having made."
14. **hōc crīmine**: abl. of penalty.
14. **absēns**: "in his absence."
15. **nōn satis tūtum sē vidēbat**: supply *esse*. *vidēbat*, as a verb of perceiving, governs ind. disc.
16. **Corcȳram**: acc. of motion, as with names of towns.
17. **propter sē**: Themistocles. The reflexive in ind. disc. refers to the subj. of the introductory verb.
18. **Molossum**: old gen. pl. of 2d decl. for classical *Molossōrum*. The Molossī lived on the mainland of Greece not far from Corcyra.
20. **in praesentiā**: "for the time being."
20. **quō māiōre religiōne sē receptum tuērētur**: purpose clause with comparative. It gives the reason for what follows. "In order that he [Admetus] might regard him [Themistocles], after he had been received, with more scruples of conscience."
22. **in sacrārium quod summā colēbātur caerimōniā**: "to a shrine which was respected with the greatest solemnity."
24. **in fidem reciperet**: "took him under his protection." The subj. expresses an idea of futurity, lit. *before he should take him.* W. 534; B. 292; A. G. 327; H. 605.
25. **quam praestitit**: "and he gave it," namely, the king gave his protection.
26. **pūblicē**: "in the name of the state."
26. **monuitque**: "*but* warned him," followed by an object clause.
27. **difficile esse**: ind. disc. depending upon an implied *dīxit.*
28. **tūtō**: adv.
29. **praesidiī**: part. gen. after *satis.*
29. **quod esset**: subjunct. of characteristic.
32. **sī eō pervēnisset**: fut. cond. in ind. disc. The periphrastic *esse pereundum* is equivalent to a fut. infin.

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2. **quis sit**: ind. quest.
2. **multa pollicēns**: "making many promises."
3. **cōnservāsset** = *cōnservāvisset*: again fut. cond. in ind. disc.

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2. **sē**: Themistocles.
3. **virī**: obj. gen. after *misericordiā*. W. 351; B. 200; A. G. 217; H. 440. 2.
8. **IX. plērōsque**: "most (writers)."
8. **ita**: "as follows," referring to the following infin. clause.
8. **scrīpsisse, trānsīsse**: ind. disc. within ind. disc.; *scrīpsisse* depends upon *sciō, trānsīsse* upon *scrīpsisse*.
9. **potissimum crēdō**: "prefer to believe."
10. **aetāte**: abl. of specification.
10. **dē eīs**: = part. gen.
11. **ēiusdem cīvitātis fuit**: poss. gen.; "belonged to the same state."
12. **is**: Thucydides; *eum*: Themistocles.
12. **Artaxerxēn**: Gk. acc. 1st decl. Xerxes, the King of the Persians, was succeeded by his son Artaxerxes in 465 B. C.
13. **Themistoclēs**: in apposition with *ego* understood.
14. **omnium Grāiōrum**: part. gen. with *quī*. *Grāiōrum* was an old form in Nepos's time. The common form was *Graecōrum*.
14. **domum**: family, as we speak of the ruling *house*, or the *house* of Stuarts.
16. **īdem multō plūra bona fēcī**: "on the other hand many more favors."
17. **multō**: abl. degree of difference.
17. **ipse**: sc. *esse coepī*.
20. **id agī ut pōns**: see V, p. 14, l. 4.
21. **quō nūntiō**: "by means of this message."
23. **quam sī erō adeptus**: translate by simple pres. in Eng.
24. **mē bonum amīcum habēbis**: "you will find me a good friend."
26. **ut annuum tempus dēs**: object clause after *rogō*; "that you grant me a year's time, and after it has elapsed (*eō trānsāctō*) permit me to come to you."
26. **quās colloquī**: this verb regularly allows only a neut. in the acc. Instead of *eīs rēbus* we might have had the neut. pl. *eīs* with a neut. rel. *quae*. Perhaps Nepos was thinking of this construction, and extended it to a different expression with the same meaning.
29. **X. hūius**: Themistocles; it modifies *māgnitūdinem*, "his greatness of mind."
30. **conciliārī**: pass. The Eng. prefers an active infin.
31. **litterīs sermōnīque Persārum**: "he devoted himself to the literature and spoken language of the Persians."
32. **ut dīcātur**: pres. subj. in result clause after secondary indic. W. 469; B. 268. 7; A. G. 287. *c*; H. 550.

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2. **hīc cum multa esset pollicitus**: "after he had made many promises."
3. **grātissimum illud**: "and most acceptable of all, this (promise), namely, that if he would follow," etc. The promise is expressed by the fut. inf. *oppressūrum (esse)*.
3. **suīs cōnsiliīs**: in ind. disc. the reflexive regularly refers to the subject of the introductory verb; hence *suīs*, Themistocles's.
5. **Asiam**: Asia Minor. He had met Artaxerxes in Persia, which the Romans did not include in Asia.
5. **Magnēsiae**: loc.
6. **dōnārat**: = *dōnāverat*.
7. **hīs quidem verbīs**: "just for this purpose." *quidem* emphasizes *hīs*.
7. **quae praebēret**: purpose.
8. **quīnquāgēna talenta**: 50 talents, equivalent to $56,600.
9. **Lampsacum**: sc. *eī rēx dōnārat*.
9. **unde**: means the same as *ex quā* which follows.
9. **Myūnta**: Gk. acc. from *Myūs*.
10. **obsōnium**: everything to be supplied for his table except bread and wine. Bread was the essential article of a meal, hence *obsōnium* often means *dessert*.
11. **hūius**: take with *monumenta*.
16. **morbō mortuum**: sc. *esse*.
16. **neque negat**: "but admits."
19. **cum dēspērāret**: causal.
17. **sē**: subj. of *posse praestāre*; "since he despaired of being able."
18. **quae pollicitus esset**: rel. clause in ind. disc. considered as a real part of the ind. disc., and hence subj.
19. **īdem**: Thucydides.
20. **sepulta**: sc. *esse*.
20. **concēderētur, esset damnātus**: subj. in ind. disc.

VI. MILTIADES

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1. **I. Miltiadēs** (Μιλτιάδης) was one of the greatest military leaders of Greece. The victory of the Athenians over the Persians at Marathon in 490 was doubly due to him, for he not only commanded on the field of battle, but used his authority to bring about the battle, which

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but for him would have been postponed. Marathon was the first great battle in which the Greeks met and defeated vastly superior numbers of the Persians.

1. **antīquitāte, glōriā, modestiā**: abl. of cause. Miltiades traced his descent from Aeacus, the son of Zeus.
3. **ūnus omnium māximē flōrēret**: a strong superlative; "he was the most eminent man of all." The subj. of *flōrēret* is *Miltiadēs*, although it stands before *cum*.
3. **eā aetāte**: abl. of quality followed by the result clause *ut . . . possent*.
4. **cīvēs suī**: instead of *suī* we should expect *ēius*. It is quite unusual to find the reflexive referring to some one else than the subj. *suī* refers to the same person as *eō* in the same clause, and should be the same pronoun.
5. **eum futūrum (esse)**: ind. disc. depending on *spērāre* and *cōnfīdere*.
5. **iūdicārunt** = *iūdicāvērunt*.
5. **cōgnitum**: pass. part. agreeing with *eum* understood, the object of *iudicārunt*. "They were confident that he would prove to be such a man as they (actually) estimated (him to be when he became) known (to them later)." The concise style of the Latin is obscure. *cōgnitum* is equivalent to a temporal clause, *cum eum cōgnōvissent*.
6. **accidit ut**: "it chanced that." This is the main independent verb of the whole long sentence. Nepos's style in this sentence is very poor. He has got too far away at the end from the thought with which he started.
6. **Chersonēsum**: acc. of motion. By the rule in Lat. the acc. without the prep. is restricted to names of towns and islands, but the construction is occasionally extended to other Greek place names that end in *-us*. The whole account given in this and the following chapter, with the exception of the acquisition of Lemnos, is a mistake on the part of Nepos. The Miltiades who is the subject of the present *life* had an uncle of the same name, and it was he who led the colony to Chersonese, and about whom the Delphian oracle was delivered.
7. **cūius generis**: "since there was a great number *of this kind* (of people)"; namely, men ready to undertake a colonizing expedition.
9. **dēlīberātum**: former supine, "to consult the oracle."
9. **quō duce ūterentur**: ind. quest. depending on *dēlīberātum*.
10. **duce**: in appos. with *quō*.
11. **erat dīmicandum**: second periphrastic, impers.; trans. as an active.
12. **hīs cōnsulentibus**: ind. obj. of *praecēpit*; "the priestess informed them when they consulted her."

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12. **nōmināt**im : oracles did not as a rule speak of people by their name; here was an exception.
13. **ut sūmerent** : obj. clause after *praecēpit*, expressing a command.
13. **id sī fēcissent** : fut. cond. in ind. disc. The conclusion is *incepta futūra (esse)*; "their undertaking would be successful."
14. **hōc respōnsō** : abl. of cause.
15. **classe** : means.
17. **id ut Lēmniī suā sponte facerent postulāsset** : "and demanded that the people of Lemnos should do this voluntarily." *id* does not strictly refer to anything that has gone before, but to the idea which is hinted at of surrender to the Athenians.
19. **tum . . . cum** : "not . . . until," restrictive.
19. **sē factūrōs (esse)** : ind. disc.
19. **domō** : abl. of motion from.
20. **ventō aquilōne** : abl. of attendant circumstance; "with the wind to the north."
20. **vēnisset** : fut. perf. ind. in indir. disc.
21. **adversum tenet proficīscentibus** : "is ahead for those starting from Athens." *proficīscentibus*, dat. W. 338; B. 188. 2. *a*; A. G. 235. *b*; H. 425. 4.
22. **morandī** : gen. of gerund.
23. **quō tendēbat** : "whither he was bound."
24. **II. brevī tempore** : time within which.
25. **tōtā regiōne** : abl. after *potītus*. W. 387; B. 218. 1; A. G. 247; H. 477. 1.
25. **castellīs** : dat. with adj. W. 344; B. 192. 2; A. G. 234. *a*; H. 434. 2.

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1. **commūniit** : = *commūnīvit*.
1. **in agrīs collocāvit** : "he allotted them farming land."
2. **crēbrīs excursiōnibus locuplētāvit** : they plundered their neighbors, who were not friendly disposed toward them.
4. **exercitūs** : acc. pl.
5. **rēs cōnstituit** : "he settled matters."
6. **dīgnitāte rēgiā** : abl. of quality; "he was in the position of king."
7. **quamquam carēbat nōmine** : "although he avoided the name [of king]."
7. **imperiō** : the authority delegated to him.
8. **neque eō sētius officia praestābat** : "but none the less he did his duty toward." *eō*: abl. of degree of difference with compar.

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13. **revertitur, postulat**: hist. pres. followed by a primary subj., *trādant.*
14. **boreā**: the north wind was called *Boreās* in Greek and *Aquilō* in Latin.
16. **sē habēre**: ind. disc. with *dīxit* understood.
16. **Chersonēsī**: loc., as though the name of a town.
18. **dictō**: "impressed not by the command but by the good fortune of their opponents."
20. **cēterās īnsulās**: would properly mean all the other islands of the Aegean, but they were not by any means all called Cyclades. The statement of Nepos is therefore inaccurate.
22. **III. eīsdem temporibus**: the expedition of Darius against the Scythians was made in 513 B. C.
25. **quā trādūceret**: purpose; lit. "where he might lead over."
25. **dum abesset**: subj. to express the thought in Darius's mind. Not *while he was absent*, but *while he should be absent.*
25. **cūstōdēs**: in appos. with *prīncipēs.*
27. **singulārum urbium**: "to whom he had given each the rule of a city."
28. **Graecā linguā loquentēs**: "the Greek-speaking people."
29. **sē retentūrum (esse)**: the conclusion of a fut. cond. of which *sī trādidisset* is the condition.
30. **oppida tuenda**: gerundive expressing purpose; "the towns to be guarded."
31. **sē oppressō**: abl. absol.; "if he [Darius] were conquered."
31. **quibus relinquerētur**: subj. because it is an integral part of the ind. disc.

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1. **male rem gerere Dārēum**: "that Darius was meeting with disaster."
3. **nē dīmitterent**: an obj. clause expressing prohibition. W. 512; B. 295. 1; A. G. 331; H. 565.
2. **ā fortūnā**: personified, and so the abl. of agent is used.
3. **līberandae Graeciae**: gen. of gerundive. W. 639; B. 338. 1. *a*; A. G. 298; H. 626.
4. **sī interīsset**: ind. disc. continues through *interitūrum. interīsset* is a fut. cond.; the conclusion is *Eurōpam fore tūtam.*
4. **trānsportārat**: a relative clause merely explanatory, and so indic.
6. **incolerent**: subordinate verb in the ind. disc.
6. **genere**: abl. of specification.

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8. **ponte rescissō**: abl. abs.
10. **cum accēderent**: concessive.
10. **nē rēs cōnficerētur**: object clause of purpose; he objected to the plan being carried out.
11. **nōn idem expedīre**: "the same thing was not expedient for them and for the common people."
11. **ipsīs**: the rulers of cities, of whom Histiaeus was one.
13. **quod nīterētur**: causal clause in ind. disc.
12. **rēgnō**: abl. of means. Translate: "depended *upon* the rule of Darius."
13. **quō exstīnctō**: abl. abs. *quō*, Darius.
14. **expulsōs**: part. pass. in agreement with *ipsōs*; translate as if it were coordinate with *datūrōs (esse)*; "they would be expelled and punished."
15. **ut putet**: primary subj. depending on a secondary tense for greater vividness. W. 608; B. 318; A. G. 336. *a*; H. 644. 1.
16. **cōnfīrmārī rēgnum**: infin. used as a noun, subj. of *esse* understood; "he thought nothing was more advantageous than for the power of the Persians to be strengthened."
18. **tam multīs cōnsciīs**: abl. abs.
18. **cōnsilia sua perventūra (esse)**: ind. disc.
20. **cūius ratiō etsī nōn valuit**: "although his advice did not prevail."
21. **cum fuerit**: causal; the subj. is *Miltiadēs* understood.
24. **IV. hortantibus amīcīs**: abl. abs.; the obj. is the clause *ut redigeret*. The date of the expedition and the battle of Marathon was 490 B. C.
26. **ducenta**: sc. *mīlia*.
27. **causam interserēns**: "making a pretext," followed by ind. disc.
29. **quod expūgnāssent**: cause on the authority of Darius.
29. **Sardīs**: acc. pl. of an *i*-stem. *Sardis* had been burned in 499 B. C. by Ionians and other Asiatic Greeks who had revolted against the Persians. The rebels had received aid from Athens and Eretria.
30. **classe appulsā**: abl. abs.
32. **abreptōs**: part. agreeing with *cīvēs*; trans. by a finite verb; "they seized them and sent them to the king."

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1. **Marathōna**: Gk. acc.
4. **hōc tumultū**: "by this sudden danger of war."
7. **hēmerodromoe**: a Gk. word signifying *day-runner*.
8. **auxiliō**: abl. with *opus esse*. W. 389; B. 218. 2; A. G. 243. *e*; H. 477. III. N.

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9. **quī praeessent**: subj. of purpose; secondary subj. depending on an historical present (*creant*).
11. **utrum dēfenderent an obviam īrent**: a double question in ind. disc. The second alternative has two parts, *īrent* and *dēcernerent*.
11. **hostibus**: dat. with *obviam īrent*. W. 332; B. 187. III; A. G. 228. *b*; H. 429.
13. **ut prīmō quōque tempore castra fierent**: "that they take the field at the first opportunity."
13. **id sī factum esset**: fut. cond. in ind. disc.
15. **dēspērārī**: impers.; translate, "when they saw that their valor was not despaired of."
15. **eādem rē**: "by the same token."
16. **audērī adversus sē dīmicārī**: lit. "that it was dared to be fought against them." Translate in active construction.
18. **V. hōc in tempore**: "in this situation"; not an expression of time, and hence the prep. is used.
18. **Athēniēnsibus auxiliō**: two dat.
19. **ea**: *Plataeēnsium cīvitās*.
19. **mīlle**: usually an adj. and therefore we should expect *mīlitēs*; here it is a noun and takes the part. gen. *mīlitum*.
21. **pūgnandī**: gerund in gen. W. 639; B. 338. 1. *a*; A. G. 298; H. 626.
25. **aciē regiōne īnstrūctā nōn apertissimā**: abl. abs.; "having drawn up their line of battle on not very open ground."
27. **rārae**: not in clumps, but standing separately.
27. **hōc cōnsiliō ut**: "with this design, namely, that they might be protected."
28. **arborum trāctū**: "by the stretch of woodland."
30. **nōn aequum**: = *inīquum*.
31. **numerō**: abl. with *frētus*. W. 389; B. 218. 3; A. G. 254. *b*; H. 476. 1.

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1. **venīrent**: subj. in ind. disc.
1. **ūtile**: supply *esse*, of which the infin. *dīmicāre* is the subj.
2. **centum**: sc. *mīlia*.
3. **tantō**: abl. degree of difference.
4. **prōflīgārint**: = *prōflīgāverint*; result.
6. **quā pūgnā**: abl. with compar.
6. **adhūc**: "up to the present time."
9. **VI. cūius victōriae**: gen. depending on *praemium*.

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9. **nōn aliēnum vidētur docēre**: "it does not seem out of place to tell."
9. **quāle praemium sit tribūtum**: indirect question depending on *docēre*.
10. **quō facilius**: purpose clause with compar.
12. **ut quondam fuērunt**: "as they once were," correlative with *sīc ōlim*.
15. **huic**: the subj. of our essay.
16. **tālis honōs . . . ut ēius imāgō pōnerētur**: "such honor that his picture was put first"; a very small honor in comparison to his deserts.
16. **porticū quae Poecilē vocātur**: a *porticus*, or in Greek *stoa*, was a roofed colonnade with a wall on one side, often decorated with paintings. Such colonnades were often set up as ornaments of streets and public places. The *stoa poecilē* or painted colonnade stood in the market-place at Athens. It was decorated with paintings by the famous artist Polygnotus, representing the destruction of Troy, the fight between the Athenians and the Amazons, and the battles of Marathon and Oenoe.
20. **māius imperium**: "greater empire."
21. **largītiōne magistrātuum**: an inaccurate statement; the public money was used more and more lavishly for the benefit of the Athenian citizens, but it was always by popular decree and not by act of the magistrates. Nepos has rather in mind the situation at Rome, where bribery was carried on by the officials.
22. **Dēmētriō Phalēreō**: Demetrius of Phaleron was in control at Athens 317–307 B. C.
23. **VII. post hōc proelium**: Marathon. The expedition described in ch. vii was made in 489 B. C.
25. **barbarōs**: the Persians.
25. **bellō**: manner. The islands which had aided the Persians were the Cyclades.
27. **Parum**: appos. with *insulam*.
27. **operibus**: "military works."
30. **vīneīs ac testūdinibus**: movable sheds for the protection of besiegers and storming parties.
30. **mūrōs**: acc. with *propius*. B. 141. 3; A. G. 234. *e*; H. 435. 2.
31. **cum iam in eō esset ut**: "when he was already on the point of."

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1. **nesciō quō**: equivalent to an indefinite pronoun. Do not translate literally.
1. **cūius flamma**: translate after *ut* (= as).

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3. **sīgnum datum (esse)**: ind. disc.
5. **Miltiadēs**: subj. of *redīret*, which is governed by *quō factum ut*.
9. **prōditiōnis**: gen. of crime. W. 367; B. 208. 2. *a*; A. G. 220; H. 456.
10. **quod discessisset**: the reason which his *accusers* gave.
10. **cum posset**: concessive.
10. **īnfectīs rēbus**: abl. abs. "with his purpose unaccomplished."
14. **capitis**: "capital punishment." W. 367; B. 208. 2. *a*; A. G. 220. *a*; H. 456.
15. **talentīs**: abl. of the exact amount of the penalty. W. 367; B. 208. 2. *b*; A. G. 220. *b*. 1; H. 456. 3. Fifty talents amounted to about $56,600 in gold.
15. **quantus sūmptus factus erat**: "as much outlay as had been made."
17. **vincla**: an older form for *vincula*.
19. **VIII. crīmine Pariō**: "on a charge connected with Paros."
21. **Pīsistratī**: the tyrant had ruled at Athens from 560 to 527 B. C. His sons Hippias and Hipparchus had succeeded him, and continued the tyranny until Hippias was finally driven out in 510 B. C.
21. **paucīs annīs**: abl. of degree of difference.
23. **imperiīs magistrātibusque**: an *imperium* was a commission to command a military expedition; a *magistrātus* was a civil office at home.
26. **in Chersonēsō**: = *Chersonēsī*, II, p. 20, l. 16.
26. **omnēs illōs annōs**: acc. of extent of time.
26. **quōs habitārat**: supply *there* in translation.
27. **tyrannus**: pred. nom.
27. **fuerat appellātus**: = *erat appellātus*.
28. **sed iūstus**: "but a just one."
31. **potestāte perpetuā**: abl. of quality.

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1. **cui nōn patēret**: subj. of characteristic after negatives. W. 588; B. 283. 2; A. G. 320. *a*; H. 591. 1.
2. **auctōritās, nōmen, laus**: supply *eīque fuit*.
3. **reī mīlitāris**: obj. gen.; "military achievements."
4. **haec populus respiciēns**: "the people regarding these facts."
5. **sē esse**: *sē* is not regularly used as the subj. of the comp. infin. with *volō* and cpds. Here it is used for emphasis, and to denote that the subj. of *esse* is not the same as the subj. of *plectī*.
4. **innoxium**: "though innocent."

VII. ALCIBIADES

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1. **I. Alcibiadēs** (Ἀλκιβιάδης) was born about 450 B. C. His father died in 447, and he was brought up by Pericles. He was one of the most prominent figures in the Peloponnesian War from 432 to his death, in 404. He was murdered in Asia after he had deserted Greece, and was on his way to the court of Artaxerxes, the King of Persia.
1. **in hōc**: Alcibiades.
2. **quid possit**: ind. quest.; the imperf. *posset* would be more regular.
2. **experta (esse)**: perf. pass. inf. with the same subj. as *vidētur*.
3. **memoriae prōdidērunt**: have written works.
3. **nihil illō fuisse excellentius**: "nothing was even superior to him." We should expect *nēminem*, no one, but *nihil* is stronger. *illō*: abl. with compar.
5. **summō genere**: abl. of source.
5. **omnium multō fōrmōsissimus**: a very strong superlative; "by far the handsomest man of his time."
7. **cōnsiliī plēnus**: "resourceful."
8. **dīcendō**: gerund, abl. of specification.
9. **quod erat**: cause on the writer's authority.
9. **commendātiō**: "the winning power."
10. **cum tempus posceret**: "when occasion demanded."
11. **in vītā quam victū**: "no less in his general character than in his habits of living."
14. **quārē perferret**: characteristic.
18. **II. Periclī**: gen. from *Periclēs*. At that time Pericles was the most prominent public man at Athens; his mother and the grandfather of Alcibiades were brother and sister, so that *prīvignus*, stepson, does not accurately express the relationship.
19. **Sōcrate**: the famous philosopher.
20. **Graecā linguā**: abl. of manner.
21. **sī fingere vellet**: pres. cond. non-fulfilled. The obj. of *fingere* is understood from the following *bona*. Translate: "if he wished to make them up he could not devise more advantages."
22. **posset**: is subj. of result after *ut*.
24. **III. bellō Peloponnēsiō**: the expedition against Syracuse took place 415–413 B. C., and formed the second period of the Peloponnesian War.

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2. **datī**: sc. *sunt.*
2. **Nīciās**: 1st decl. masc.; the Gk. nom.
3. **prius quam classis exīret**: "before the departure of the fleet." The subj. expresses futurity, and is thought of not from the time of the writer, but from the time of *accidit ut.* W. 534; B. 292; A. G. 327; H. 605.
4. **Hermae**: rough blocks of stone surmounted by the head of the god Hermes, and set up at the entrance to the houses to bring good luck and the favor of the god. Hermes, or in Latin *Mercurius*, was the god of commerce, trade, and public intercourse.
4. **Athēnīs**: loc.
5. **Andocidī**: gen. like *Periclī* above. Andocidēs was a well-known orator and statesman. He was tried as an accomplice in the destruction of the Hermae, and forced to leave the city for a time.
6. **ille posteā Mercurius**: "therefore that one (which was left standing) was nicknamed *Andocides's Mercury.*"
7. **appārēret**: impersonal. *hōc* is the subj. of *esse factum.*
8. **pūblicam rem**: the position of the adj. emphasizes the contrast between *prīvātam* and *pūblicam.*
9. **nē qua**: "that some." After *sī* and *nē*, *quis* is an indefinite.
10. **repentīna**: translate as adv., "was suddenly developing."
11. **quae opprimeret**: purpose.
11. **hōc**: refers to the general preceding idea of fear of an outbreak.
14. **operā forēnsī**: particularly, by making speeches in their defense in lawsuits.
14. **suōs**: pred. acc.; "many he had made his own," i. e. under obligations to him.
17. **pōnerētur**: "was put equal to him," that is, in the minds of the citizens."
18. **et obesse et prōdesse poterat**: "he could be a very great aid or hindrance."
19. **aspergēbātur īnfāmiā**: "his reputation was stained."
20. **mystēria**: secret rites connected with the worship of certain divinities to which only the initiated were admitted. Alcibiades was accused of imitating irreverently the Eleusinian mysteries, as though men nowadays should imitate the Lord's Supper at a sporting club.
21. **ad religiōnem pertinēre**: "was connected with (the mockery of) worship."
26. **IV. neque īgnōrāns**: a strong affirmative; "and knowing well the character of his fellow citizens,"

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27. **sī quid dē sē agī vellent**: "if they wished any action taken in his case." A pres. cond. in ind. disc. The conclusion is expressed by *habērētur, accūsārētur*, subj. of command.
28. **invidiae crīmine**: "on a charge (trumped up because) of private hostility." *invidiae* is subjective gen.
29. **quiēscendum (esse)**: second periphrastic infin. in ind. disc.
30. **nocērī eī nōn posse**: translate as an active, "they could not harm him."
31. **exspectandum**: sc. *esse*.
31. **quō**: abl. of time.
32. **absentem**: sc. *eum*.
32. **itaque fēcērunt**: "and they did so." *itaque* = *et ita*.

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2. **quod sacra violāsset**: "of sacrilege"; subj. on authority other than that of the writer.
4. **ut redīret**: "a message to come back home"; an obj. clause in apposition with *nūntius*.
4. **esset**: concessive, governed by *cum* above; *cum missus esset* is, however, a simple temporal clause.
5. **prōvinciae**: his official charge.
7. **hāc (trirēme)**: abl. of means.
8. **multa sēcum reputāns**: "brooding over."
11. **Ēlidem**: acc. of motion without a prep., although it is the name of a country.
12. **sē damnātum**: sc. *esse*.
13. **ūsū vēnerat**: "had occurred"; *ūsū* is an old form of the dat.
14. **Eumolpidās coāctōs (esse) ut sē dēvovērent**: "and that the Eumolpidae had been compelled to curse him."
14. **sē**: Alcibiades; the reflexive in ind. disc. often refers to the subj. of the introductory verb. The Eumolpidae were a family of priests who had charge of the mysteries.
18. **cōnsuērat**: = *cōnsuēverat*.
19. **quī iīdem essent**: "who were also." *essent* is subj. because it represents the thought of Alcibiades.
20. **cum intellegerent**: concessive.
20. **sē**: Alcibiades, reflexive in ind. disc.
21. **ēiēcisse**: sc. *sē*.
23. **Persē rēge**: "King of the Persians."
25. **ēiusdem operā**: "also by his aid."

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27. **quō factō**: abl. abs., "by so doing." The revolt of Ionia occurred in 412 B. C., the seizing and fortifying of Decelea in 413.
28. **V. amīcī Alcibiadī sunt factī**: the subj. is the Spartans.
28. **Alcibiadī** is dat. after the adj. *amīcī*.
30. **cum cōgnōscerent**: causal.
29. **ācerrimī virī**: gen. depending on *prūdentiam*; "the good judgment of the very energetic man."
31. **cāritāte patriae ductus**: "through love of his native land" (Athens).
32. **cum suīs**: the Athenians.

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1. **tempus ēius interficiundī**: "an opportunity to kill him"; gen. of the gerundive; *interficiundī* is older than *-iendī*. Nepos repeatedly prefers old forms that were out of use in his time.
1. **id Alcibiadēs**: the verb *cēlāre* in the active takes two acc., one of the thing concealed, the other of the person from whom it is concealed. When *cēlāre* becomes passive the acc. of the thing remains acc., the acc. of the person becomes the subj. Translate: "this could not be concealed from Alcibiades very long."
4. **cum attendisset**: causal.
6. **Athēniēnsium**: take with *opēs*.
6. **male gestīs rēbus**: "because of disaster"; abl. abs.
7. **contrā**: adv.; supply *opēs* with *Lacedaemoniōrum*.
10. **dē reditū suō facit mentiōnem**: "suggests returning."
11. **eōdem quō Alcibiadēs sēnsū**: "of the same (political) views as Alcibiades."
12. **et optimātium fautor**: "*but* a supporter of the aristocrats."
12. **ab hōc**: Pisander. Alcibiades rejoined the Athenians in 411 B. C.
14. **post**: adv.
14. **suffrāgante Thērāmene**: abl. abs. Theramenes offered the motion for recall in the assembly.
15. **parīque absēns imperiō**: "and though absent was vested with equal authority to Thrasybulus."
16. **imperiō**: is abl. of manner. A dat. denoting *army* or *fleet* is understood with *praeficitur*. Lit. "he was put in command (of the army) with equal authority."
20. **victī enim erant**: in the years 411–409 B. C.
22. **trirēmēs**: properly an adj., as here, but commonly used as a noun, when *nāvēs* is omitted.
27. **neque minus multās**; "and fully as many."

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28. **quod fuerant ūsī (= erant ūsī)**: cause on the authority of the writer. They reached the city in 408 B. C.
31. **VI. Pīraeum**: the main harbor of Athens; see Them. VI, l. 17.
32. **vīsendī**: gerundive, obj. gen. W. 639; B. 338. 1. *a*; A. G. 298; H. 626.

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2. **sī advēnisset**: cond. contrary to fact in past time.
2. **sīc**: "as follows," explained by the clause in ind. disc. ***rēs accidisse.***
2. **populō erat persuāsum**: impers., "the people were perusaded"; *persuādeō* is intrans. in Lat. and takes the dat. case; when the verb becomes pass. the dat. remains unchanged.
3. **adversās**: sc. *rēs.*
5. **āmissum**: part. agreeing with *exercitum.* Translate: "the loss of the army."
5. **culpae suae**: ind. obj.
6. **quod expulissent**: the reason which the Athenians alleged.
12. **id quod numquam anteā ūsū vēnerat**: "a thing which had never before happened."
13. **Olympiae**: loc. Athletic contests were held every four years at Olympia. They included not only running, wrestling, etc., but chariot and horse races, and later contests in oratory, music, and poetry. The contests were open to all Greeks. The victor received an olive wreath at Olympia and was often welcomed home with great honor, for he was considered to have reflected signal credit upon his native city. Other generals had also been received home with equal honors, in spite of Nepos's statement.
14. **taeniīs**: ribbons to decorate the wreath.
15. **lacrimāns**: "with tears."
17. **sīc verba fēcit ut**: "he made such a speech that," followed by a result clause.
18. **quīn illacrimārit**: characteristic; *quīn*: "who did not."
21. **sī damnāsset**: contrary to fact.
23. **resacrāre**: "to remove the curse."
26. **VII. nōn nimis fuit diūturna**: "was not of very long duration."
27. **tōta rēs pūblica domī bellīque**: "the whole management of civil and military affairs"; *domī* and *bellī* are loc.
28. **ut ūnīus arbitriō gererētur**: "to be conducted by *his* judgment alone."
31. **minus ex sententiā rem gesserat**: "had managed not enough according to the desire (of the Athenians)."

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32. **in invidiam reccidit**: "he relapsed into unpopularity."
32. **nihil eum nōn efficere posse**: "there was nothing he could not do."

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2. **minus prosperē**: not successfully enough to suit them.
3. **cum . . . loquerentur**: temporal, "when they said that he acted."
4. **sīcut tum accidit**: "just as happened in this case."
4. **corruptum**: agrees with *eum* understood.
5. **huic malō**: "was his bane"; two dat.
8. **nē concupīsceret**: supply in translation some expression of fearing to govern this clause. "He was feared no less than loved through dread that he might."
9. **absentī**: dat. of separation.
13. **prīmus Graecae cīvitātis in Thraeciam introiit**: "he was the first man from a Greek state to penetrate into Thrace." Many Greek colonies had been established on the coast of Thrace before this.
15. **locuplētārī**: has a reflexive force; "to enrich himself."
16. **crēverat . . . pepererat**: he *had* done these before what follows in the next chapter happened.
19. **VIII. Aegos flūmen**: a translation of the Greek name *Aegospotamī*. The battle there took place in 405 B. C.
21. **quī in eō erat occupātus ut**: "who had been engaged in prolonging the war as much as possible."
23. **ipsīs**: the Spartans, emphatic.
23. **Athēniēnsibus**: dat. of possession.
24. **erat super**: = *supererat*.
25. **Alcibiadēs**: here the independent clause of the sentence begins; everything before has been subordinate, describing the situation.
26. **praesente vulgō**: "in the presence of the soldiers"; abl. abs.
26. **agere**: make proposals to the Athenian generals. The rest of the sentence is in ind. disc.
26. **sī vellent**: stands for the pres. indic. in the direct. The condition is a simple future. The subj. of *vellent* is the generals.
28. **eō**: abl. of cause, the antecedent of *quod*.
29. **cōpiīs, nāvibus**: abl. of specification.
30. **eum**: Lysander, which is also the implied subj. of *cōnflictūrum* (*esse*) and *compositūrum* (*esse*).
32. **dictum (esse)**: ind. disc.; the subj. is *id*.

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2. **nūllīus mōmentī**: "that he would be of no account"; gen. of quality.
3. **secundī**: part. gen. after the indef. *quid*. So also *adversī*, below.
3. **ēvēnisset**: fut. cond.
5. **sē ūnum ēius dēlīctī futūrum reum**: "he alone would be accused of this crime." The Athenians were ready to make a criminal offense of the misfortune or mistaken judgment of their generals.
6. **ab hōc**: Philocles.
8. **nē habeās**: a substantive clause, expressing prohibition and in apposition with *illud*.
10. **neque ea rēs illum fefellit**: "and he was not mistaken on this point."
12. **praedātum**: supine.
13. **relīctās (esse)**: subj. *nāvēs*.
13. **tempus reī gerendae**: "an opportunity for action."
14. **eōque impetū**: "and by that stroke ended the whole war."
15. **IX. victīs Athēniēnsibus**: "after the defeat of the Athenians."
16. **penitus in Thraeciam**: "into the interior of Thrace."
23. **Pharnabāzum**: a Persian satrap or governor who commanded the northwestern provinces of Asia Minor.
24. **in amīcitiā**: "in [Pharnabazus's, subj. gen.] friendship."
26. **quīnquāgēna talenta**: the distributive is used because it means each year.
26. **vectīgālis**: part. gen.
27. **quā fortūnā**: abl. after *contentus*. W. 385; B. 219. 1; A. G. 254. *b*; H. 475. 1.
28. **victās**: part. perf. pass. Translate by infin.: "he could not endure for Athens to be conquered and subject to the Spartans."
29. **omnī ferēbātur cōgitātiōne**: "his whole mind was bent upon."
31. **adiungī**: pass.; translate as act.
32. **sī habuisset**: fut. cond.

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1. **eī**: the king; dat. of possession.
2. **adiuvantibus**: "with the aid of."
5. **X. hōc**: in apposition with it stands the object clause *ut mitterētur*.
6. **Critiās**: after the battle of Aegospotami Lysander had sailed to Athens and established an oligarchic form of government with Critias and others at the head.

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9. **nisi sustulisset**: fut. cond., "unless he should put him out of the way."
9. **ārum rērum**: part. gen. after *nihil*.
9. **fore ratum**: "would hold."
10. **ipse**: Lysander.
10. **cōnstituisset**: rel. clause, subj. as part of the ind. disc.
11. **sī vellet**: pres. cond. The conclusion is *persequerētur*, a command in ind. disc.
12. **accūrātius sibi agendum**: "he [Lysander] must deal more seriously with Pharnabazus."
13. **quae rēgī cum Lacedaemoniīs convēnissent**: "what agreement the king had made with the Spartans"; subj. of ind. quest. He simply *offered* to renounce the terms of the treaty.
15. **nisi trādidisset**: subj. Pharnabazus; fut. cond. in ind. disc. depending on *renūntiat*.
19. **missī**: used substantively.
19. **vīcīnitātī**: ind. obj. of *dant*. The messengers [Susamithres and Bagaeus] secretly employ the neighborhood (= the people of the neighborhood) in which Alcibiades was to kill him.
20. **dant**: hist. pres.
21. **cum audērent**: causal.
23. **quem**: antecedent is *eum* understood, the obj. of *cōnficerent*; *quem* is the subj. of *posse*.
26. **subālāre tēlum**: a dagger carried under the arm.
26. **ēripuit**: from its sheath.
28. **in praesentiā**: "at hand."
29. **vestīmentōrum**: part. gen. after *quod*; he cast the garments on the flame, and so checked the force of the fire while he passed through.

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1. **contēctum**: part. agrees with *eum* understood, the obj. of *cremāvit*. Translate: "she covered him and burned him after he was dead."
4. **annōs**: acc. extent of time. W. 324; B. 181; A. G. 256; H. 417.
4. **quadrāgintā**: he must have been more than forty years old, for he died in 404, and Pericles had adopted him in 447 B. C.
5. **XI. īnfāmātum ā plērīsque**: "although branded by most writers."
6. **summīs laudibus extulērunt**: "praised very highly." Timaeus lived about 352–256 B. C., and wrote a history of Sicily, in thirty-eight books. He is here grouped with Theopompus as distinct from Thucydides, and hence the use of *et*.

LINE

8. **duo maledīcentissimī**: Theopompus and Timaeus.
8. **nesciō quō modo**: "somehow or other."
10. **hōc amplius**: "and the following besides." The rest is ind. disc. in apposition with *hōc*.
11. **cum nātus esset**: concessive.
13. **vēnerit**: prim. subj.
14. **eōrum**: the Thebans.
19. **victūs**: food, rest, etc.
19. **cultūs**: clothing, furniture, etc.
20. **Thraecas**: Gk. acc. pl.
20. **rēbus veneriīs dēditōs**: "lascivious."
23. **imitātum**: sc. *esse*.
26. **prīnceps pōnerētur**: "he was put down as a leader."
27. **ōrdiāmur**: hortatory subj.

VIII. EPAMINONDAS

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1. **I. Epamīnōndās** (Ἐπαμεινώνδας) was identified with the rise and supremacy of the military power of Thebes. As such he is the central figure in one of the most brilliant chapters of Greek history. His career was brief as well as glorious. It extended from the restoration of the Democracy at Thebes by Pelopidas in 379 to the battle of Mantinea in 362.
1. **Polymniī**: gen. of *Polymnis*.
3. **lēctōribus**: dat. after *prae-* in composition.
3. **nē referant, nēve arbitrentur**: object clauses of purpose in appos. with *haec*. "Our readers ought to be taught these points—not to judge other people's customs by their own."
3. **ea**: subject of *fuisse*, after which supply *leviōra*, as pred. adj.
4. **quae ipsīs leviōra sunt**: "what are too trivial with themselves" (ethical dat.).
5. **mūsicēn**: a Gk. word and here used in its Gk. form. Nepos evidently means by it *music* in our modern sense. Among the Greeks it included much more, that is, as its name implies, the arts over which the Muses presided—music, poetry, dancing, etc.
8. **cum**: causal.
8. **imāginem cōnsuētūdinis atque vītae**: "an idea of the character and life."

LINE

9. **vidēmur dēbēre**: translate, "it seems that we ought."
10. **quod pertineat**: characteristic after the negative *nihil*.
10. **eam**: *imāginem*.
12. **quibus disciplīnīs et ā quibus**: "in what studies and by what masters."
13. **sī qua alia**: "whatever else."
16. **II. igitur**: "therefore," according to the plan mentioned above, to speak first of his ancestry.
16. **patre**: abl. of source.
16. **quō**: agrees in case with *patre*; it modifies *nātum esse* understood.
17. **pauper iam ā māiōribus**: "a poor man by inheritance"; i. e. the family had for generations been poor.
17. **sīc ut nēmō**: the beginning of a result clause to which the verb in the subjunctive has to be understood.
18. **nēmō Thēbānus**: = *nūllus Thēbānus*.
19. **ad chordārum sonum**: "to the accompaniment of stringed instruments."
20. **minōre glōriā**: abl. of quality.
20. **Dāmōn, Lamprus**: two teachers of Socrates.
21. **cantāre tībiīs**: supply *doctus est*. "To play the flute"; abl. of instrument. The pl. is used because double pipes were played.
23. **Pythagorēum**: Pythagoras was a Greek philosopher of the sixth century, who founded a school in southern Italy. He established one of the most important philosophical sects before the time of Socrates.

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2. **doctrīnīs**: "the philosophical sciences."
4. **artibus**: "branches of study."
6. **māgnae laudī**: dat. of purpose.
6. **ephēbus**: the Greek name technically applied to a young man for the first four years after maturity. Upon attaining the proper age, a youth *was made* an *ephēbus* by certain rites and ceremonies. After that he owed various services to the state. The years during which he was an *ephēbus*, which extended to the age of twenty, were a probationary period before he entered upon full citizenship. Among other things the *ephēbus* devoted himself to serious training for military life, as is implied in Nepos's expression *palaestrae dare operam*.
9. **āthlētārum**: those who contended in the public athletic contests.
10. **exercēbātur**: "he trained himself"; the passive often has a reflexive force.

LINE

10. **currendō, lūctandō**: abl. of specification.
11. **ad eum fīnem quoad stāns**: "so long as still keeping his feet he could grapple an adversary." Wrestling consisted first in throwing an opponent off his feet, then in forcing him down while on the ground. Epaminondas cared only for the standing wrestling, as that was all that would be used in war. The wrestling on the ground was of advantage only to professional athletes.
11. **quoad posset**: subj. of purpose.
12. **In armīs vērō plūrimum studiī cōnsūmēbat**: "he spent the most of his effort in (the exercise of) arms."
18. **III. iocō**: abl. of manner. W. 391; B. 220. 2; A. G. 248. Rem.; H. 473. 3.
20. **in prīmīs commissa cēlāns**: "one of the best to keep a secret," lit. "concealing things entrusted."
21. **quod prōdest**: the antecedent is the idea contained in *studiōsus audiendī*.
22. **ex hōc facillimē discī arbitrābātur**: "by so doing he thought he learned most easily."
24. **in quō dē rē pūblicā disputārētur**: "where politics was discussed"; subj. of characteristic.
28. **amīcōrum in sē tuendō caruit facultātibus**: "he avoided (using) the advantages from his friends in protecting himself."
30. **eī**: dat. of possess.
30. **ut possit**: pres. subj. of result after a secondary tense (*ūsus est*). W. 469; B. 268. 7. *a*; A. G. 287. *c*; H. 550.

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1. **propter paupertātem**: a dowry was quite essential to a free-born Greek woman if she wished to marry respectably.
2. **quantum quisque daret prō facultātibus imperābat**: "he taxed each one according to his means"; *daret* is subj. of ind. question.
3. **cum fēcerat**: ind. of definite time. W. 535; B. 288. 3; A. G. 325. *a*; H. 539. 2.
3. **potius quam acciperet**: a subj. clause of purpose.
4. **eum quī quaerēbat**: the father of the poor girl, or perhaps her suitor; he could hardly produce the prisoner of war before his ransom was paid.
5. **eōs quī cōnferēbant**: "the contributors."
5. **eī**: dat. ind. obj.; "and had them personally pay to him"; *eī* and *ille* in the following line both refer to the same person.

LINE

6. **ea**: sc. *pecūnia*.
8. **IV. abstinentia**: "unselfishness."
9. **Artaxerxis**: the second Persian king of that name. He reigned 405–359 B. C. He was known to the Greeks by the cognomen *Mnēmōn*.
10. **corrumpendum**: gerundive with *Epamīnōndam*.
11. **hīc**: Diomedon.
13. **quīnque talentīs**: abl. of price.
16. **cōram**: adverbial, "before his face."
19. **accipere prō**: "take for."
24. **nisi facis**: in a future condition the pres. may be used to denote the immediate future.
26. **istud**: the demonstrative of the second person.
28. **nē . . . aliquis dīcat**: "lest some one should say." *nē aliquis* is more emphatic than *ne quis*. A. G. 105. *d*, note.
28. **ēreptum . . . dēlātum**: agree with *id*. Translate: "by theft . . . when freely offered."
29. **nōluissem**: subj. in ind. disc. It is plup. depending on the perf. inf. *pervēnisse*. A. G. 336, note 2.
30. **Athēnās**: acc. of end of motion.

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3. **testimōnium**: "as proof of his unselfishness"; notice that the Latin does not say *satis testimōnii*.
11. **V. indidem Thēbīs**: *indidem* itself means "from the same place," to which is added the explanatory *Thēbīs*, "viz., from Thebes." The abl. with names of places is rarely used in this sense.
13. **ut Thēbānum scīlicet**: "for a Theban, I mean."
17. **imperātōris**: in apposition with *illīus*; "as general."
18. **verbō**: "by your use of the word *pācem*"; Epaminondas argues that the peace that he counsels is really slavery.
18. **bellō**: abl. of source.
20. **diūtinā**: the Eng. would use an adverb here.
23. **VI. īdem cum**: a terribly long sentence. The construction is all dependent down to *admīrārī sē dīxit*.
23. **conventum Arcadum**: in 366 B. C. Epaminondas was unsuccessful, however, in persuading the Arcadians to join an alliance with the Athenians.
27. **Atticōrum**: i. e. the Athenians; the people of Athens and of Attica were politically identical.

LINE

28. **in eīsque**: "among them," referring to *multa*.

31. **Orestem, Alcmaeonem, Oedipum**: familiar characters from the legendary history of Greece. Greek orators were fond of citing such instances. Orestes killed his mother, Clytemnestra, because she had murdered his father, Agamemnon, on his return from the Trojan War. Alcmaeon killed his mother, Eriphyle, at the instigation of his father, Amphiaraus, to whom she had proved faithless. Oedipus was the son of the King of Thebes, but had been brought up at Argos in ignorance of his birth. While on a journey to consult the oracle at Delphi he met his father, whom he did not know, and killed him. He afterwards went to Thebes and married his own mother. He finally learned of his birth by the help of an oracle, and in his remorse put out his own eyes. These stories were famous subjects of Greek tragedy, and so familiar to all Greeks.

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5. **quī animadverterit**: causal.

8. **lēgātī**: in apposition with *ēius*; "when he was an ambassador." This was in the spring of 371 B. C. At this convention the Spartans signed a treaty for themselves and their allies, but insisted on the Boeotian cities signing independently. Epaminondas claimed that Thebes had as good right to be leader of the Boeotian cities as Sparta had to be leader of the states of Peloponnese.

15. **VII. fuisse**: ind. disc. depending on *testimōnia*. The subj. is *eum* understood.

16. **īrāscī**: inf. subj. of *esse*. The subj. of *īrāscī* is *sē*.

16. **patriae**: dat. after *īrāscī*. W. 330; B. 187. II. *a*; A. G. 227; H. 426.

19. **bellī**: after the adj. *imperītus*. W. 352; B. 204. 1; A. G. 218. *a*; H. 451. Epaminondas failed of reelection to the office of Boeotarch in 367–366. It was during an expedition to Thessaly against the combined forces of Thessaly and Athens that Epaminondas rescued the army as Nepos relates.

25. **nec hōc semel fēcit**: he repeatedly endured wrongs from his fellow citizens.

27. **exercitum dūxisset**: in 370.

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1. **populī scītō**: a legal phrase for a popular decree.

8. **cum vidēret**: causal.

LINE

11. **VIII. reditum est**: impers.; translate personally.
13. **sē, suā**: refer to the subj. of *permīsit*.
13. **factum**: sc. *esse*, impers., followed by the result clause *ut . . . oboedīrent*.
15. **respōnsūrum**: "would make a defense."
16. **quid dīceret**: ind. quest., "anything to say."
18. **crīminī**: dat. of purpose. W. 343; B. 191. 1; A. G. 233. *a*; H. 433. 3.
23. **Leuctra**: the battle of Leuctra had been fought in 271, hence not during the expedition when Epaminondas exceeded his term of office. Nepos makes a still greater error a few lines further on when he says that the Thebans besieged Sparta. That event did not occur till 362, and so, of course, could not have been cited by Epaminondas at this time.
24. **ante sē imperātōrem**: "before his generalship"; *sē* irregularly refers to the subject of *multātus est*; we should expect *eum* instead.
30. **Messēnē restitūtā**: Messene had long been a dependency of Sparta. Epaminondas restored to it its original freedom.

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4. **IX. Mantinēam**: 362 B. C.
5. **cōgnitus**: = *cumque cōgnōscerētur*. We expect *cōgnitus* to agree with the subject of the verb; instead of that, Nepos uses a plural verb, *fēcērunt*, with subj. *Lacedaemoniī* understood. Hence *cōgnitus* has no construction at all.
6. **in ūnīus perniciē ēius**: "upon the death of him alone"; *ūnīus* is made emphatic by its position.
20. **X. In quō**: "on this point."
22. **dīceret**: governed by *cum*, but the subject is *Pelopidās*. Such change of subject in parallel clauses is very poor style.
24. **quī . . . relictūrus sīs**: a relative clause expressing cause. W. 586. 4; B. 283. 3; A. G. 320. *e*; H. 592.
24. **ex tē nātum**: "son." The Latin oftener uses the simple abl. of source with *nātus*. W. 378; B. 215; A. G. 244. *a*; H. 469. 1.
27. **quae . . . sit**: a clause of result after *necesse est* with *ut* omitted. W. 523; B. 295. 8; A. G. 332. 2; H. 564. II. 1.
30. **domō sē tenuit**: "stayed in his house." Much commoner than the abl. alone is the loc. *domī* or *in domō*; *domō* is abl. of *place where*. W. 402; B. 228, 1. *b*; A. G. 258. *f*. 1; H. 485.

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3. **pūgnārī coeptum est**: a complementary inf. is usually pass. if it depends on a pass. impers. verb.
3. **in prīmīs**: "among the foremost."
5. **ībit īnfitiās**: "will deny," lit. "will go to denials," the acc. of limit of motion.
6. **interitum**: the 4th decl. noun; we might have had *post eundem interitum* with the p. p. like *nātum*.
7. **perpetuō**: adv.

IX. AGESILAUS

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1. **I. Agēsilāus**, King of Sparta, was born about 440 B. C. He became king in 398, and in 396–394 conducted the war in Asia Minor which Nepos speaks of. In 394 he won the decisive battle of Coronea against the allied Greek forces. He died in the winter of 361–360 in Egypt, whither he had gone with a body of Spartan mercenaries. He was one of the ablest military leaders that Sparta ever had.
2. **Xenophonte Sōcraticō**: Xenophon, the disciple of Socrates. He is better known as the historian who wrote the *Anabasis* and the *Hellenica*. He also wrote a separate work entitled *Agesilaus*.
6. **bīnōs rēgēs**: "two kings at a time."
6. **nōmine magis quam imperiō**: abl. of specification, modifying *rēgēs*; "kings in name more than in power." Originally the kings were the chief rulers of the state, but their power had been gradually transferred to other officers called *Ephors* until, at the time of Agesilaus, their chief functions were religious and military.
8. **prōgeniē Herculis**: the descendants of Hercules, commonly called the *Heraclīdae*. In early times they had led the Dorians into Peloponnese and founded the various states there. One of the leaders of the invasion had been Aristodēmus, who was killed on the way. To his sons the Spartan state was allotted. But he had left twins, Proclēs and Eurysthenēs, and the people, being unwilling to distinguish between them, made both kings, and continued a double succession from the family of each.
8. **quī prīncipēs**: "who were the first of the Heraclīdae to be kings at Sparta." *prīnceps*, from *prīmus* and *capiō*, seems to have meant originally "the first to take, the beginner," and is used nearly in that sense here,

LINE

10. **fierī**: "(any one) to be made (king)."
11. **quī . . . esset**: ind. ques. We should expect the interrog. *quis*. The use of the rel. form in ind. quest. is rare.
12. **virīle secus**: "male issue."
13. **relīquisset, esset**: subj. of ind. disc. depending on *ratiō habēbātur*. *dēligēbātur* represents the act and not the matter considered, and hence is indic.
15. **ille**: Agis.
15. **nātum, moriēns**: temporal; at his (Leōtychides's) birth, at his (Agis's) death.
18. **Lysandrō**: a Spartan military leader who had gained great influence at home by his successes against the Athenians. Nepos wrote his life, to which he refers in the words *ut ostendimus suprā*.
21. **II. imperiī**: gen. with *potior*. W. 371; B. 212. 2; A. G. 223. *a*; H. 458. 3.
23. **bellum rēgī facerent**: as a matter of fact war had already been going on for four years, 400–396. The king referred to is Artaxerxēs, King of Persia. The expression *bellum facere* with the dat. of the indirect object was not used after Nepos's time; *īnferre* is more common.

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3. **profectum**: sc. *esse*; ind. disc.
8. **ad cōpiās comparandās**: purpose after *indūtiās petīvit*.
15. **suīs rēbus**: abl. of separation.
16. **sē . . . cōnfīrmāre exercitum**: ind. disc. depending on *dīcēbat*. We should expect rather to have another causal clause depending on *quod*, because it seems to explain why he gained by keeping his oath.
17. **animadverteret**: the subj. is *the army*.
17. **deum**: the old form of the gen. pl.
17. **nūmen facere sēcum**: "the divine will sided with him."
18. **conciliāre**: the subj. is *sē*.
19. **eīs studēre**: "to sympathize with people whom." *studeō* takes the dat. of the thing, and not the person; *eīs* is equivalent to *eōrum rēbus*.
21. **III. barbarus**: "the Persian," a Greek use of the word.
22. **domicilia**: "residences."
24. **hostēs impetum factūrōs**: ind. disc. governed by *dubitāns* above.
29. **hiemātum**: former supine.
32. **quibus dōnārentur**: subj. of purpose.

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2. **quī**: the antecedent is the following *eōs*.
5. **cum tempus esset vīsum**: personal construction followed by the infin.; translate impersonally.
6. **quō esset iter factūrus**: ind. quest. depending on *prōnūntiāsset*.
9. **Sardīs**: acc. pl.
10. **eandem**: "the same as before"; translate as if it were an adverb.
12. **suīs praesidiō**: two dat.
16. **suī fēcit potestātem**: "gave him a chance at him"; *suī* is obj. gen. after *potestātem*.
16. **eīs locīs . . . quibus**: loc. abl. As a matter of fact they had three engagements, all on level ground, in only one of which Agesilaus was victorious.
22. **IV. Persās**: the name of the people used for the country, as frequently; "set out for Persia." He had been conducting war in Asia Minor, which was tributary to Persia, but not a part of it.
23. **ephorōrum**: the chief civil authorities at Sparta, of whom there were five, elected annually.
23. **indīxisse**: ind. disc. after *nūntius*.
24. **nē dubitāret**: prohibition in ind. disc. W. 604; B. 316. *a*; A. G. 339. N. 2; H. 642. 4.
26. **cum . . . praeesset**: concessive; "for although he."
26. **victōrī**: = adj. modifying *exercituī*.
27. **rēgnī . . . potiundī**: obj. gen. of gerundive. W. 639. 1; B. 338. 1. *a*; 339. 4; A. G. 217; H. 623. 1.
28. **iussīs**: dat. after the phrase *dictō audiēns* considered as a single word. W. 330, 333; B. 192. 1; A. G. 227; H. 433. 4.
29. **ut sī . . . esset**: imperf. subj. by rule for sequence of tenses, depending on *fuit*. W. 567; B. 307. 2; A. G. 312; H. 584. 3.
30. **utinam . . . voluissent**: opt. subj. W. 484; B. 279. 2; A. G. 267. *b*; H. 558. 1, 2.
30. **nostrī**: the Roman commanders of Nepos's time, Caesar, Antony, Octavian, etc.
31. **illūc redeāmus**: hortatory subj., "let us come back from that subject."

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1. **sī . . . pāruisset, sī . . . superāsset**: fut. conditions in ind. disc. The apodosis is implied in *multō glōriōsius*.
2. **Hellēspontum cōpiās**: two acc. W. 320; B. 179. 1; A. G. 239. 2. *b*; H. 413.

LINE

4. **annō vertente**: "in the course of a year"; abl. of time within which. We think of the sun or the moon as completing a cycle; in Lat. the same thing is said of a year or a month.
7. **Corōnēam**: 394 B. C.; an important event in Gk. history.
9. **Minervae**: it was really the Gk. goddess, Pallas Athena. The Roman goddess Minerva was not the same, but happened to have some attributes in common with her, and hence is often inaccurately spoken of as identical.
10. **quid vellet**: ind. quest.
15. **ut . . . habēret**: a substantive clause in apposition with *hōc*. *sōlum* is an adv. not to be taken with *hōc*; "and he did this—viz., held the temples of the gods sacred—not only in Greece, but also," etc.
23. **V. hīc**: adv., "around Corinth."
23. **Agēsilāō duce**: Nepos makes a serious blunder here. The battle of Corinth was fought before Corōnēa, in July, 394. Agēsilāus had not yet returned from Asia Minor, but learned the news of the battle on his way home to Greece. The real number of the enemy killed was 2,800.
27. **illā multitūdine**: those that were killed; abl. of means.
28. **sī sāna mēns esset**: "if they had good sense"; supply a dat. of possession. The condition is non-fulfilled. *potuisse* stands for *potuit* of the dir. disc. B. 304. 3. *a*; A. G. 308. *c*; H. 583.
28. **Graeciae . . . dare potuisse**: in Lat. the one punished gives punishment to the one who inflicts it; hence *Persās* is the subj. Translate: "Greece could have inflicted punishment upon the Persians."
31. **negāvit**: translate as though it were *dīxit . . . nōn*.
31. **sē eum esse quī**: "he was the man to," followed by a clause of characteristic.

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2. **sī voluerimus . . . expūgnāverimus**: a more vivid fut cond. Translate *voluerimus* by a pres. in English. *Expūgnō* means almost always to capture a *place*; here, to subdue *persons*. Notice the fut. *perf*. We might bring out the force of it in Eng. by saying "we shall have as good as conquered ourselves."
4. **illīs quiēscentibus**: abl abs.; *illīs*, the Persians.
7. **VI. quō nē proficīscerētur**: clause of purpose depending on *excūsāvit*. *quō* is the adv., meaning "to the battle."
8. **cum . . . impellerētur**: concessive.
12. **futūram fuisse**: past non-fulfilled condition. W. 617. 2; B. 321. 2; A. G. 337. *b*. 2; H. 647.

LINE

13. **salūtī ūniversīs**: "the means of saving the whole of them"; construction of two datives. W. 342; B. 191. 2; A. G. 233. *a*; H. 433.
17. **quī . . . vidēret**: causal.
20. **id sē quoque . . . animadvertisse**: "he too had observed (he said) that this ought to be done."
22. **adiūnctīs dē suīs comitibus**: abl. abs. *dē suīs comitibus* is equivalent to a part. gen.; "some of his followers." The word for *some*, which should agree with *adiūnctīs*, is to be understood.
25. **latēre**: the subj. is *quae cōgitāverant*, "because they thought that their design was undiscovered."
29. **VII. cum interim numquam dēstitit**: logically the temporal clause is contained in *refēcērunt* and *recuperārunt*; hence *dēstitit* is indic. W. 537; B. 288. 2; A. G. 325. *b*; H. 600. 1. Nepos says, "The Spartans never recovered after the battle of Leuctra, when Agesilaus never ceased to aid his country." This is equivalent to saying, "When the Spartans did not recover, Agesilaus never ceased to aid his country."
32. **rēge**: the King of Persia.

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2. **in hōc**: "in doing so." *illud* is explained by the causal clause *quod . . . contulit.*
4. **cum . . . cōnferrentur**: concessive.
4. **domum suam**: "to his own home."
5. **Lacōnum**: modifies both *vīctū* and *vestītū*.
9. **plūrima**: sc. *sīgna*.
10. **ā cūiusvīs**: "from that of any"; sc. *domō*.
12. **VIII. ut . . . sīc**: "although . . . yet."
14. **statūrā humilī**: abl. of quality. W. 394; B. 224; A. G. 251; H. 473. 2.
15. **alterō pede**: abl. of specification; "lame in one foot."
19. **quod eī ūsū vēnit**: refers to the idea contained in *īgnōtī contemnēbant.*
19. **annōrum octōgintā**: gen. of quality. W. 354; B. 203. 2; A. G. 215; H. 440. 3; "at the age of eighty years."
22. **hūc**: adv. "on it."
23. **eōdem quō comitēs vestītū**: "with the same kind of clothing as his followers"; abl. of quality.
25. **in eīs rēgem nēminem sīgnificāret**: "distinguished no one as king among them."

LINE

29. **vix fidēs facta est**: "they were scarcely made to believe." *hīs quaerentibus* is dat. after *fidēs facta est*; translate like a temporal clause: "when they asked for Agesilaus."
30. **quae attulerant dedissent**: "had delivered their message."

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2. **barbarī**: here, the Egyptians.
5. **rēge Nectanabide**: Agesilaus had gone to Egypt with a force of mercenary troops to help King Tachos throw off the Persian yoke. Nectanabis, another Egyptian, revolted against Tachos, and being aided by Agesilaus, succeeded in deposing him.
10. **mel**: it was customary for the Spartans to embalm their kings in honey and carry them home for burial if they died abroad.

X. TIMOLEON

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1. **I.** Although Timoleon was a native of Corinth, his name is more closely associated with Sicily. He was sent out to Syracuse in 344 B. C. to help expel the Carthaginians from the island, and remained there till his death, in 337. He was instrumental in driving out the tyrants and establishing democratic governments in most of the Greek cities of Sicily. He won a brilliant victory over the Carthaginians in 339, at the river Crinissus, and forced them formally to give up their claims to the greater part of Sicily.
3. **quod nesciō an nūllī**: "what perhaps to no other." The antecedent of *quod* is *id*, understood, the subj. of *contigit*. In apposition with *id quod* stands *ut . . . līberāret, . . . dēpelleret, . . . restitueret.*
7. **ā barbarīs**: here, the Carthaginians.
7. **in prīstinum**: "to its good old condition."
8. **nōn simplicī fortūnā**: "by fortune of various kinds."
8. **cōnflīctātus est**: this verb is properly used only in a hostile sense; here it is used in a double sense which is hard to render into English. Perhaps we might say, "he *encountered* fortune of various kinds."
11. **cum frāter**: 364 B. C.
13. **ipse**: Timoleon, an awkward change of subject.
16. **haruspicem commūnemque affīnem**: two separate people. An *haruspex* was a kind of priest who prophesied of the future by ob-

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serving the appearance of the vital organs of animal victims slain at the altar. The second man was a *common relative* of Timoleon and Timophanes because he had married their sister.

17. **soror ex eīsdem parentibus**: "their own sister."
20. **dum cōnficerētur**: subjunc. to denote the thought in Timoleon's mind.
21. **in praesidiō fuit**: "was posted."

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3. **quīn . . . compellāret**: "without addressing him as."
3. **dētestāns**: "with abhorrence."
7. **II. Diōne, Dionysius**: there were two tyrants of Syracuse, father and son, by the name of Dionysius. They are both referred to in line 13. The elder one was by far the more famous. It is he who figures in the story of Damon and Pythias. He died in 367, and was succeeded by his son Dionysius, who is here referred to. The younger Dionysius was given to excesses of all kinds and made many enemies. About 356 he was driven out by a prominent Syracusan named Dion. Afterward Dion held control until he was murdered in 353, and soon after, in 346, Dionysius was recalled. His cruelty and excesses, however, were unbearable, and he was finally driven out in 344 with the aid of Timoleon.
17. **postrēmō**: adv. introducing the last reason for Timoleon's sending Dionysius to Corinth.
17. **auribus acciperētur, oculīs cernerētur**: emphatic expressions for hearing and seeing.
18. **quem ex quantō rēgnō ad quam fortūnam dētulisset**: a triple ind. quest. in one; lit. "whom from how great a kingdom to what a fortune he had driven."
19. **Hicetā**: tyrant of the neighboring city of Leontīnī. He desired to get control of Syracuse also, and with this in view was induced to make war upon Dionysius. He afterward invited the Carthaginians to help him against Timoleon, but was overcome and put to death by the latter in 339.
21. **quem dissēnsisse**: ind. disc. depending on *indiciō fuit.*
21. **cupiditāte**: sc. *tyrannidis.*
24. **satis habēre**: the subj. is *eōs*, understood, referring to the Carthaginians.
28. **adiūtum**: former supine.
30. **III. dēsertās**: to be taken as a predicate adj. with both *regiōnēs* and *urbēs.*

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31. **conquīsīvit quōs potuit, prīmum Siculōs**: a very awkward phrase to translate; say, "he first got together what Sicilians he could.'
32. **Corinthō**: abl. with names of towns. W. 405; B. 229. 1; A. G. 258. *a*; H. 491. II. 2.
32. **ab eīs**: used inaccurately. It refers to *colonists from Corinth*, but of course not the same ones that Timoleon now invites.

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1. **sua**: refers to *cīvibus*. W. 423; B. 244. 4; A. G. 196. *c.* and *g*; H. 503. 4.
2. **novīs**: "among new ones"; ind. obj.
6. **illī**: subj. of *vidērentur*, which is easily understood from *vidērētur*.
6. **dēdūxerant**: used absolutely. A technical word, meaning to lead out colonists and make a settlement.
10. **quam minimē multa**: "as few as possible."
10. **cum esset, . . . habēret**: concessive clauses.
10. **tantīs opibus**: abl. of quality.
11. **tantum amōrem habēret omnium Siculōrum**: "he commanded so much love from all the Sicilians." Subj. gen.
12. **nūllō recūsante**: abl. abs.
15. **quod reliquum vītae fuit**: "for the remainder of his life." *reliquum* is pred. adj., and *vītae* is part. gen. after *quod*.
17. **potuērunt . . . tenuit**: hard to translate. "What power other men as kings held through their *authority*, he held by his *kindness*."
19. **sit dēcrētum**: subj. of characteristic after *neque ūlla*. W. 587; B. 283. 2; A. G. 320. *a*; H. 591. 1.
20. **sententiā cōgnitā**: abl. abs. A very rare construction after *prius quam*. H. 489. 2.
20. **nūllīus umquam cōnsilium nōn modo antelātum**: "not only was no one's advice ever preferred, but not even . . ."
24. **IV. aetāte**: abl. of specification.
27. **interfuerit**: the subj. is Timoleon again.
30. **iūmentīs iūnctīs**: "a yoke of cattle."
30. **quae vidēbantur**: "his opinion."
32. **nihil . . . neque**: do not use a double negative in Eng.

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8. **agere grātiās atque habēre**: a common idiom; "to feel and express thanks."
7. **Automatiās**: gen. sing. of the first decl. in Gk. The Greek goddess equivalent to the Latin *Fortūna*.

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12. **V. fēstum**: "as a holiday."
13. **vadimōnium impōnere**: "put under bail."
17. **nē id facerent**: prohibition in ind. disc. W. 604; B. 316. *a*; A. G. 339. N. 2; H. 642. 4.
18. **sē adiisse**: ind. disc.
21. **Laphystiī**: the gen. is the earlier construction with *similis*. W. 352; B. 204. 3; A. G. 234. *d*. 2; H. 435. 4. N.
24. **sē vōtī esse damnātum**: "was put under obligations to pay his vow"; implying that he had vowed an offering to the gods if they would answer his prayer. *vōtī* is gen. of penalty. W. 367; B. 208. 3; A. G. 220. *a*; H. 456. 4.
25. **precātum**: sc. *esse*. "It had always been his prayer."
25. **tālem lībertātem . . . in quā**: "a liberty under which."
26. **licēret**: subj. of characteristic.
30. **tōtā celebrante Siciliā**: abl. abs. "(People from) all Sicily being present in crowds."

XI. HAMILCAR

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1. **I.** Carthage was situated on the northern coast of Africa, just opposite from Rome, across the Mediterranean. It was the center of one of the greatest commercial empires of antiquity. For centuries before 269 B. C. it had contended with the Greeks for the possession of Sicily. As Rome grew and extended her commercial relations her interests clashed with those of Carthage, and a long series of wars was the result, from 264–146 B. C. They ended in the entire destruction of Carthage and the supremacy of Rome. The first period of the war, 264–241 B. C., was the so-called First Punic War. It was fought for the possession of Sicily. It was during the latter part of this war that Hamilcar became famous as the leader of the Carthaginians. He was appointed to command in 247 and continued in authority until 241, when he concluded a peace with the Romans. He was sent from Carthage to Spain in 238, where he remained until he was killed in a battle against the natives in 229.

1. **cōgnōmine Barca**: "called Barca." Among the Romans *cōgnōmen* was the technical term for one of a man's names. Thus *Caesar*, *Cicerō*, *Nēpōs*, *Catulus*, are *cōgnōmina*. They were at first given as nick-

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names, and afterward became permanently attached to the man and his family. The term *cōgnōmen* may in a general way be applied to the name *Barca*, since it was a kind of nickname, meaning *lightning*, or a *flashing sword*.

2. **temporibus extrēmīs**: "at the very end."
3. **admodum adulēscentulus**: "when quite a young man."
5. **cum rēs gererentur**: concessive.
6. **nocendī**: gerund. W. 639; B. 338. 1; A. G. 298; H. 626.
7. **lacessīvit**; *hostem* is understood as the object.
8. **superior discessit**: "proved himself superior"; lit. "he came out on top."
8. **quō factō**: "by so doing"; i. e. by always being victorious.
10. **ut bellum gestum nōn vidērētur**: an extravagant expression. "That there were no signs of war having been waged there"; i. e. the enemy was completely wiped out.
11. **classe**: abl. of means. We should say "at sea."
11. **Aegātēs**: 241 B. C.
14. **pācī serviendum**: sc. *esse*. Ind. disc. depending on *putāvit*. "Thought he ought to work for peace"; *pācī* remains dat. when the intrans. *serviō* becomes pass. W. 331; B. 187. II. *b*; A. G. 230; H. 426. 3.
17. **sed ita ut**: purpose, depending on *pācī serviendum*.
19. **vīcissent, dedissent**: represent fut. perf. tenses in ind. disc. Translate by a simple past tense in Eng.
20. **in quō tantā fuit ferōciā**: "and in so doing he acted with such defiant courage." *quō* is neut.; *ferōciā* is abl. of quality. The result is expressed by the clause below, *ut . . . dīxerit*.
25. **suae virtūtis**: gen. with *esse*. W. 360; B. 203. 5; A. G. 214. *d*· H. 447.

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1. **accepta adversus hostēs**: "taken up against the enemy."
3. **II. multō aliter ac**: "much differently from what."
9. **vīgintī mīlium**: gen. of measure modifying *numerus*.
15. **amplius centum mīlia**: the acc. without *quam*. W. 382; B. 217. 3; A. G. 247. *c*; H. 471. 4.
15. **cum . . . facta essent armātōrum**: concessive. "Although the number of armed men had become."
16. **eō compulit ut**: "drove them to the point that."
22. **multīs annīs**: time within which.
25. **III. effēcit ut imperātor**: 237 B. C.

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5. **IV. interīre māllet**: "he preferred to die." *quam* is used because of the comparative idea contained in *māllet*.

XII. HANNIBAL

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1. **I. Hannibal** was one of the greatest military commanders in the world's history. He was born at Carthage in 247 B. C. In his early youth he conceived a relentless hatred toward Rome. The Second Punic War, 218–201 B. C., was carried on almost entirely by him on Italian soil. During that period he annihilated army after army of Romans and laid waste the length and breadth of the land. He was the most formidable enemy that Rome ever had. He was finally recalled to Africa, and there defeated by Scipio Africanus in the battle of Zama, 202 B. C. He committed suicide in 183 to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans.
2. **vērum est**: the subj. is the substantive clause *ut populus Rōmānus superārit*.
3. **virtūte**: abl. of manner.
5. **antecēdat**: subjunc of subordinate verb in ind. disc.
5. **fortitūdine**: abl. of specification.
6. **cum eō**: i. e. the Roman people.
8. **quod nisi**: "and if . . . not."
8. **domī**: at Carthage.
8. **dēbilitātus esset**: condition contrary to fact. The conclusion is *potuisse*, which represents a perf. indic. B. 304. 3. *a*; A. G. 308. *c*; H. 583.
11. **II. velut hērēditāte relictum**: "as though left to him by inheritance."
12. **prius animam quam id**: "his life sooner than it"; i. e. the hatred.
15. **animō**: abl. of manner.
15. **ut omittam Philippum**: "not to speak of Philip." A purpose clause to which the principal clause, *I say this*, or something similar, is to be supplied from the context. W. 506; B. 282. 4; A. G. 317. *c*; H. 568. 4. Philip V, King of Macedonia, 220–179 B. C. He carried on the so-called Second Macedonian War against Rome, in which he was decisively defeated in 197 at Cynoscephalae. At this time Macedonia was one of the three great powers of the East.

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16. **absēns**: he did not actually meet Philip, although he spent a long time at the court of Antiochus.
17. **Antiochus**: ruler of Asia Minor 223–187 B. C. He was defeated by the Romans at Magnesia in 190. His was the second great empire of the East at this time.
18. **incendit**: the subj. is Hannibal.
18. **rubrō marī**: not the Red Sea is meant, but the Persian Gulf.
21. **cōnsiliīs clandestīnīs**: abl. of means to be taken with *addūcerent*.
22. **tamquam**: governs *sentīret, fēcissent, comperisset*, and *vīdisset*. These are all secondary tenses of the subj. by the rule for sequence of tenses. Otherwise *tamquam* would take primary tenses of the indic. W. 567; B. 307. 2; A. G. 312; H. 584.
23. **alia atque anteā sentīret**: "he [the king] had changed his mind"; lit. "thought other things than before."

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3. **puerulō mē**: abl. abs.
5. **Carthāgine**: abl. with name of town.
5. **optimō māximō**: the regular attributives of Jupiter used in the formula of prayer without connective as here. Of course Hamilcar did not pray to Jupiter at all, but to the corresponding god of the Phoenicians, probably Baal.
7. **vellemne**: "whether I wanted to go." An indirect question.
10. **dederis**: fut. perf. Translate by pres. indic.
12. **tenentem**: "while holding on to it"; agrees with *mē* understood, the subj. of *iūrāre*.
15. **reliquō tempore**: abl. of time; "in the future."
15. **quīn**: used after the negative contained in *nēminī*. W. 576; B. 298; A. G. 319. *d*; H. 594. II.
17. **fēceris, cēlāris**: (= *cēlāveris*). Trans. by fut. and pres. in Eng. W. 459; B. 264; A. G. 307. *c*, and Remark; H. 540. 2.
21. **III. Hasdrubale imperātōre suffectō**: Hasdrubal had command of the army from 229 to 221. Hence Hannibal, who was born in 247, took command of the cavalry when he was eighteen years old, and of the whole army when he was twenty-six.
25. **annīs**: abl. after comparative *minor*. Nepos mistakes his age.
26. **trienniō**: abl. of time within which.
27. **foederātam**: "allied by treaty," i. e. to the Romans.
29. **ex hīs**: equivalent to a part. gen.
32. **nēminem nisi victum**: = *omnēs victōs*.

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3. **Herculem**: of course the story of Hercules is entirely mythological.
6. **eā . . . quā**: "where." The Eng does not need to translate the antecedent *eā*.
9. **IV. apud Rhodanum**: on his march from Spain to Italy in 218.
11. **Clastidiī**: loc. We should expect *ad Clastidium*, since battles did not usually take place in the city. Nepos makes another error here; it was at the Ticīnus that the engagement occurred. This and the battle at the Trebia took place in the winter of 218, soon after Hannibal had crossed the Alps.
14. **manum cōnseruit**: subj. is Hannibal.
19. **Trasumēnum**: 217 B. C.
24. **Paulum cōnsulem**: his full name was L. Aemilius Paulus. This occurred at the battle of Cannae in 216.
31. **V. hīc**: adverb.

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2. **obductā nocte**: abl. abs., "the night being overcast."
5. **iniēcit**: subj. is Hannibal.
7. **magistrum equitum**: the master of horse was usually inferior in position to the dictator, but in this case an exception had been made because of dissatisfaction with Fabius.
8. **parī imperiō**: abl. of quality.
9. **iterum cōnsulem**: regularly means "during his second consulship," but this occurred after he had finished his second term. The correct expression would have been *bis cōnsulem*.
10. **in Lūcānīs**: to be taken with *sustulit*.
10. **absēns**: "though himself absent"; that is, his officers did it for him.
11. **quīnquiēns cōnsulem**: means "having been five times consul." But he was killed while he was consul. The correct Latin is *quīntum cōnsulem*.
12. **longum est**: "it is a long story." The events which have already been enumerated in this section are quite confused in order. *Rōmam profectus* refers to the year 211; the deception played upon Q. Fabius Maximus took place in 217, as did also the defeat of Minucius; Gracchus was killed in 212, and Marcellus in 208.
14. **quantus ille fuerit**: ind. question.
16. **Cannēnsem pūgnam**: "the battle of Cannae."
18. **VI. dēfēnsum**: former supine.
22. **impraesentiārum**: probably an adverbial clause for *in praesentiā rērum*.

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25. **Zamam**: 202 B. C.
26. **incrēdibile dictū**: "wonderful to tell." The neut. of the adj. with the latter supine.
27. **Hadrūmētum**: the distance from the battle-field was about 125 miles.
31. **novīs dīlēctibus**: abl. of means; "by new levies."

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1. **VII. Cum in apparandō ācerrimē esset occupātus**: "when he was most busily engaged in equipping [his army]."
2. **bellum composuērunt**: the peace was made in 201. By the terms of the treaty Carthage was to pay 4,000 talents ($5,000,000) down, and 200 talents ($250,000) annually for fifty years.
4. **ūsque ad . . . cōnsulēs**: "till the consulship of"; 200 B. C.
5. **hīs magistrātibus**: abl. abs. to express the date.
7. **quod cum eīs pācem fēcissent**: the cause alleged by the legates. The subject is grammatically *senātus populusque Rōmānus*, but that phrase regularly takes a singular verb in Latin. *eīs* refers not to the legates, which would require *sēcum*, but to the Carthaginian people whom they represented. *dōnārent, peterent*: purpose, in the same construction as *agerent* above.
9. **Fregellīs**: loc.; a town in Latium.
11. **acceptum**: an adjective.
12. **quō locō rogārent**: "in the place they asked."
12. **remissūrōs**: subj. is Romans. The *sē* would regularly be expressed.
17. **domum revocārunt**: they dismissed him from the army.
18. **rēx**: an inaccurate translation of the Carthaginian title; "judge" would be nearer the meaning.
18. **postquam fuerat**: depends on *annō*.
19. **Rōmae, Carthāgine**: loc.
21. **ac fuerat in bellō**: "as in war." The Eng. would omit the verb.
25. **M. Claudiō L. Fūriō**: in the year 196 B. C.
27. **priusquam eīs senātus darētur**: "before they could be given an audience before the senate."

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2. **VIII. L. Cornēliō Q. Minuciō**: 193 B. C. According to the Roman method of counting this was the fourth year after 196, since both the first and the last of a series were counted.
5. **Antiochī**: object. gen. with *spē fīdūciāque*; "through hope in and reliance upon."

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8. **absentem**: agrees with *Māgōnem*. He had left home to join Hannibal.
8. **illī**: Hannibal and Mago.
9. **cum solvissent nāvēs ac vēla ventīs dedissent**: "when they had weighed anchor and set sail."
12. **interfectum**: sc. *esse*. We can say in Eng. "he was killed by shipwreck or by his slaves." The Latin, however, could not strictly say *interficere* of both; we need to supply some verb like *perīsse* with *naufragiō*.
13. **scrīptum**: neut. governing the ind. disc. *interfectum*.
15. **Tiberī**: dat. after *propius*. This is unusual, and instead of the ordinary acc. W. 333; B. 141. 3; A. G. 234. *e*; H. 420. 5.
15. **Thermopylīs**: he was defeated there by the Romans in 191 B. C.
17. **vidēbat**: the subject is Hannibal.
18. **Asiam**: Asia Minor.
20. **cōnflīxit**: 190 B. C.
20. **in quō**: neut., "on which occasion."
21. **cum . . . superārentur**: concessive.
23. **IX. Antiochō fugātō**: Antiochus was beaten in the land engagement at Magnesia in 190.
24. **Crētam**: Nepos uses the same construction here as with names of cities and small islands. W. 325. 2; B. 182. 1; A. G. 258. *b*; H. 419. 2.
25. **quō sē cōnferret**: ind. quest. depending on *cōnsīderāret*.
27. **nisi prōvīdisset**: a fut. cond. in ind. disc.
27. **propter avāritiam**: to be taken with *sē fore in perīculō*.
30. **summās**: "on top."

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3. **in prōpatulō domī abicit**: "he threw them out on the open ground at home."
5. **īnscientibus eīs**: abl. abs., "without their knowledge."
7. **X. Prūsiam**: King of Bithynia.
10. **domesticīs opibus minus rōbustum**: "not very strong in his own resources."
13. **bellumque inter eōs**: between Prusias and Eumenes. It took place in 184 B. C.
18. **tālem**: "the following."
18. **classe**: abl. of manner.
18. **paucīs diēbus**: time within which.
25. **in ūnam Eumenis nāvem**: "against Eumenes's ship alone."

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26. **tantum**: adv., "merely."
27. **cōnsecūtūrōs**: ind. disc.
28. **ut scīrent sē factūrum**: "he would let them know."
29. **māgnō eīs praemiō**: construction of two datives.

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9. **XI. quae ad irrīdendum eum pertinērent**: "things that served to make fun of him."
20. **pūgnantibus**: dat. of reference. Translate: "excited laughter in."
22. **novā rē**: "novelty."
23. **quid potissimum vītārent**: "what to avoid most."
26. **aliās**: adverb.
28. **XII. dum geruntur**: pres. ind. with *dum* denotes past time. W. 533; B. 293. 1; A. G. 276. *e*; H. 533. 4.
32. **patrēs cōnscrīptī**: the senators. The phrase means the original senators (*patrēs*) and those enrolled (*cōnscrīptī*) to complete the full number.

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1. **Hannibale vīvō**: abl. abs.
3. **quī peterent**: rel. clause of purpose.
3. **inimīcissimum suum**: "their greatest enemy."
4. **sibique dēderet**: "but that he surrender him to them." The clause is parallel to *nē habēret*; it is introduced by an *ut* implied from the preceding *nē*.
5. **illud recūsāvit, nē id ā sē fierī postulārent, quod**: "he objected to their asking him to do what was." The clause *nē postulārent* is in apposition with *illud*.
7. **comprehenderent**: command in ind. disc.
9. **mūnerī**: dat. of purpose.
11. **quod accidit**: the antecedent is *id* understood, the subject of *venīret*.
19. **sēnsit**: the subject is Hannibal.
19. **sē petī**: "he was the object."
21. **aliēnō arbitriō**: "by the decision of others."
25. **XIII. annō septuāgēsimō**: he would have been from 63 to 65, according to the year we accept for his death.
27. **M. Claudiō Mārcellō**: the three dates given are in order 183, 182, 181 B. C.
26. **Atticus**: the subject of Nepos's last *Life*. He wrote a book of Roman history entitled *Liber Annālis*.

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28. **Polybius**: a Greek who came to Rome in 167 B. C. He wrote a large historical work in Greek covering the period from the First Punic War to the destruction of Carthage.
29. **Sulpicius Blithō**: an otherwise unknown writer.
32. **aliquot ēius librī sunt**: "some books of his are in existence."

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1. **ad Rhodiōs**: addressed to the Rhodians.
1. **Cn. Manliī Volsōnis**: he carried on war in Asia Minor in 189 B. C.
2. **hūius**: Hannibal.
5. **Sīlēnus et Sōsilus**: otherwise unimportant.
8. **hūius librī facere fīnem**: the *Lives* thus far are taken from a work of Nepos on foreign commanders.

XIII. ATTICUS

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1. **I. T. Pomponius Atticus**, a Roman of good family, was born in 109 B. C. He removed to Athens in 88, where he resided for twenty-three years. He then returned to Rome, and lived the life of a man of literary tastes and habits. He avoided politics and a military career. He was an intimate friend of many prominent people of his time, among whom were Cicero, Nepos, Antony, and Brutus. Atticus stands as the best type of a Roman gentlemen of culture and refinement. He acquired the cognomen *Atticus*, "the Attican," from his long residence in Athens. He died in 32 B. C.
1. **ab orīgine ultimā stirpis Rōmānae**: "of the oldest Roman stock." He traced his origin from King Numa.
2. **perpetuō**: to be taken with *acceptam*; "uninterruptedly."
3. **equestrem dignitātem**: the second of the three ranks of Roman citizens. Citizens not entitled to the highest or senatorial rank, but who had property valued at 400,000 sesterces (about $17,000), were enrolled as *equitēs*. They enjoyed the right to serve on juries, wore a distinctive dress, and were assigned choice seats at the theater.
7. **in puerō**: "in him as a boy."
8. **ōris atque vōcis**: "utterance"; *ōris* is pronunciation, *vōcis* the quality of voice.

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12. **quam . . . ferre possent**: the subj. with *quam* denotes something that did not happen. W. 586. 6; 525. 4; B. 284. 4; A. G. 320. *c*, and note; H. 570. 1.
13. **incitābat omnēs**: "he aroused them all."
14. **L. Torquātus**: consul in 65 B. C.
14. **C. Marius**: consul in 82 B. C.; the son of the famous statesman and general of the same name.
14. **M. Cicerō**: the orator.
15. **perpetuā vītā**: "throughout their lives"; abl. of time.
17. **II. adulēscentulus**: Atticus was twenty-one years old when he left Rome in 88. This was the year of the beginning of civil war between the factions of Marius and Sulla. The wars were continued for several years, during which time first one party and then the other was in power. The period was marked by frequent proscriptions of prominent men and confiscation of estates. Atticus naturally belonged to Sulla's party, but was connected by marriage with Sulpicius, the leader of the Marian faction in 88. After the death of Sulpicius, Cinna came forward as leader, and it was proscription at his hands that Atticus feared.
18. **tribūnus plēbēī**: an official of high authority elected by the common people. He had the power of veto over other magistrates, and could present bills before the popular assembly (*comitia tribūta*).

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1. **Serviō**: his full name was *Servius Sulpicius*.
3. **Cinnānō tumultū**: 87 B. C.
4. **prō dignitāte**: "in keeping with his rank."
5. **quīn . . . offenderet**: result clause after negative. W. 575; B. 284. 3; A. G. 319. *d*; H. 595. 3. Translate: "without offending."
7. **obsequendī**: gerund depending on *tempus*, and governing the dat. *studiīs suīs*.
8. **neque eō sētius**: more commonly *nihilō sētius*.
11. **eōdem**: to Athens.
16. **ēius condiciōnem aequam**: "fair terms for it."
19. **neque dēbēre passus sit**: "did not allow the debt to stand." The subj. of *dēbēre* is *eōs*, the Athenians.
21. **multiplicandīs ūsūrīs**: "by compound interest."
23. **ūniversōs**: "the whole people."
24. **modus mēnsūrae**: "unit of measure."
26. **III. commūnis īnfimīs**: "accessible to those in lowest station."

LINE

30. **nē qua statua pōnerētur restitit**: "he objected to any statue being set up." *qua* is the indefinite pronoun used with *nē*.
31. **aliquot**: "several (statues)."
32. **Phīdiae**: a statesman whom we do not know.
32. **hunc**: Phidias.

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2. **illud mūnus fortūnae**: "this was a gift of fortune"; contrasted with *hōc specimen prūdentiae*, "this was evidence of his wisdom."
7. **ūnus cārissimus**: a strong superlative; "the one of all most beloved."
9. **IV. hūc**: to Athens.
13. **ut appārēret in eō nātīvum quemdam lepōrem esse**: "that it was apparent that there was in him some native grace, not acquired."
18. **nōlī . . . mē velle dūcere**: the regular form of negative command. *nōlī* seems no longer to be connected in thought with *volō*.
20. **cum quibus nē contrā tē**: "against those that I have left Italy to avoid fighting with against you," is the nearest we can come to a literal English translation.
25. **cum . . . daret . . . tribueret**: concessive.
26. **pater familiās**: the formal designation for the head of a family. *familiās* is an old gen. sing.
26. **omnia reliqua tempora**: "all his spare moments."
28. **urbāna officia**: his duties at Rome as a citizen.
28. **comitia**: the meetings of the Roman citizens to elect officers and pass laws.
29. **rēs māior**: "matter of more importance (than common)."
30. **Cicerōnī**: he was banished in 58 B. C., but that was after Atticus had changed his permanent residence to Rome. Nepos can only be illustrating in a general way how he helped his friends.
31. **sēstertium**: an old gen. pl. of *sēstertius*. The word means two and a half (asses), in value about four cents. Atticus gave Cicero therefore about $10,000.

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1. **L. Cottā L. Torquātō**: 65 B. C.
3. **ut lacrimīs**: "as to indicate by their tears their grief at their coming loss"; *dēsīderiī* is obj. gen. with *dolōrem*.
11. **V. adoptāvit**: by adopting him he kept his property in the family. Atticus's name after adoption became *Q. Caecilius Pompōnius Atticus*.
11. **ex dōdrante**: "to the extent of three quarters (of his estate)."

LINE

12. **centiēns sēstertium**: with the multiplicative numerals *sēstertium* means 100,000 sesterces. The full expression is *centiēns centēna mīlia sēstertium*, "a hundred times a hundred thousand." Hence Atticus inherited 10,000,000 sesterces, or $400,000.
13. **Q. Tulliō Cicerōnī**: the brother of the orator.
18. **Q. Hortēnsiō**: a famous orator at Rome, who for many years contended with Cicero for the palm.
24. **VI. optimārum partium**: "the aristocracy"; gen. of quality. W. 354; B. 203. 5; A. G. 215; H. 447.
25. **exīstimārētur**: sc. *esse*.
28. **maritimīs**: sc. *fluctibus*.
28. **honōrēs**: the higher offices in the gift of the people, particularly those of *curule aedile*, *praetor*, and *consul*.
29. **cum eī patērent**: "although they were open to him."
31. **ambitūs largītiōnibus**: "electioneering bribery."
32. **ē rē pūblicā**: "to the good of the state."
32. **corruptīs cīvitātis mōribus**: abl. abs. expressing cause.

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1. **ad hastam pūblicam**: in early times, booty taken in war was sold by public auction. As a sign of the auction a spear was set up in the ground, just as we hang out a red flag. Hence *hasta pūblica* means public auction. At the time of Atticus, confiscated estates were often sold at auction. They usually went for a song, since the purchaser incurred the enmity of the former owner and his adherents.
2. **praes neque manceps**: the revenues of the state were collected by individuals, who bid off the right at public auction. The offices gave great opportunities for peculation and fraud, and were avoided by men of the best principles. The man who bid off such a right was called *manceps*. He was obliged by law to furnish bondsmen who possessed real estate, and who received for their risk a share of his profits. Such a bondsman was called *praes*.
3. **neque suō nōmine neque subscrībēns accūsāvit**: this refers to criminal trials, in which, according to Roman law, individuals and not the state conducted the prosecution. It was customary for the man who brought criminal suit to get other citizens to support him in the charge. This was called *subscrībere*. Nepos says, then, that Atticus never brought criminal action himself against any one, nor supported any one else in a criminal charge.
4. **in iūs dē suā rē**: "he never brought a civil suit."

LINE

4. **iūdicium nūllum**: he avoided being chosen to sit in judgment at civil trials, an office to which his rank as *eques* made him eligible.
5. **praefectūrās**: consuls and praetors, after concluding their term of office at Rome, received the government of provinces. They had the power of appointment to the subordinate offices under them, the *praefectūrae*, which were particularly lucrative. Atticus never accepted any of these, although many were offered him.
7. **reī familiāris frūctum**: "the profit to his estate," that he might derive from offices that brought more gain in revenue than in honor.
8. **nē cum Quīntō quidem**: "not even with Q. Cicero," his own brother-in-law.
9. **lēgātī locum**: the highest position under the provincial governor.
10. **cum praetūram gerere nōluisset**: since he had been unwilling to discharge the office of praetor he did not wish now to accept an inferior office under one, although he might have made much money by so doing.
13. **crīminum**: extortion in provincial administration, which was so common that all provincial officers ran the risk of being suspected of it.
16. **VII. Caesariānum cīvīle bellum**: against Pompey in 49 B. C.
16. **cum habēret**: causal.
17. **aetātis vacātiōne**: subjective gen.; "exemption from public duties because of age." The limit for all Romans except senators was set at sixty.
28. **ex Pompēī castrīs**: they had been on Pompey's side, and were pardoned by Caesar at Atticus's request.
30. **VIII. illud**: "as follows."
30. **occīsō Caesare**: 44 B. C.
31. **Brūtōs**: the chief conspirators against Caesar were M. and D. Jūnius Brūtus and Cassius.

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1. **ille adulēscēns**: "he [M. Brūtus], though a young man, was on more familiar terms (sc. *ūsus sit*) with no man of his age than with him [Atticus], although he was an old man."
3. **in convīctū**: sc. *prīncipem*.
4. **prīvātum aerārium**: "a private fund for Caesar's murderers."
6. **contulissent**: fut. cond. in ind. disc.
10. **quī . . . exīstimāret**: rel. clause of cause. "Because he thought that his obligations to his friends ought to be met without partisanship."

LINE

12. **ūsūrum quantum eae paterentur**: "he [Brūtus] would use them as far as they went."
17. **dicis causā**: "for the sake of form." Brutus and Cassius were praetors, and as such were not permitted to leave the city for more than ten days at a time. They had fled through fear of Caesar's veterans, and did not dare return. To excuse their absence M. Antōnius, the consul, proposed that they be given commissions (*prōvinciae*) to provide for the shipment of grain to the city.
19. **flōrentī**: "when it was prosperous."
20. **sēstertium centum mīlia**: $4,000.
21. **trecenta**: sc. *mīlia sēstertium*; $12,000.
22. **eō magis potentī**: "any more when he was in power."
24. **IX. bellum apud Mutinam**: between Antony and Brutus in 43 B. C.
25. **tantum**: modifies *prūdentem*; "merely."
29. **restituendī**: "restoration."

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2. **omnibus rēbus spoliāre**: abl. of separation.
5. **nihil eīs indulsit ad**: "did not allow them to."
7. **quibus rēbus indiguērunt**: abl. of means depending on *adiūvit*.
8. **Volumniō**: an adherent of Antony's.
8. **ea ut plūra**: "so much that more could not come from a father."
12. **stiterit vadimōnium**: "stood her bail," literally, but not in the English sense. He means when she did not default after giving bail, but appeared in court.
14. **secundā fortūnā**: "in times of prosperity."
14. **in diem**: on credit which expired on a fixed day.
15. **versūram facere**: raise a loan.
20. **cum faciēbat**: "at the time that he did." The indic. with the imperf. after *cum* temporal is used to define the time of the principal verb. W. 536; B. 288. 1. A; A. G. 325. *a*; H. 601.
24. **suī iūdiciī**: "of independent judgment." Gen. of quality.
28. **X. nēmō nōn**: "everybody."
30. **dē forō dēcesserat**: he did not appear in public.

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2. **in summō aut fastīgiō aut perīculō**: "either in the highest position or in the greatest danger."
4. **suī**: gen. with *similis*. W. 352; B. 204. 3; A. G. 234. *d*. 2; H. 435. 4.

LINE

7. **tantō odiō ferēbātur**: "was moved by such hatred toward."
10. **Atticī memor officiī**: *memor* governs the gen. *officiī*, which is limited by *Atticī*.
12. **nē timēret, venīret**: prohibition and command in ind. disc.
15. **in summō timōre**: "in a position to excite the greatest fear."
17. **sēiūnctam sibi ab eō**: "he wished no good fortune for himself that was unshared by him [Canus]."
25. **XI. praemiīs imperātōrum**: because of the rewards offered by the generals.
28. **proelium Philippēnse**: Philippi, 42 B. C.
31. **parī fortūnā**: "by a like misfortune."
32. **eīs omnia Samothrāciam**: "everything [they needed] to be shipped to them to Samothrace."

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2. **temporāriam**: = *temporis causā*, "time-serving."
6. **post mortem ēius**: the death of Brutus.
13. **ut videātur**: pres. subj. after *fēcit*, because the present time is clearly thought of. W. 469; B. 268. 7. *a*; A. G. 287. *a*; H. 550.
14. **suī cuique**: a verse from an unknown poet. *cuique* stands in apposition to *hominibus*. We may roughly translate: "men's manners make their fortune." *mōrēs*, however, means more nearly "character."
15. **sē ipse**: we should expect the intensive to agree with the reflexive; instead it is nom.
18. **XII. adulēscentī Caesarī**: the young Augustus.
19. **potentiam**: observe the distinction in meaning between this word and *potestātem* in the next line.
20. **nūllīus condiciōnis**: he had the chance to make any kind of a match he chose.
24. **triumvirum**: part. gen., "[a member] of the board of three for organizing the government."
29. **sub ipsā . . . prōscrīptiōne**: "near the very time of the proscription."
30. **aequālis suī**: strictly the Latin should use *ēius* here.

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2. **cōnsuētūdine eā**: according to the practice that then obtained.
6. **Lucrētiī Catullīque**: well-known poets whose works have come down to us. They both died not far from 50 B. C.
11. **praefectō fabrum**: chief military engineer. *fabrum* is gen. pl. of the 2d decl.

LINE

12. **absentem relātum**: to be taken with *in prōscrīptōrum numerum*; "after he had been put on the list of proscribed while he was away."
12. **expedīvit**: "freed him from danger."
12. **quod**: the relative equivalent to the demonstrative referring to the help given Saufeius. The second *quod* is the conjunc. "because."
19. **XIII. minus fuit emāx**: he was not given to spending money in buying rare and costly works of art or in putting up expensive structures. These were common ways in which more vulgar men of wealth squandered their property.
19. **neque tamen nōn**: "and yet."
22. **Tamphiliānam**: from its former owner, Tamphilus.
23. **nōn aedificiō**: "consisted in the park, not the building." *domum* is here equivalent to one word, *place*, whereas *tēctum* is the house itself.
26. **familiā**: the body of slaves attached to a household.
28. **puerī litterātissimī**: young slaves very well educated, who included both *anāgnōstae*, slaves trained to read out loud before company, and *librāriī*, copyists, whose business it was to copy off books.
30. **utrumque hōrum**: read and copy.

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1. **domī factum**: they were born and trained in his household; *homemade*.
4. **quod ā plūrimīs videās**: "which one can see that many desire." Potent. subj., sc. *concupīscī*.
4. **continentis**: gen. with the verb *esse* (understood). A. G. 214. *d*; H. 447.
10. **quamquam putem**: the subj. with *quamquam* is rare in good Latin use. W. 570; A. G. 213. *g*; H. 586.
12. **nōn parum līberāliter**: "freely enough."
13. **terna mīlia**: sc. *sēstertium*. Three thousand sesterces each month, or about $120.
14. **ex ephēmeride**: "according to his diary."
14. **eum expēnsum solitum (esse)**: ind. disc. depending on *praeterībō*. "That he was accustomed to enter in his account [*ferre*] as paid out for expenses."
15. **nōn audītum**: "not hearsay, but by actual knowledge."
18. **XIV. acroāma**: a general word for entertainment that appealed to the ear. It would include recitation, music, song, and dramatic representation.

LINE

21. **animō, ventre**: abl. of specification.
26. **sēstertiō vīciēns**: sc. *centēna mīlia*. Two million sesterces, $80,000. *in*, "with." *centiēns*, 10,000,000 sesterces, $400,000.
28. **parī fastīgiō**: loc. abl. "He kept on the same level [of living] in both conditions of wealth."
30. **hortōs**: parks were a common cause of luxurious expense, as were also summer resorts at the seashore (*maritimam vīllam*) or among the hills of Latium (*suburbānam*).
32. **rūsticum praedium**: a country estate farmed as a source of revenue.

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1. **urbānīs possessiōnibus**: "real estate in the city."
2. **ūsum pecūniae**: "he was wont to measure the value of money not by its amount, but by its management."
6. **XV. intellēctū**: the latter supine.
8. **religiōsē prōmittēbat**: "was scrupulous about making promises."
8. **līberālēs, levēs**: subj. of *pollicērī*.
11. **mandātam**: "taken in trust."
26. **XVI. eī reī sunt indiciō**: two datives.
27. **quī in vulgus sunt ēditī**: "which have been published." The letters had not yet been published, but were known only by private circulation. The sixteen books of letters which we still have date from 68 B. C. to 44 B. C.

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7. **XVII. extulit**: "buried." The Latin word refers to the carrying out of the dead body from the house.
7. **annōrum nōnāgintā**: gen. of quality.
9. **in grātiam redīsse**: "he never made up with his mother"; implying that he never needed to, because he never quarreled with her.
12. **eā in suōs indulgentiā**: "was of such forbearance toward his own relatives."
14. **quamquam omnēs eī pārēmus**: "although we all obey them"; i. e. our natural impulses (*nātūra*).
19. **XVIII. dīligenter habuit cōgnitam**: "possessed an accurate knowledge of."
20. **in eō volūmine**: in his *Liber Annālis*, a brief outline of Roman history. Cf. Hannibal, XIII.
23. **suō tempore**: "in its proper time."

LINE

28. **quis ā quō ortus**: the man's name, his father's name, what offices he had held, and at what times.
29. **Mārcellī Claudiī**: at his request; sc. *rogātū*. The same with *Scīpiōnis* and *Fabiī*.

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1. **poēticēn**: Gk. acc. 1st decl.
2. **versibus exposuit**: "narrated in verse."
7. **crēdendum sit**: potent. subj.
10. **XIX. Atticō vīvō**: the first edition of this *Life* closed with chap. xviii. After Atticus's death the following chapters were added.
12. **rērum exemplīs**: concrete examples.
14. **suōs cuique mōrēs**: a repetition in prose of the verse quoted in chap. xi.
16. **imperātōris, Dīvī fīliī**: "the emperor, the son of *Dīvus*"; i. e. Augustus, who was adopted by Julius Caesar and hence called his son. Julius Caesar after his death was given the honorary title of *dīvus*, which was continued to the emperors.
18. **quā cēterōs**: "by which he had attracted other political leaders of equal worth [to Augustus], although inferior in fortune."
24. **hanc**: the granddaughter of Atticus.
24. **Tī. Claudiō Nerōnī**: later the emperor Tiberius. His mother, Livia Drūsilla, married Augustus as her second husband.
30. **XX. quīn Atticō scrīberet**: "without writing to Atticus."

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2. **nūllus diēs temerē**: "hardly a day."
5. **ēius verbōsiōrēs epistulās**: "long letters from him."
6. **aedis**: nom. The commoner form is *aedēs*.
12. **hōc quāle sit**: "what that means."
13. **quantae sit sapientiae**: "of how great wisdom [the task] is to keep the association and good will of those who."
26. **XXI. tēnesmon**: Gk. acc. sing.

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7. **quibus**: *vōbis*.
7. **mē nihil reliquī fēcisse**: "that I have left nothing undone"; lit. "that I have made no remainder."
10. **mihi stat dēsinere**: "I have made up my mind to stop."
19. **XXII. nē . . . accelerāret et . . . reservāret**: "not to hasten but to keep."

LINE

19. **quod nātūra cōgeret**: "what nature was forcing him to," i. e. death.
20. **temporibus superesse**: "to survive the period [of sickness]," "to weather it."
25. **prīdiē Kalendās Aprīlēs**: the last day of March. B. 144. 2; A. G. 376. *e*; H. 420. 5.
26. **Cn. Domitiō C. Sōsiō**: 32 B. C.
26. **ēlātus est**: "was carried out for burial." The diminutive *lectīcula* denotes the simplicity of the ceremony. It was just his ordinary, every day litter. The *pompā* refers to formal preparations on the part of his family. They could not prevent the populace from following, however.
29. **viam Appiam**: one of the most famous roads of Italy. It led south from Rome along the coast.
29. **quīntum lapidem**: the fifth milestone from the city, starting from the forum.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY

A

A., abbreviation for the Roman praenomen **Aulus**.

ā or **ab**, prep. with abl., *from*, *of*; *by*.

abaliēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ab-aliēnō**, fr. **aliēnus**], 1, *make hostile*, *alienate*.

abdō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [**ab-dō**], 3, *put away*, *hide*.

abhorreō, -horrēre, -horruī [**ab-horreō**], 2, *shrink from*; *differ*.

abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [**ab-iaciō**], 3, *throw away*; *drive away*.

abripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus [**ab-rapiō**], 3, *carry off by violence*.

abrogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ab-rogō**], 1, *repeal*, *revoke*; *depose from*.

abscēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus [**abs-cēdō**], 3, *go away*, *depart*; *desist*.

absēns, -entis [part. of **absum**], adj., *absent*.

absolvō, -solvere, -solvī, -solūtus [**ab-solvō**], 3, *declare innocent*, *acquit*.

abstinentia, -ae [**abs-teneō**], F., *self-restraint*; *integrity*.

abstineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus [**abs-teneō**], 2, *abstain*, *hold away from*.

absum, abesse, āfuī [**ab-sum**], irr., *be absent*; *be distant*; *be far from*; *be averse to*; *be foreign to*.

ac, conj., *and*; *as*; see **atque**.

Acarnānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Acarnania*, a state of central Greece.

accēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessūrus [**ad-cēdō**], 3, *go to*, *approach*; *reach*, *join*; *come*; *be added*.

accelerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ad-celerō**, fr. **celer**], 1, *hasten*.

acceptus, -a, -um [part. of **accipiō**], adj., *acceptable*.

accessiō, -ōnis [**accēdō**], F., *approach*; *increase*.

accidō, -cidere, -cidī [**ad-cadō**], 3, *fall to*; *happen*, *befall*.

accipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus [**ad-capiō**], 3, *take*, *receive*; *acquire*; *hear*, *understand*; *inherit*.

accrēscō, -crēscere, -crēvī, -crētus [**ad-crēscō**], 3, *grow*, *increase*.

accumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, -cubitus [**ad-cumbō**], 3, *lie down*; *recline at table*.

accūrātē, compar. **accūrātius** [**accūrātus**, fr. **ad** and **cūra**], adv., *carefully*; *definitely*.

accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ad** and **causa**], 1, *accuse*.

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj., *sharp*; *vigorous*, *spirited*.

acerbitās, -ātis [**acerbus**], F., *harshness*, *severity*.

acerbus, -a, -um [related to **ācer**], adj., *bitter*, *harsh*; *premature*, *regretted*.

aciēs, -ēī [related to **ācer**], F., *sharp point*; *line of battle*.

acquiēscō, -quiēscere, -quiēvī [**ad-quiēscō**], 3, *come to rest*; *pass to rest*, *die*.

ācriter, compar. **ācrius**, superl. **ācerrimē** [**ācer**], adv., *sharply*; *shrewdly*; *busily*.

acroāma, -atis [Gk. ἀκρόαμα], N., *entertainment for the ear*, including reading, music, and jesting.

acta, -ae [Gk. ἀκτή], F., *seashore.*
āctor, -ōris [**agō**], M., *doer, actor; agent.*
acūmen, -inis [**acuō**, *sharpen*], N., *sharpness, keenness.*
ad, prep. with acc., *to, toward*, of motion; *at, near*, of place; *till, toward*, of time; *for*, of purpose; *about*; *according to.*
addō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [**ad-dō**], 3, *add, put to.*
adducō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus [**ad-dūcō**], 3, *lead to, bring to, bring; lead, induce, persuade.*
adeō, -īre, -iī, -itus [**ad-eō**], irr., *go to; undergo.*
adeō [**ad-eō**], adv., *to that point, so; so very, so far; to such a degree.*
adhibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [**ad-habeō**], 2, *apply, exercise; show; employ, devote.*
adhūc [**ad-hūc**], adv., *thus far, hitherto.*
adiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [**ad-iaciō**], 3, *add, join to.*
Adīmantus, -ī, M., an Athenian commander.
adimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēmptus [**ad-emō**], 3, *take away.*
adipīscor, -ipīscī, -eptus sum [**ad-apīscor**], 3, dep., *take, obtain; gain, win.*
aditus, -ūs [**adeō**], M., *approach, access.*
adiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus [**ad-iungō**], 3, *join to, add; attach; enter into friendship with.*
adiūtor, -ōris [**adiuvō**], M., *helper, assistant.*
adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtus [**ad-iuvō**], 1, *help, aid, assist.*
Admētus, -ī, M., king of the Molossians, in Epirus.
administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**administrō**, fr. **minister**], 1, *manage, conduct.*
admīrābilis, -e [**admīror**], adj., *admirable, commendable; strange.*
admīrandus, -a, -um [gerund. of **admīror**], adj., *wonderful, strange.*
admīrātiō, -ōnis [**admīror**], F., *admiration, wonder.*
admīror, -ārī, -ātus sum [**ad-mīror**, fr. **mīrus**], 1, dep., *admire, wonder at; wonder.*
admittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [**ad-mittō**], 3, *send in; let in, admit; commit.*
admodum [**ad** and **modus**], adv., *to the limit; quite; rather.*
admonitus, -ūs [**admoneō**], M., *warning, advice; instance.*
adoptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ad-optō**], 1, *adopt.*
adorior, -orīrī, -ortus sum [**ad-orior**], 4, dep., *attack.*
adsum, adesse, affuī [**ad-sum**], irr., *be present; assist.*
adulēscēns, -entis [**adolēscō**], M., *young man.*
adulēscentia, -ae [**adulēscēns**], F., *youth; the period of youth.*
adulēscentulus, -ī [dim. of **adulēscēns**], M., *youth, young man; lad.*
adūlor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *flatter.*
adveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus [**ad-veniō**], 4, *come to, arrive.*
adventō, -āre [freq. of **adveniō**], 1, *come toward, approach.*
adventus, -ūs [**adveniō**], M., *coming, approach; arrival.*
adversārius, -a, -um [**adversor**], adj., *opposed to; hostile*; as subst., *opponent, enemy.*
adversor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**adversus**], 1, dep., *be opposed to, be hostile to, oppose, resist.*
adversum or **adversus** [**adversus**], adv. and prep. with acc., *opposed to, against.*
adversus, -a, -um [part. of **advertō**], adj., *opposed to, hostile to; disastrous*; **adversa fortūna**, *ill fortune.*
aedificātor, -ōris [**aedificō**], M., *builder*; as adj., *fond of building.*
aedificium, -ī [**aedificō**], N., *building, structure.*
aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**aedis** and the root of **faciō**], 1, *build.*
aedis, -is [originally *fireplace*, from the root **aed**, *to burn*], F., *temple*; plur., *house, dwelling-house.*

Aegātēs, -ium, F. plur., *the Aegates*, a group of three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily.

aeger, aegra, aegrum, adj., *sick, feeble.*

Aegos flūmen [Gk. Αἰγὸς ποταμοί, goat-river], N., a river on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonesus.

Aegyptius, -a, -um [**Aegyptus**], adj., *Egyptian*; as subst., *an Egyptian.*

Aegyptus, -ī, F., *Egypt.*

Aemilius, -ī, M., the name of a celebrated Roman gens: (1) *L. Aemilius Paulus* was killed at Cannae in 216 B. C.; (2) *L. Aemilius Paulus* was consul at Rome in 182 B. C.; **Aemiliī**, -ōrum, plur., *members of the Aemilian gens.*

aemulātiō, -ōnis [**aemulor**], F., *emulation, rivalry.*

aēneus, -a, -um [**aes**], adj., *bronzen, of bronze.*

Aeolis, -idis, F., *Aeolis*, a country of Asia Minor.

aequālis, -e [**aequus**], adj., *equal in age*; as subst., *an equal in age*; *fellow*; *contemporary.*

aequē [**aequus**], adv., *equally, equally well.*

aequiperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**aequipar**, from **aequus** and **pār**], 1, *become equal to, equal.*

aequitās, -ātis [**aequus**], F., *evenness, fairness.*

aequus, -a, -um, adj., *even*; *fair*; *favorable*; **aequō animō**, *with resignation, contentedly.*

aerārium, -ī [**aes**], N., *treasury*; *public money, fund.*

aes, aeris, N., *copper, bronze*; *money*; **aes aliēnum**, *debt*, lit. *another's money.*

aestimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**aes**], 1, *set a value on*; *set*; *fix.*

aetās, -ātis [**aevum**, for **aevitās**], F., *age*; *time of life*; *time*; *active life.*

affābilis, -e [**ad-for**], adj., *friendly, sociable.*

affectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **ad-ficiō**], 1, *seek to obtain, aim at.*

afferō, afferre, attulī, allātus [**ad-ferō**], irr., *bring*; *bring word, report*; *add*; *produce*; *cause*; **manūs afferre**, *use violence, assist.*

afficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus [**ad-faciō**], 3, *bestow upon*; *afflict, attack*; **poenā afficere**, *punish.*

affīnis, -e [**ad-fīnis**], adj., *adjoining*; *related to*; as subst., *relative.*

affīnitās, -ātis [**affīnis**], F., *relationship.*

affīrmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ad-fīrmō**], 1, *assert, declare.*

affīctus, -a, -um [part. of **ad-fligō**], adj., *downcast*; *needy.*

affluenter, compar. **affluentius** [**ad-fluēns**], adv., *lavishly.*

affluentia, -ae [**ad-fluēns**], F., *lavishness.*

Āfer, **Āfrī**, M., *an African.*

Āfrica, -ae, F., *Africa.*

Āfricānus, -a, -um [**Āfrica**], adj., *African.*

ager, agrī, M., *field*; *land.*

Agēsilāus, -ī, M., *Agesilaus*, king of Sparta.

aggredior, -gredī, -gressus sum [**ad-gradior**], 3, dep., *approach*; *attack.*

Āgis, -idis, M., *Agis*, king of Sparta.

agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **agō**], 1, *set in motion*; *stir up, plot*; *rouse, disturb.*

agnōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, -nitus [**ad-gnōscō**], 3, *acknowledge, own.*

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, 3, *lead, conduct, transact*; *take action*; *make an effort*; *treat, deal, plead, make proposals*; pass., *be at stake*; **lēge agere**, *be at law*; **grātiās agere**, *thank.*

Agrippa, -ae, M., *M. Vīpsānius Agrippa*, son-in-law of Augustus.

āiō, imperf. **āiēbam**, def., *say.*

Alcibiadēs, -is, M., *Alcibiades*, an Athenian.

Alcmaeōn, -ōnis, M., *Alcmaeon*, a character in Greek fable.

aliās [**alius**], adv., *at other times*; *otherwise.*

aliēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**aliēnus**], 1, *estrange, make hostile,*

aliēnus, -a, -um [**alius**], adj., *of another, another's; of strangers; foreign; out of place; unfavorable.*

aliquandō [**alius** and **quandō**], adv., *at some time; at length.*

aliquantō [**aliquantus**, *some*], adv., *somewhat, rather.*

aliquantum [**aliquantus**], adv., *somewhat.*

aliquī, aliqua, aliquod [**alius** and **quī**], indef. pron. adj., *some, any.*

aliquis, aliqua, aliquid [**alius** and **quis**], indef. pron., *some one, somebody; any one; something, anything.*

aliquot [**alius** and **quot**], indef. num. adj. indecl., *several.*

aliter [**alius**], adv., *otherwise, differently.*

alius, -a, -ud, adj., *other, another*; **alius . . . alius**, *one . . . another*; plur., **aliī . . . aliī**, *some . . . others.*

alō, alere, aluī, altus or alitus, 3, *nourish, support.*

Alpēs, -ium, F. plur., *the Alps.*

Alpicus, -a, -um [**Alpēs**], adj., *Alpine*; as subst., *an inhabitant of the Alps.*

altē, compar. **altius**, superl. **altissimē** [**altus**], adv., *high, highly.*

alter, altera, alterum [from the same root as **alius**], pron. adj., *one of two, one, the one; second, the second*; **alter . . . alter**, *one . . . the other.*

alteruter, -utra, -utrum [**alter-uter**], pron. adj., *one or the other; one of two.*

altitūdō, -inis [**altus**], F., *height.*

altus, -a, -um [part. of **alō**], adj., *high, tall; deep.*

amātor, -ōris [**amō**], M., *lover.*

ambitus, -ūs [**ambiō**], M., *going around; canvassing; bribery.*

amīcē [**amicus**], adv., *friendly, in a friendly manner.*

amīcitia, -ae [**amicus**], F., *friendship.*

amiculum, -ī [**amiciō**], N., *cloak, mantle.*

amīcus, -a, -um, compar. **amīcior** [**amō**], adj., *loving, kind, dear; favorable*; as subst., *friend.*

āmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus [**ā-mittō**], 3, *let go; lose.*

amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *love.*

amoenitās, -ātis [**amoenus**], F., *delightfulness.*

amor, -ōris [**amō**], M., *love.*

Amphipolis, -is, acc. -im, F., *Amphipolis*, a city of Macedonia.

amphora, -ae [Gk. ἀμφορεύς], F., *jar, wine-jar.*

amplitūdō, -inis [**amplus**], F., *size; greatness.*

amplius [neut. compar. of **amplus**], adj., adv., and indecl. subst., *more.*

amplus, -a, -um, adj., *great in extent; great; grand.*

Amyntās, -ae, M., *Amyntas*, king of Macedonia.

an, conj., *or*, used to introduce the second half of a double question.

anāgnōstēs, -ae, acc. -ēn [Gk. ἀναγνώστης], M., *reader.*

anceps, -cipitis [**ambi-caput**], adj., *double; uncertain; perilous.*

ancora, -ae [Gk. ἄγκυρα], F., *anchor*; **in ancorīs**, *at anchor.*

Andocidēs, -is or -ī, M., *Andocides*, a Greek orator and general.

angustiae, -ārum [**angustus**], F. plur., *narrowness; narrows; straits*; **angustiae locōrum**, *narrow place, defile.*

angustus, -a, -um [**angō**, *press close*], adj., *narrow.*

Anicia, -ae, F., *Anicia*, a Roman woman.

anima, -ae, F., *breath of life, life; soul.*

animadvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus [**animum advertō**], 3, *turn the attention toward; notice, observe; punish.*

animātus, -a, -um [part. of **animō**], adj., *minded, disposed.*

animus, -ī, M., *mind, spirit; sentiment; feelings; courage; attention*; **animō aequō**, *with resignation*; **animō bonō**, *with good intent.*

annālis, -is [**annus**], M., *yearly record of events*; *history*; *annals*.

anniculus, -a, -um [**annus**], adj., *a year old*.

annuō, -nuere, -nuī [**ad-nuō**], 3, *assent to*.

annuus, -a, -um [**annus**], adj., *of a year*; *yearly*, *annual*.

ante, adv. and prep., *before*, of time or place; **ante quam**, conj., *before*.

antecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī [**ante-cēdō**], 3, *go before*; *exceed*; *excel*.

anteeō, -īre, -iī [**ante-eō**], irr., *go before*; *exceed*.

anteferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [**ante-ferō**], irr., *put before*; *prefer*.

antepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positus [**ante-pōnō**], 3, *place before*, *place ahead*, *rank ahead*; *prefer*.

Antiochus, -ī, M., *Antiochus*, king of Syria.

antīquitās, -ātis [**antīquus**], F., *age*; *antiquity*; *ancient times*.

antīquitus [**antīquus**], adv., *long ago*; *in former times*.

antistō, -stāre, -stetī [**ante-stō**], 1, *stand before*; *surpass*; *have the advantage over*.

Antonius, -ī, M., *Antony*, a Roman general and statesman.

aperiō, -īre, -uī, -tus [**ab-veriō**], 4, *open*; *show*, *disclose*.

apertus, -a, -um [part. of **aperiō**], adj., *open*.

Apollō, -inis, M., *Apollo*, the Greek god of poetry and music.

appāreō, -pārēre, -pāruī [**ad-pāreō**], 2, *appear*, *become evident*; *be plain*, *be in sight*; *be apparent*.

apparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ad-parō**], 1, *prepare*; *prepare for*.

appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ad-pellō**, from the same root as **pellō**, **pellere**], 1, *call*.

appellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus [**ad-pellō**], 3, *drive to*; *sail*; *bring to land*.

Appennīnus, -ī, M., *the Apennines*, a range of mountains in Italy.

Appius, -a, -um, adj., *Appian*, fr. **Appius**, a Roman personal name; **Appia via**, *the Appian Way*, a road running from Rome to Capua.

applicō, -āre, -āvī or -uī, -ātus [**ad-plicō**], 1, *add*, *join*.

apportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ad-portō**], 1, *bring*.

apprīmē [**ad, prīmus**], adv., *in the highest degree*, *exceedingly*.

appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ad-propinquō**], 1, *draw near*, *approach*.

Aprīlis, -e [perhaps related to **aperiō**], adj., *of April*.

aptus, -a, -um [part. of **apīscor**, *take*], adj., *adapted to*, *suited*; *fit*.

apud, prep. with acc., *at*, *with*, *among*; *in the presence of*, *before*; *near*, *on*; **pūgna apud**, *the battle of*.

Āpulia, -ae, F., *Apulia*, a country of southeastern Italy.

aquilō, -ōnis, M., *the north wind*.

āra, -ae, F., *altar*.

arbitrium, -ī [**arbiter**, *judge*], N., *judgment*, *decision*; *will*; *management*.

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum [**arbiter**], 1, dep., *judge*, *think*.

arbor, -oris, F., *tree*.

Arcadia, -ae, F., *Arcadia*, a country of southern Greece.

Arcas, -adis, adj., *of Arcadia*; as subst., *an Arcadian*.

arcessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus [perhaps for **accessō**, fr. **accēdō**], 3, *summon*, *invite*.

argentum, -ī, N., *silver*; *money*.

Argīvus, -a, -um [**Argos**], adj., *of Argos*, *Argive*; as subst., *an Argive*.

Argos, N., used only in nom. and acc., *Argos*, a city in Greece.

arguō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, 3, *accuse*.

Aristīdēs, -is, M., *Aristides*, an Athenian general and statesman.

arma, -ōrum, N. plur., *arms*, *implements of war*.

armātus, -a, -um [part. of **armō**], adj., *armed*; as subst., *armed man*, *soldier*.

armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**arma**], 1, *furnish with arms, arm, equip.*
Arrētīnus, -a, -um [**Arrētium**, a town of Etruria], adj., *of Arretium*; *at Arretium.*
arripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus [**ad-rapiō**], 3, *seize.*
ars, artis, F., *art, skill*; plur., *arts, branches.*
Artaphernēs, -is, M., *Artaphernes*, a Persian general.
Artaxerxēs, -is, acc. -ēn, M., *Artaxerxes*, king of Persia.
Artemīsium, -ī, N., *Artemisium*, a promontory of Euboea.
artifex, -icis [**ars** and **faciō**], M., *artist*; *artisan*; *specialist.*
arx, arcis, F., *citadel*; *acropolis.*
ascendō, -scendere, -scendī, -scēnsus [**ad-scandō**], 3, *ascend, mount*; *embark in, board*; *embark.*
ascītus, -a, -um [part. of **ascīscō**, *assume*], adj., *acquired, adopted.*
Asia, -ae, F., *Asia*, especially *Asia Minor.*
aspectus, -ūs [**aspiciō**], M., *sight, view*; *looks, appearance.*
aspergō, -spergere -spersī, -spersus [**ad-spargō**], 3, *sprinkle*; *stain, stain one's reputation.*
asperitās, -ātis [**asper**], F., *harshness, severity, sternness.*
āspernor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**ā-spernor**], 1, dep., *disdain, reject.*
aspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectus [**ad-speciō**], 3, *look at, see*; *regard, face.*
assecla, -ae [**adsequor**], M., *follower, attendant.*
assiduus, -a, -um [**assideō**, *sit by*], adj., *constant, repeated.*
astu [Gk. ἄστυ], N. indecl., *city*; *the city of Athens.*
at, conj., *but, but yet*; *however.*
Athēnae, -ārum, F. plur., *Athens*, a city of Greece.
Athēniēnsis, -is [**Athēnae**], adj., *Athenian*; as subst., *an Athenian.*
āthlēta, -ae [Gk. ἀθλητής], M., *athlete.*
atque, shorter form **ac** [**ad-que**], conj., *and, and also*; *than, as,*
attendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentus [**ad-tendō**], 3, *direct*; **animum attendere**, *pay attention.*
Attica, -ae, F., *Attica*, a state of Greece.
Atticus, -a, -um, adj., *of Attica, Attic*; as subst., *an Athenian.*
Atticus, -ī, M., *Atticus*, the cognomen of T. Pomponius Atticus.
attingō, -tingere, -tigī, -tāctus [**ad-tangō**], 3, *touch*; *engage in, try one's hand at.*
auctor, -ōris [**augeō**], M., *author, authority*; *promoter, instigator.*
auctōritās, -ātis [**auctor**], F., *authority*; *influence.*
audeō, -ēre, -ausus sum [**avidus**], 2, semi-dep., *dare.*
audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, 4, *hear*; *hear of*; *listen*; *listen to, heed*; **audiēns dictō**, *obedient*; **audiēns dictō esse**, *obey.*
auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus [**au-ferō**, fr. **au**, an old preposition], irr., *take away.*
augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctus, 2, *increase.*
Aulus, -ī, M., *Aulus*, a Roman praenomen.
Aurēlius, -ī, M., a Roman name; *C. Aurelius Cotta.*
aureus, -a, -um [**aurum**], adj., *golden.*
auris, -is, F., *ear.*
aurum, -ī, N., *gold.*
aut, conj., *or*; **aut . . . aut**, *either . . . or.*
autem, conj., postpositive, *but, however*; *now.*
Automatia, -ae [Gk. αὐτοματία], F., *Automatia, the goddess of Chance.*
auxilium, -ī [**augeō**], N., *aid*; plur., *auxiliary troops.*
avāritia, -ae [**avārus**, *greedy*], F., *greed, greediness.*
āvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus [**ā-vertō**], 3, *turn away, keep off.*
āvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ā-vocō**], 1, *call away, divert.*
avunculus, -ī [dim. of **avus**, *grandfather*], M., *uncle,*

B

Baebius, -ī, M., a Roman gentile name.
Bāgaeus, -ī, M., *Bagaeus*, a Persian.
barbarus, -a, -um [Gk. βάρβαρος], adj., *foreign*; *barbarous*; as subst., *foreigner*; *barbarian*; *Persian*.
Barca, -ae, M., *Barca*, a Carthaginian.
beātus, -a, -um [part of **beō**, *bless*], adj., *happy*, *fortunate*; *rich*.
bellicōsus, -a, -um [**bellum**], adj., *warlike*.
bellicus, -a, -um [**bellum**], adj., *of war*, *in war*, *warlike*.
bellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**bellum**], 1, *wage war*, *war*.
bellum, -ī [for older **duellum**, fr. **duo**], N., *war*.
bene, compar. **melius**, superl. **optimē** [**bonus**], adv., *well*.
beneficium, -ī [**bene-faciō**], N., *favor*, *benefit*; *kindness*.
benevolentia, -ae [**bene-volēns**, fr. **bene** and **volō**], F., *kindness*, *good-will*.
benīgnitās, -ātis [**benīgnus**, *kind*], F., *kindness*, *favor*.
bīduum, -ī [related to **duo** and **diēs**], N., *period of two days*; *two days*.
bīnī, -ae, -a [related to **bis** and **duo**], distributive numeral, *two each*; *two*.
bis [**duo**], num. adv., *twice*.
Bīthȳnia, -ae, F., *Bithynia*, a country of Asia Minor.
Bīthȳnus, -a, -um, adj., *Bithynian*, *of Bithynia*; as subst., *Bithynian*.
Bīzanthē, -ēs, acc. -ēn, F., *Bizanthe*, a city of Thrace,
blandus, -a, -um, adj., *pleasant*; *courteous*.
Boeōtus, -a, -um, adj., *Boeotian*, *of Boeotia*, a country of Greece; as subst., *Boeotian*.
bonitās, -ātis [**bonus**], F., *goodness*; *kindness*; *virtue*.
bonus, -a, -um, compar. **melior**, superl. **optimus**, adj., *good*; **bona**, N. plur., *blessings*, *favors*, *benefits*; *goods*, *property*; *good qualities*.
boreās, -ae [Gk. Βορέας], M., *the north wind*.
brevis, -e, adj., *short*, *brief*; **brevī**, *in a short time*.
brevitās, -ātis [**brevis**], F., *shortness*, *brevity*.
breviter [**brevis**], adv., *shortly*, *in a brief space*.
Brūtus, -ī, M., *Brutus*, a Roman name.
Byzantium, -ī, N., *Byzantium*, a city of Thrace.

C

C., abbreviation for *Gaius*, a Roman praenomen.
Cadmēa, -ae, F., *the Cadmea*, the citadel of Thebes.
cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsus, 3, *fall*; *happen*, *turn out*.
cādūceus, -ī [Gk. κηρύκειον], M., *herald's staff*.
Caecilius, -ī, M., *Q. Caecilius*, a Roman name.
caedēs, -is [**caedō**], F., *killing*, *slaughter*.
caerimōnia, -ae, F., *sacred rite*; *sanctity*.
Caesariānus, -a, -um [**Caesar**], adj., *of Caesar*, *Caesar's*.
calamitās, -ātis [perhaps from **cadō**, *fall*], F., *misfortune disaster*.
Calliās, -ae, M., *Callias*, an Athenian.
callidē [**callidus**], adv., *shrewdly*.
callidus, -a, -um [**calleō**, *be skilled*], adj., *shrewd*, *cunning*; *crafty*; *calculating*.
Calliphrōn, -ōnis, M., *Calliphron*, a Greek teacher.
Callistratus, -ī, M., *Callistratus*, an Athenian orator.
campus, -ī, M., *field*, *open field*; *plain*.
Cannēnsis, -e [**Cannae**], adj., *of Cannae*, a town in southern Italy.
canō, -ere, cecinī, 3, *sing*; *prophesy*.
cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **canō**], 1, *sing*.

capessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītūrus [intens. of **capiō**], 3, *take hold of*; *undertake*.

capiō, capere, cēpī, captus, 3, *take*, *capture*; *take*, *accept*; *catch*; *move*, *influence*.

Capitōlium, -ī, N., *the Capitol*, a temple on the Capitoline Hill at Rome.

captīvus, -a, -um [**capiō**], adj., *captive*; as subst., *captive*, *prisoner of war*.

Capua, -ae, F., *Capua*, a city of Campania.

caput, -itis, N., *head*; *life*; *a capital charge*: **capitis damnāre**, *condemn to death*; **capitis absolūtus**, *cleared on a capital charge*.

Cār, **Cāris**, M., *a Carian*.

careō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *be without*, *lack*; *deny one's self*, *refrain from*.

Cāria, -ae, F., *Caria*, a province of Asia Minor.

cāritās, -ātis [**cārus**], F., *love*.

Carthāginiēnsis, -e [**Carthāgō**], adj., *Carthaginian*; as subst., *a Carthaginian*.

Carthāgō, -inis, F., *Carthage*, a city of Africa.

cārus, -a, -um, adj., *dear*; *beloved*; *esteemed*.

casa, -ae, F., *small house*; *cottage*.

Cassius, -ī, M., *C. Cassius Longinus*, a Roman name.

castellum, -ī [**castrum**], N., *fort*, *redoubt*.

castrum, -ī, N., *fort*; *fortress*; plur., **castra**, *camp*.

cāsus, -ūs [**cadō**], M., *happening*, *event*; *misfortune*, *disaster*; *chance*; **cāsū**, *by chance*, *accidentally*.

caterva, -ae, F., *crowd*; *company*, *troop*.

Catō, -ōnis, M., *M. Porcius Cato*, a Roman name.

Catullus, -ī, M., *Q. Valerius Catullus*, a Roman poet.

Catulus, -ī, M., *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, a Roman general.

causa, -ae, F., *cause*, *reason*; *pretext*; *cause*, *case*; *sake*; **causā**, *for the sake of*.

caveō, -ēre, cāvī, cautus, 2, *be cautious*; *take care*.

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessus, 3, *go*, *go away*; *leave*; *give in to*, *yield*; *happen*.

celebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**celeber**, *frequent*], 1, *throng*, *crowd*; *celebrate*; *spread abroad*, *praise*.

celer, celeris, celere, compar. **celerior**, superl. **celerrimus**, adj., *swift*, *speedy*.

celeritās, -ātis [**celer**], F. *speed*; *readiness*.

celeriter, compar. **celerius**, superl. **celerrimē**, adv., *quickly*, *speedily*.

cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *conceal*; *conceal from*; *hide*, *cover up*.

cēna, -ae, F., *dinner*, the most formal meal of the day among the Romans, taken at the end of the day.

cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**cēna**], 1, *dine*; *dine upon*.

cēnseō, -ēre, cēnsuī, cēnsus, 2, *suppose*, *think*; *decide*.

Centēnius, -ī, M., *C. Centenius*, a Roman general.

centiēns [**centum**], adv., *a hundred times*; **centiēns sēstertium**, sc. **centēna mīlia**, *ten million sesterces*.

centum, num. adj. indecl., *hundred*; *one hundred*.

cēra, -ae, F., *wax*.

cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētus, 3, *distinguish*; *see*; *decide*.

certāmen, -inis [**certō**, *struggle*], N., *contest*.

certus, -a, -um, compar. **certior**, superl. **certissimus** [part. of **cernō**], adj., *certain*, *sure*; *fixed*; *reliable*; **certiōrem facere**, *inform*.

cēterum [**cēterus**], adv., *but*.

cēterī, -ae, -a, plur. adj., *the other*; as subst., *the others*; *everybody else*.

Cethēgus, -ī, M., *P. Cornelius Cethegus*, a Roman consul.

Chabriās, -ae, M., *Chabrias*, an Athenian general.

Charēs, -ētis, M., *Chares*, an Athenian general.

Chersonēsus, -ī, F., *the Chersonese*, a peninsula of Thrace.
Chīus, -ī, F., *Chios*, an island in the Aegean Sea.
chorda, -ae [Gk. χορδή], F., *string*, of a musical instrument.
cibus, -ī, M., *food*.
Cicerō, -ōnis, M., *Cicero*; *M. Tullius Cicero*, the orator, and his brother, *Q. Tullius Cicero*.
Cīmōn, -ōnis, M., *Cimon*, a Greek general.
Cinnānus, -a, -um [**Cinna**], adj., *of Cinna*, a Roman politician.
circā, adv. and prep. with acc., *around*.
circiter, adv. and prep. with acc., *about*.
circulus, -ī [**circus**, *circle*], M., *circle*; *social gathering*.
circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus [**circum-dō**], 1, *put around*; *surround*.
circumeō, -īre, -iī, -itus [**circum-eō**], irr., *go around*; *surround*; *go the rounds*.
circumfundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsus [**circum-fundō**], 3, *pour around*; *surround*.
circumveniō, -venīre, -vēnī, -ventus [**circum-veniō**], 4, *come around*, *surround*.
citharizō, -āre [Gk. κιθαρίζω], 1, *play the cithara*.
Cītium, -ī, N., *Citium*, a city in Cyprus.
cīvīlis, -e [**cīvis**], adj., *civil*; *of citizens*; *over citizens*.
cīvis, -is, M. and F., *citizen*; *fellow-citizen*; *native*.
cīvitās, -ātis [**cīvis**], F., *citizenship*; *state*, *city*.
clam, adv., *secretly*.
clandestīnus, -a, -um [**clam**], adj., *secret*.
clārē, compar. **clārius**, superl. **clārissimē** [**clārus**], adv., *clearly*; *brilliantly*.
clārus, -a, -um, compar. **clārior**, superl. **clārissimus**, adj., *clear*; *famous*, *celebrated*.
classiārius, -a, -um [**classis**], adj., *belonging to the fleet*; as subst., M. plur., *naval forces*; *seamen*.
classis, -is, F., *fleet*.
Clastidium, -ī, N., *Clastidium*, a town of northern Italy.
Claudius, -ī, M., *Claudius*, a Roman name; *M. Claudius Marcellus* and *Ti. Claudius Nero*.
claudō, -ere, clausī, clausus [fr. **clāvis**, *key*, and **dō**, *put*], 3, *shut*; *shut in*; *hem in*; *invest*.
claudus, -a, -um, adj., *limping*, *lame*.
clēmēns, -entis, adj., *mild*, *gently*.
clēmentia, -ae [**clēmēns**], F., *mildness*, *clemency*; *mercy*.
Clīniās, -ae, M., *Clinias*, an Athenian.
clipeus, -ī, M., *shield*; *a round metal shield*.
coarguō, -ere, -arguī [**co-arguō**], 3, *prove guilty*; *expose*.
coeō, -īre, -iī, -itus [**co-eō**], irr., *come together*; *unite*.
coepī, coeptus, 3, def., *began*.
coerceō, -ēre, -ercuī, -ercitus [**co-arceō**], 2, *check*; *stop*.
cōgitātiō, -ōnis [**cōgitō**], F., *mind*, *thoughts*; *reflection*; *plan*.
cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**co-agitō**], 1, *think over*, *consider*; *plan*; *intend*.
cōgnitus, -a, -um [part. of **cōgnōscō**], adj., *known*; *apparent*; *made apparent*.
cōgnōmen, -inis [**com-g-nōmen**], N., *name*; *family name*; *epithet*; *additional name*.
cōgnōscō, -ere, -gnōvī, -gnitus [**com-gnōscō**], 3, *recognize*; *learn*; *hear*; *find*; *make apparent*; perf., *know*.
cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus [**co-agō**], 3, *gather*, *collect*; *compel*, *force*.
cohortātiō, -ōnis [**cohortor**, *exhort*], F., *exhortation*.
collabefīō, -fierī, -factus sum [**com-labefīō**], irr., *fall*; *be overthrown*.
collaudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-laudō**], 1, *praise*.
collēga, -ae, M., *colleague*.
colligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus [**com-legō**], 3, *gather*, *collect*.
collis, -is, M., *hill*.

collocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-locō**], 1, *place*; *station*, *post*; *settle in marriage*, *marry*.

colloquium, -ī [**colloquor**], N., *conference*; *conversation*.

colloquor, -loquī, -locūtus sum [**com-loquor**], 3, dep., *talk*; *talk over*; *confer*.

colō, -ere, coluī, cultus, 3, *cultivate*; *inhabit*; *honor*, *worship*; *cherish*.

colōnia, -ae [**colō**], F., *colony*.

colōnus, -ī [**colō**], M., *colonist*, *settler*.

comes, -itis [**com-** and the root of **eō**], M. and F., *follower*; *companion*.

cōmitās, -ātis [**cōmis**, *kind*], F., *kindness*; *affability*.

comitium, -ī [**com-** and the root of **eō**], N., *place of assembly*; *place of meeting*; plur., *assembly*; *election*.

comitor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**comes**], 1, dep., *accompany*.

commeātus, -ūs [**commeō**, *go to and fro*], M., *provisions*; *supplies*.

commemorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-memorō**], 1, *recall*, *mention*.

commendātiō, -ōnis [**commendō**], F., *commendation*; *excellence*.

comminus [**com-manus**], adv., *hand to hand*; *at close quarters*.

commiseror, -ārī, -ātus sum [**com-miseror**], 1, dep., *pity*; *bewail*.

committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [**com-mittō**], 3, *bring together*; *engage in*; *begin*; *do*; *entrust*; **sē committere**, *entrust one's self*; **commissum**, -ī, *action*; *crime*.

commodē, compar. **commodius**, superl. **commodissimē** [**com-modus**], adv., *rightly*, *suitably*; *readily*, *well*.

commoditās, -ātis [**commodus**, *suitable*], F., *fitness*; *advantage*.

commoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [**com-moveō**], 2, *move*, *stir*; *arouse*; *affect*; **sē commovēre**, *make a move*, *undertake*.

commūnis, -e, adj., *common*.

commūnitās, -ātis [**commūnis**] F., *fellowship*; *courtesy*; *approachability*.

commūtātiō, -ōnis [**commūtō**], F., *change*.

commūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-mūtō**], 1, *change*; *exchange*.

comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-parō**], 1, *get ready*, *prepare*; *prepare for*; *intend*; *compare*; *consider equal*.

compellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus [**com-pellō**], 3, *drive*, *force*, *compel*.

compellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-pellō**], 1, *address*, *speak to*; *accuse*.

comperiō, -īre, -perī, -pertus, 4, *find out*, *learn*.

complector, -plectī, -plexus sum [**com-plectō**], 3, dep., *clasp*, *catch hold*; *hold*.

compleō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētus [**com-pleō**], 2, *fill*, *complete*; *furnish*.

complūrēs, -a or -ia [**com-plūrēs**], adj., plur., *several*, *numerous*.

compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [**com-pōnō**], 3, *compose*, *settle*; *end*.

comprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hēnsus [**com-prehendō**], 3, *seize*; *arrest*; *grasp*, *understand*.

comprobō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-probō**], 1, *approve*.

concēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [**com-cēdō**], 3, *go away*, *withdraw*; *yield*; *grant*.

concidō, -ere, -cidī [**com-cadō**], 3, *fall*; *be killed*; *be overthrown*.

concīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus [**com-caedō**], 3, *cut to pieces*.

conciliātor, -ōris [**conciliō**], M., *promoter*.

conciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**concilium**], 1, *win over*; *bring about*; *counsel*; *make*.

concilium, -ī, N., *council*, *assembly*.

concinnus, -a, -um, adj., *neat*, *to the point*; *apt*, *pleasing*.

concitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **concieō**], 1, *arouse*, *excite*.

conclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus [**com-claudō**], 3, *shut up*, *imprison*; *include*, *embrace*.

concupīscō, -ere, -cupīvī, -cupītus [**com** and **cupiō**], 3, *become eager for*, *desire*.

concurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus [**com-currō**], 3, *run together, run up, hasten up*; *come together, collect*; *fight*; *happen.*

concursus, -ūs [**concurrō**], M., *meeting*; *attack, onset*; *engagement.*

concutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussus [**com-quatiō**], 3, *shatter.*

condiciō, -ōnis [**com** and the root of **dīcō**], F., *condition, terms*; *match, marriage.*

condiscipulātus, -ūs [**condiscipulus**], M., *companionship in school.*

condíscipulus, -ī [**com-discipulus**], M., *fellow-student, schoolmate.*

conditor, -ōris [**condō**], M., *founder.*

condō, -dere, -didī, -ditus [**com-dō**], 3, *establish, build, found.*

conductīcius, -a, -um [**condūcō**, *hire*], adj., *hired*; *mercenary.*

cōnferō, -ferre, contulī, collātus [**com-ferō**], irr., *bring together, collect, gather*; *center*; *apply, use*; *contribute, bestow*; *compare*; **sē cōnferre**, *betake one's self.*

cōnfestim, adv., *at once, straightway.*

cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [**com-faciō**], 3, *do thoroughly, finish, complete*; *carry out, perform*; *put an end to*; *compose.*

cōnfīdō, -ere, -fīsus sum [**com-fīdō**], 3, semi-dep., *trust.*

cōnfīrmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-fīrmō**], 1, *strengthen*; *reassure.*

cōnfiteor, -ērī, -fessus sum [**com-fateor**], 2, dep., *admit, confess.*

cōnflictō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **cōnflīgō**], 1, *come in conflict, combat*; in the passive, **cōnflictor**, as dep., *contend, struggle.*

cōnflīgō, -ere, -flīxī, -flīctus [**com-flīgō**], 3, *strike together, clash*; *give battle, fight, make an engagement.*

cōnflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-flō**, *blow*], 1, *kindle, cause*; in pass., *spring up.*

cōnfluō, -ere, -flūxī [**com-fluō**], 3, *flow together, assemble, collect.*

cōnfugiō, -ere, -fūgī [**com-fugiō**], 3, *flee*; *take refuge.*

congerō, -ere, -gessī, -gestus [**com-gerō**], 3, *bring together, collect.*

congredior, -gredī, -gressus sum [**com-gradior**], 3, dep., *meet*; *contend, fight.*

coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus [**com-iaciō**], 3, *throw, cast, put*; *guess, conjecture*; **sē conicere**, *cast one's self.*

coniugium, -ī [**coniungō**], N., *marriage.*

coniūnctē, compar. **coniūnctius**, superl. **coniūnctissimē** [**coniungō**], adv., *intimately*; *on close terms.*

coniūnctiō, -ōnis [**coniungō**], F., *connection, relationship.*

coniūnctus, -a, -um [part. of **coniungō**], adj., *connected, connected by friendship, friendly.*

coniūrātiō, -ōnis [**coniūrō**], F., *conspiracy.*

Conōn, -ōnis, M., *Conon*, an Athenian general.

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *try, attempt.*

conquīrō, -ere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus [**com-quaerō**], 3, *seek out*; *bring together.*

cōnscius, -a, -um [**com** and **sciō**], adj., *sharing in knowledge of*; *conscious*; as subst., *conspirator, accomplice.*

cōnscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus [**com-scrībō**], 3, *enroll*; **patrēs cōnscrīptī**, *senators.*

cōnsector, -ārī, -ātus sum [freq. of **cōnsequor**], 1, dep., *pursue.*

cōnsēnsiō, -ōnis [**cōnsentiō**], F., *agreement*; *plot, connivance.*

cōnsentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus [**com-sentiō**], 4, *agree.*

cōnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum [**com-sequor**], 3, dep., *accompany, attend*; *follow, overtake, gain, attain*; *obtain*; *arrive*; *result.*

cōnserō, -ere, -seruī, -sertus [**com-serō**], 3, *join*; **manum cōnserere**, *join battle, engage.*

cōnservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**com-servō**], 1, *preserve, save*; *observe.*
cōnsīderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *consider, think over.*
cōnsilium, -ī [**cōnsulō**], N., *plan, judgment*; *advice*; *design*; *plot, stratagem*; *resource, strategy*; **cōnsiliō vincere**, *outwit.*
cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus [**com-sistō**], 3, *take position, take one's place, stand*; *consist of.*
cōnsōbrīna, -ae [**com-soror**], F., *cousin.*
cōnspectus, -ūs [**cōnspiciō**], M., *sight, view.*
cōnspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus [**com-speciō**], 3, *get sight of, see*; pass., *be conspicuous.*
cōnstantia, -ae [**cōnstāns**, *firm*], F., *firmness*; *steadfastness.*
cōnstituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitūtus [**com-statuō**], 3, *establish*; *determine, decide*; *regulate*; *found, erect*; *station*; *restore*; **rēs cōnstituere**, *set matters to rights.*
cōnstō, -stāre, -stitī, -stātūrus [**com-stō**], 1, *be fixed*; *consist of, consist*; *be certain.*
cōnsuēscō, -ere, -suēvī, -suētus [**com-suēscō**], 3, *be accustomed, be wont.*
cōnsuētūdō, -inis [**cōnsuēscō**], F., *custom, habit, practise*; *discipline*; *habits, practise, character*; *association, familiarity.*
cōnsul, -ulis, M., *consul*, the chief executive magistrate at Rome.
cōnsulāris, -e [**cōnsul**], adj., *consular, of consular rank*; as subst., *a man of consular rank.*
cōnsulō, -ere, -uī, -tus [**com** and the root of **saliō**], 3, *consult, ask advice*; *consult for the interests of, look out for.*
cōnsultum, -ī [**cōnsulō**], N., *deliberation*; *decree*; **senātūs cōnsultum**, *a decree of the senate.*
cōnsūmō, -ere, -sūmpsī, -sūmptus [**com-sūmō**], 3, *use up*; *waste*; *spend.*
contegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctus [**com-tegō**], 3, *cover over, cover*; *conceal.*
contemnō, -ere, -tempsī, -temptus [**com-temnō**], 3, *despise.*
contendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentus [**com-tendō**], 3, *contend, struggle*; *say, aver, assert, insist, plead*; *hasten.*
contentiō, -ōnis [**contendō**], F., *contest*; *dispute.*
contentus, -a, -um [part. of **contineō**], adj., *content, satisfied*; *contented with.*
contexō, -ere, -texuī, -textus [**com-texō**], 3, *interweave*; *compose.*
contextus, -a, -um [part. of **contexō**], adj., *connected.*
continēns, -entis [part. of **contineō**], adj., *limiting*; *moderate, temperate*; *connected, continuous*; **terra continēns**, or **continēns** as subst., with **terra** omitted, *mainland, continent.*
continentia, -ae [**continēns**], F., *continence, moderation.*
contineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus [**com-teneō**], 2, *hold, contain*; *restrain*; *include.*
contingō, -ere, -tigī, -tāctus [**com-tangō**], 3, *touch*; *befall, fall to, happen.*
cōntiō, -ōnis [for **co-ventiō**, fr. **co-** and **veniō**], F., *assembly, public assembly.*
contrā, adv. and prep. with acc., *against, opposite*; *in reply to*; **contrā eā**, or simply **contrā** as adv., *on the other side, on the other hand.*
contrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -trāctus [**com-trahō**], 3, *gather, collect.*
contrārius, -a, -um [**contrā**], adj., *opposite, contrary*; **ē contrāriō**, *on the contrary.*
contrōversia, -ae [**contrōversus**], F., *dispute, controversy, difference.*
contueor, -tuērī, -tuitus sum [**com-tueor**], 2, dep., *see, observe.*
contumāciter, compar. **contumācius**, superl. **contumācissimē** [**contumāx**], adv., *insolently, stubbornly.*
contumēlia, -ae, F., *insult, disgrace.*

conveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus [**com-veniō**], 4, *assemble*; *meet*; *be agreed*; *reconcile*; *suit*, *fit*, *apply to*; impers., **convenit**, *it is agreed*.

conventus, -ūs [**conveniō**], M., *gathering*, *assembly*.

convertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus [**com-vertō**], 3, *change*, *turn*; *go over to*; *fix*, *center*, *attract*.

convīctus, -ūs [**com-vīvō**], M., *living together*; *social intercourse*.

convīva, -ae [**com-vīvō**], M., *guest at table*.

convīvium, -ī [**com-vīvō**], N., *social entertainment*, *banquet*.

coorior, -orīrī, -ortus sum [**co-orior**], 4, dep., *arise*, *appear*.

cōpia, -ae [**co** and **ops**], F., *plenty*, *abundance*; plur., **cōpiae**, *troops*, *forces*.

cōpula, -ae, F., *band*, *bond*.

coquō, -ere, coxī, coctus, 3, *cook*.

cōram, adv. and prep. with abl., *before*, *in the presence of*; *in person*.

Corcȳra, -ae, F., *Corcyra*, an island west of Greece.

Corcȳraeus, -a, -um [**Corcȳra**], adj., *of Corcyra*, *Corcyraean*; as subst., *a Corcyraean*.

Corinthius, -a, -um [**Corinthus**], adj., *of Corinth*, *Corinthian*; as subst., *a Corinthian*.

Corinthus, -ī, F., *Corinth*, a city of Greece.

Cornēlius, -ī, M., a Roman name; the gentile name of *L. Cornelius Balbus*, *P. Cornelius Scipio*, and *P. Cornelius Cethegus*.

cornū, -ūs, N., *horn*; *wing* of an army.

corōna, -ae, F., *crown*.

Corōnēa, -ae, F., *Coronea*, a town of Boeotia, in Greece.

corpus, -oris, N., *body*; *physical size*.

corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus [**com-rumpō**], 3, *corrupt*, *spoil*; *bribe*.

Cotta, -ae, M., a Roman name, *L. Aurelius Cotta*.

cottīdiānus, -a, -um [**cottīdiē**], adj., *daily*.

cottīdiē [**quotus** and **diēs**], adv., *daily*.

Cotus, -ī, M., *Cotus*, a Thracian king.

crēber, -bra, -brum, adj., *thick*, *frequent*.

crēdō, -ere, crēdidī, crēditus, 3, *believe*, *trust*; *entrust*, *loan*.

cremō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *burn*.

creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *choose*, *elect*; *make*, *create*.

crēscō, -ere, crēvī, crētus [from the same root as **creō**], 3, *grow*, *increase*; *gain*.

Crēta, -ae, F., *Crete*, an island southeast of Greece.

Crētēnsis, -e [**Crēta**], adj., *of Crete*, *Cretan*; as subst., *a Cretan*.

crīmen, -inis [from the root of **cernō**], N., *charge*, *accusation*; *crime*.

Crīnissus, -ī, M., *Crinissus*, a river in Sicily.

Critiās, -ae, M., *Critias*, an Athenian.

crūdēlitās, -ātis [**crūdēlis**, *cruel*], F., *cruelty*, *severity*.

cruentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**cruentus**, *bloody*], 1, *stain with blood*, *stain*.

cubitum, -ī [**cubō**, *recline*], N., *elbow*.

culpa, -ae, F., *fault*.

cultus, -ūs [**colō**], M., *refinement*; *manner of living*; *dress*; **cultus domesticus**, *housekeeping*.

cum, prep. with abl., *with*.

cum, conj., *when*; *since*; *although*; **cum . . . tum**, *both . . . and*, *both . . . and also*, *in general . . . and especially*.

cūnctus, -a, -um, adj., *all together*, *all*.

cupidē [**cupidus**], adv., *eagerly*.

cupiditās, -ātis [**cupidus**], F., *eagerness*, *desire*; *greed*; *ambition*.

cupidus, -a, -um [**cupiō**], adj., *eager for*, *desirous of*.

cupiō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus, 3, *desire*, *be eager for*.

cūr, rel. and interrog. adv., *why*, *wherefore*, *that*.

cūra, -ae, F., *care*.

cūrātiō, -ōnis [**cūrō**], F., *care*; *cure, doctoring.*
cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**cūra**], 1, *care for, take measures for, provide.*
currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursus, 3, *run.*
cursor, -ōris [**currō**], M., *runner, messenger.*
cursus, -ūs [**currō**], M., *course, passage.*
cūstōdia, -ae [**cūstōs**], F., *watching, imprisonment*; *charge.*
cūstōdiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [**cūstōs**], 4, *guard, watch.*
cūstōs, -ōdis, M., *keeper, guard.*
Cyclades, -um, F. plur., *the Cyclades*, a group of islands in the Aegean Sea.
Cymē, -ēs, acc. **-ēn**, F., *Cyme*, a city of Asia Minor.
Cyprius, -a, -um [**Cyprus**], adj., *of Cyprus, Cyprian*; as subst., *a Cypriote.*
Cyprus, -ī, F., *Cyprus*, an island south of Asia Minor.
Cȳrēnae, -ārum, F. plur., *Cyrene*, a city of Africa.
Cȳrēnaeus, -a, -um [**Cȳrēnae**], adj., *of Cyrene*; as subst., *inhabitant of Cyrene.*
Cyzicēnus, -a, -um [**Cyzicus**, a town of Mysia], adj., *of Cyzicus*; as subst., *inhabitant of Cyzicus.*

D

D., abbreviation for the Roman praenomen *Decimus.*
damnātiō, -ōnis [**damnō**], F., *condemnation.*
damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**damnum**], 1, *condemn*; **vōtī damnārī**, *to have a prayer granted.*
Dāmōn, -ōnis, M., *Damon*, an Athenian.
Dārēus, -ī, M., *Darius*, king of Persia.
Dātis, -idis, acc. **Dātim**, M., *Datis*, a Persian general.
dē, prep. with abl., *from, down from, away from*; *on account of, for*; *about, concerning, of.*
dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [**dē-habeō**], 2, *owe, be indebted*; *ought.*
dēbilitō, 1, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dēbilis**, *weak*], 1, *weaken.*
dēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [**dē-cēdō**], 3, *withdraw, retire, leave*; *subside*; *die.*
Decelēa, -ae, F., *Decelea*, a town in Attica.
decem, indecl. num., *ten.*
decemplex, -plicis [**decem** and the root of **plicō**, *fold*], adj., *tenfold, ten times.*
dēcernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētus [**dē-cernō**], 3, *decide, settle*; *vote, decree*; *fight.*
dēcessus, -ūs [**dēcēdō**], M., *departure, death.*
decet, decēre, decuit, 2, impers., *be proper, be fitting.*
dēcipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [**dē-capiō**], 3, *catch*; *deceive.*
dēclārō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē** and **clārus**], 1, *declare, show, set forth, evince*; *point out, throw light on.*
dēditiō, -ōnis [**dēdō**], F., *surrender.*
dēditus, -a, -um [part. of **dēdō**], adj., *given up, devoted.*
dēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus [**dē-dō**], 3, *give up, deliver up*; *devote*; *surrender.*
dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [**dē-dūcō**], 3, *lead, bring, take*; *conduct, lead out a colony*; *transport*; *steer*; *land.*
dēfendō, -ere, -fendī, -fēnsus [**dē-fendō**], 3, *ward off*; *defend.*
dēfēnsiō, -ōnis [**dēfendō**], F., *defense.*
dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [**dē-ferō**], irr., *bring, offer*; *bestow, confer*; *transfer*; *report.*
dēficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [**dē-faciō**], 3, *withdraw, revolt*; *fail, give out.*
dēfōrmitās, -ātis [**dēfōrmis**], F., *deformity.*
dēhortor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**dē-hortor**], 1, dep., *advise against, dissuade.*
dēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [**dē-iaciō**], 3, *throw down, throw*; *destroy.*

dein, or **deinde**, adv., *then, next, in the second place, secondly, next in order*; *thereafter*.

dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **dēliciō**, *entice*], 1, *charm, entertain*.

dēlēctus, -a, -um [part. of **dēligō**], adj., *chosen, select*; as subst. plur., **dēlēctī**, *picked men*.

dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus, 2, *blot out*; *destroy*; *finish, end*.

dēlīberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē** and **lībra**, *balance*], 1, *weigh, deliberate*; *consult an oracle*.

dēlictum, -ī [**dēlinquō**], N., *fault, offense, crime*.

dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus [**dē-legō**], 3, *select, choose*; *elect*.

dēligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-ligō**], 1, *bind*.

Dēlos, -ī, F., *Delos*, an island in the Aegean Sea.

Delphī, -ōrum, M. plur., *Delphi*, a city in Central Greece.

Dēmaenetus, -ī, M., *Demaenetus*, a Syracusan.

Dēmētrius, -ī, M., *Demetrius Phalereus*, a Greek statesman.

dēmigrātiō, -ōnis [**dēmigrō**], F., *emigration*.

dēmigrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-migrō**], 1, *move, emigrate*.

dēmōlior, -īrī, -ītus sum [**dē-mōlior**], 4, dep., *demolish, overthrow*.

dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-mōnstrō**], 1, *show*; *prove*.

dēmum, adv., *at length, at last*.

dēnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-nūntiō**], 1, *announce, declare*.

dēpellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus [**dē-pellō**], 3, *drive, drive out*.

dēpingō, -ere, -pīnxī, -pictus [**dē-pingō**], 3, *paint, depict*.

dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [**dē-pōnō**], 3, *lay down, lay aside*; *deposit*.

dēpopulor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**dē-populor**], 1, dep., *lay waste, pillage*.

dēportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-portō**], 1, *carry away*; *ship*; *fetch home*.

dēprecor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**dē-precor**], 1, dep., *beg off*; *avert by intercession*.

dēprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus [**dē-premō**], 3, *check, suppress*.

dēpūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-pūgnō**], 1, *subdue by fighting*; *resist an attack, drive away*.

dēscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēnsus [**de-scandō**], 3, *go down, come down, descend*.

dēscīscō, -ere, -scīvī, -scītus [**dē-scīscō**], 3, *desert, revolt*.

dēscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus [**dē-scrībō**], 3, *describe, mention*.

dēserō, -ere, -seruī, -sertus [**dē-serō**], 3, *leave, desert*.

dēsertus, -a, -um [part. of **dēserō**], adj., *abandoned, deserted*.

dēsīderium, -ī [**dēsīderō**], N., *longing for, desire*; *need*; *loss*.

dēsīderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *long for*; *ask for, require, demand*; *miss*.

dēsinō, -ere, -sīī, -situs [**dē-sinō**], 3, *cease, stop*.

dēsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus [**dē-sistō**], 3, *leave, stop, cease*.

dēspērātiō, -ōnis [**dēspērō**], F., *despair*.

dēspērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dē-spērō**], 1, *despair, despair of, be hopeless*.

dēspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus [**dē-speciō**], 3, *look down on, despise*.

dēspondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus [**dē-spondeō**], 2, *promise*; *engage*; *pledge in marriage*.

dēstituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitūtus [**dē-statuō**], 3, *leave, abandon*.

dēsum, -esse, -fuī [**dē-sum**], irr., *be lacking, be omitted*; *fail*.

dētegō, -ere, -tēxī, -tēctus [**dē-tegō**], 3, *uncover, unroof*.

dēterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [**dē-terreō**], 2, *frighten away*; *prevent, hinder*.

dētestor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**dē-testor**], 1, dep., *curse*; *abhor, detest*.

dētrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -trāctus [**dē-trahō**], 3, *draw away, remove*; *disparage, detract from*.

dētrīmentum, -ī [**dēterō**], N., *loss, harm, detriment.*

deus, -ī, M., *god.*

dēvinciō, -īre, -vinxī, -vinctus [**dē-vinciō**], 4, *bind*; *put under obligations*; *attach to one's self.*

dēvincō, -ere, -vīcī, -victus [**dē-vincō**], 3, *conquer, subdue, defeat, overcome.*

dēvōtiō, -ōnis [**dēvoveō**], F., *offering*; *curse.*

dēvoveō, -ēre, -vōvī, -vōtus [**dē-voveō**], 2, *devote*; *curse.*

dexter, -tra, -trum, adj., *right, on the right hand*; **dextra**, F., with **manus** understood, *the right hand*; *pledge.*

Diāna, -ae, F., *Diana*, goddess of the moon.

dicis, gen. of a noun derived from the root of **dīcō**; it occurs only in the phrase **dicis causā**, *for the sake of form.*

dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus, 3, *say, speak*; *speak in public, plead* a case; *call*; *agree.*

dictātor, -ōris [**dictō**], M., *dictator*, a high Roman magistrate.

dictum, -ī [**dīcō**], N., *word*; *command*; *promise.*

diēs, diēī, M. or F. in sing., M. in plur., *day*; *time, period.*

differō, -ferre, distulī, dīlātus [**dis-ferō**], irr., *spread*; *disturb*; *put off, postpone*; *differ, disagree.*

difficilis, -e, compar. **difficilior**, superl. **difficillimus** [**dis-facilis**], adj., *hard, difficult*; *hard to please, disagreeable.*

diffīdō, -ere, -fīsus sum [**dis-fīdō**], 3, semi-dep., *distrust, be doubtful of.*

dignitās, -ātis [**dignus**], F., *worth, greatness, rank*; *honor, dignity, nobility.*

dignus, -a, -um, adj., *worthy, deserving of.*

dīlēctus, -ūs [**dīligō**], M., *selecting*; *draft, levy.*

dīligēns, -entis [part. of **dīligō**], adj., *fond of*; *careful, diligent.*

dīligenter, compar. **dīligentius**, superl. **dīligentissimē** [**dīligēns**], adv., *carefully, assiduously.*

dīligentia, -ae [**dīligēns**], F., *care, carefulness, diligence.*

dīligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus [**dī-legō**], 3, *love, be fond of.*

dīmicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *fight, contend.*

dīmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [**dī-mittō**], 3, *send away, dismiss*; *let escape*; *put off*; *surrender.*

Diomedōn, -ontis, M., *Diomedon*, an inhabitant of Cyzicus.

Diōn, -ōnis, M., *Dion*, a Syracusan.

Dionȳsius, -ī, M., *Dionysius*, a Greek name.

dīrigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus [**dī-regō**], 3, *direct, steer, head.*

dīs, dītis; see **dīves.**

discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [**dis-cēdō**], 3, *go away, leave, depart*; *get out of, come out*; *come off, remain.*

disceptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dis-captō**], 1, *decide*; *dispute.*

disciplīna, -ae [**discipulus**, *pupil*], F., *discipline, training*; *teaching, study*; *culture.*

discō, -ere, didicī, 3, *learn.*

discrīmen, -inis [**discernō**], N., *decision*; *crisis.*

disertē [**disertus**], adv., *learnedly, eloquently.*

disertus, -a, -um [part. of **disserō**, *argue*], adj., *learned, eloquent.*

disiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [**dis-iaciō**], 3, *tear down, break up*; *destroy*; *scatter.*

dispālātus, -a, -um, adj., *straggling.*

dispergō, -ere, -spersī, -spersus [**dis-spargō**], 3, *scatter.*

dispertiō, -īre, -īvī or -iī, -ītus [**dis-partiō**], 4, *divide among, share.*

displiceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [**dis-placeō**], 2, *displease.*

dispōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [**dis-pōnō**], 3, *arrange, dispose, station.*

disputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dis-putō**], 1, *examine, discuss.*

dissēnsiō, -ōnis [**dissentiō**], F., *disagreement*; *dissension.*

dissentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus [**dissentiō**], 4, *disagree, dissent*; *revolt.*

dissideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus [**dissedeō**], 2, *differ, disagree.*

dissimilis, -e [**dis-similis**], adj., *unlike, different.*

dissimilitūdō, -inis [**dissimilis**], F., *unlikeness, difference.*

dissociō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dissociō**], 1, *disunite*; *estrange.*

dissolūtus, -a, -um [part. of **dissolvō**], adj., *careless, dissolute, dissipated.*

dissolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtus [**dissolvō**], 3, *break up, destroy.*

distineō, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus [**disteneō**], 2, *keep apart*; *engage, distract*; *hinder.*

distringō, -ere, -strinxī, -strictus [**dis-stringō**], 3, *draw apart*; *engage, distract.*

diū, compar. **diūtius**, superl. **diūtissimē**, adv., *long, for a long time.*

diūtinus, -a, -um [**diū**], adj., *long, lasting.*

diūturnitās, -ātis [**diūturnus**], F., *length of time, continuance.*

diūturnus, -a, -um [**diū**], adj., *long, of long duration.*

dīversus, -a, -um [part. of **dīvertō**], adj., *opposite, contrary, conflicting.*

dīves, -itis or dīs, dītis, compar. **dīvitior** or **dītior**, superl. **dīvitissimus** or **dītissimus**, adj., *rich, wealthy.*

dīvidō, -ere, -vīsī, -vīsus, 3, *divide*; *divide among, share.*

dīvīnātiō, -ōnis [**dīvīnō**], F., *divination*; *divine inspiration.*

dīvīnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dīvīnus**], 1, *foresee, predict.*

dīvīnus, -a, -um [**dīvus**], adj., *divine, divinely inspired.*

dīvitiae, -ārum [**dīves**], F. plur., *riches, wealth.*

dīvus, -a, -um, adj., *divine, godlike*; *deified, sainted.*

dō, dare, dedī, datus, 1, *give, grant, present*; *devote*; *assign*; *provide*; **sē dare**, *devote one's self*; **manūs dare**, *give in, surrender*; **operam dare**, *busy one's self, take pains to, attend to, endeavor*; **poenās dare**, **supplicium dare**, *be punished*; **veniam dare**, *grant a request*; **verba dare**, *cheat.*

docēō, -ēre, docuī, doctus, 2, *teach, instruct*; *tell, explain.*

docilitās, -ātis [**docilis**, *teachable*], F., *docility, aptitude.*

doctor, -ōris [**docēō**], M., *teacher, instructor.*

doctrīna, -ae [**doctor**], F., *teaching, learning*; plur., *studies, branches of learning.*

dōdrāns, -antis, M., *three quarters.*

Dolopes, -um, M. plur., *the Dolopians*, a people of Thessaly.

dolor, -ōris [**doleō**], M., *pain*; *grief.*

dolus, -ī, M., *deceit, trickery*; *trick*; **sine dolō**, *in good faith.*

domesticus, -a, -um [**domus**], adj., *of the house, of the home*; *domestic.*

domicilium, -ī [**domus**], N., *dwelling-place, seat, home.*

dominātiō, -ōnis [**dominus**], F., *mastery, supremacy, rule, sway, authority.*

dominus, -ī [**domō**], M., *master, ruler.*

Domitius, -ī, M., *Cn. Domitius*, a Roman consul.

domus, -ūs, F., *house, home*; **domī**, *at home*; **domum**, *home, homewards*; **domō**, *from home.*

dōnec, or **dōnicum**, conj., *while, until.*

dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dōnum**], 1, *give, present.*

dōs, dōtis [**dō**], F., *dowry.*

Drūsilla, -ae, F., *Drusilla*, the wife of Augustus.

dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**dubius**], 1, *doubt, hesitate.*

dubius, -a, -um [**duo**], adj., *doubtful, uncertain*; **sine dubiō**, *without doubt.*

ducentī, -ae, -a [**duo-centum**], num. adj. plur., *two hundred.*

dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus, 3, *lead, bring*; *influence*; *marry*; *think, consider*; *prolong*; **tempus dūcere**, *kill time.*

dulcis, -e, compar. **dulcior**, superl. **dulcissimus**, adj., *sweet, pleasing.*

dum, conj., *while*; *until.*

duo, duae, duo, num. adj., *two.*

duodecim [**duo-decem**], num. adj., *twelve.*

duplex, -icis [**duo** and root of **plicō**], adj., *twofold, double.*

duplicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**duplex**], 1, *double.*

dūritia, -ae [**dūrus**], F., *hardness*; *austerity.*

dūrus, -a, -um, adj., *hard*; *rough*; *cruel*; *severe.*

dux, ducis [root of **dūcō**], M., *leader, commander.*

dynastēs, -ae [Gk. δυνάστης], M., *ruler.*

E

ē, prep.; see **ex.**

eā [abl. F. sing. of **is**, with **viā** understood], adv., *there.*

eādem [abl. F. sing. of **īdem**, with **viā** understood], adv., *by the same way*; *likewise.*

ēditus, -a, -um [part. of **ēdō**], adj., *elevated, high.*

ēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus [**ē-dō**], 3, *give out, publish*; *perform, cause.*

ēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [**ē-dūcō**], 3, *lead out*; *disembark.*

ēducō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ē** and root of **dūcō**], 1, *bring up, rear, educate.*

efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus [**ex-ferō**], irr., *carry out, carry away*; *spread abroad, publish, praise, laud*; *carry out* for burial, *bury.*

efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [**ex-faciō**], 3, *do*; *do thoroughly, accomplish, complete*; *procure*; *bring about, bring to pass.*

effugiō, -ere, -fūgī [**ex-fugiō**], 3, *flee from, escape.*

effūsus, -a, -um [part. of **effundō**], adj., *lavish, effuse.*

ego, meī, pers. pron., *I.*

egomet, emphatic form of **ego.**

ēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum [**ē-gradior**], 3, dep., *go out, depart*; *disembark*; *come.*

ēgregius, -a, -um [**ē** and **grex**, *herd*], adj., *extraordinary*; *very great, excellent.*

ēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [**ē-iaciō**], 3, *cast out, drive out, expel.*

ēius modī; see **modus.**

ēlātus, -a, -um [part. of **efferō**], adj., *exalted*; *elated, proud.*

ēlegāns, -antis, compar. **ēlegantior**, superl. **ēlegantissimus**, adj., *tasteful, select, finished, elegant.*

ēlegantia, -ae [**ēlegāns**], F., *taste, elegance, refinement.*

elephantus, -ī, M., *elephant.*

ēliciō, -ere, -licuī [**ē-laciō**], 3, *draw out, call forth, elicit*; *evoke.*

Ēlis, -idis, F., *Elis*, a province of Greece.

ēloquentia, -ae [**ēloquēns**], F., *eloquence.*

Elpinicē, -ēs, acc. -ēn, F., *Elpinice*, daughter of Miltiades.

ēlūceō, -ēre, -lūxī [**ē-lūceō**], 2, *shine forth*; *be plain, be manifest*; *be prominent.*

emāx, -ācis [**emō**], adj., *fond of buying.*

ēmendō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ē** and **mendum**, *fault*], 1, *correct, improve*; *atone for.*

ēmergō, -ere, -mersī, -mersus [**ē-mergō**], 3, *raise up*; *extricate oneself, escape.*

ēmineō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *be prominent, be eminent.*

ēminīscor, -minīscī, -mentus sum [**ē-minīscor**], 3, dep., *devise, contrive.*

ēminus [**ē** and **manus**], adv., *from a distance, at long range.*

ēmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [**ē-mittō**], 3, *let out, release*; *give up.*

emō, -ere, ēmī, ēmptus, 3, *buy.*

enim, conj., *for*; *in fact.*

ēnumerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ē-numerō**], 1, *recount, relate.*

eō, īre, iī, itus, irr., *go, march, move*; **obviam īre**, *go to meet.*

eō [is], adv., *thither, there*; *to that point, so*; with compar., *the*; **eō . . . quod**, *because*.
eōdem [īdem], adv., *to the same place*; *besides*.
Epamīnōndās, -ae, M., *Epaminondas*, a Theban general.
ephēbus, -ī [Gk. ἔφηβος], M., *ephebus, a youth*.
ephēmeris, -idis [Gk. ἐφημερίς], F., *diary, account-book*.
Ephesus, -ī, F., *Ephesus*, a city of Asia Minor.
ephorus, -ī [Gk. ἔφορος], M., *ephor*, a Spartan magistrate.
Ēpīrōticus, -a, -um [Ēpīrus], adj., *of Epirus, in Epirus*.
Ēpīrus, -ī, M., *Epirus*, a province of northwestern Greece.
epistula, -ae [Gk. ἐπιστολή], F., *letter, epistle*.
eques, -itis [equus], M., *horseman, cavalryman*; *knight*, a civil title at Rome.
equester, -tris, -tre [eques], adj., *of cavalry*; *of knighthood*.
equitātus, -ūs [eques], M., *cavalry*.
equus, -ī, M., *horse*.
Eretria, -ae, F., *Eretria*, a city of Euboea.
ergā, prep. with acc., *toward, with respect to*.
ergō, adv., *therefore*.
ērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctus [ē-regō], 3, *erect, brace up*; *arouse*.
ēripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptus [ē-rapiō], 3, *snatch, steal*; *rescue*.
error, -ōris [errō], M., *error, mistake*.
ērudiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [ē and rudis], 4, *polish*; *teach, educate, instruct*.
ērumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus [ē-rumpō], 3, *break out*.
Eryx, Erycis, F., *Eryx*, a mountain in Sicily.
ēscendō, -ere, -scendī, -scēnsus [ē-scandō], 3, *mount*; *embark*.
et, adv. and conj., *and, even, but*; **et . . . et**, *both . . . and*.
etiam [et-iam], adv., *also, even*; **nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam**, *not only . . . but also*.
etiamnum [etiam-num], adv., *still, even yet*.
etiamtum [etiam-tum], adv., *even then*.
Etrūria, -ae, F., *Etruria*, a country of Italy, north of Rome.
etsī [et-sī], conj., *although, even if*.
Euagorās, -ae, M., *Euagoras*, a king in Cyprus.
Euboea, -ae, F., *Euboea*, an island east of Greece.
Eumenēs, -is, M., *Eumenes*, king of Pergamum.
Eumolpidae, -ārum, M. plur., *the Eumolpidae*, a family at Athens.
Eurōpa, -ae, F., *Europe*.
Eurybiadēs, -is, M., *Eurybiades*, a Spartan admiral.
Eurydicē, -ēs, F., *Eurydice*, queen of Macedonia.
Eurysthenēs, -is, M., *Eurysthenes*, king of Sparta.
ēveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus [ē-veniō], 4, *come out, happen*.
ēvītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ē-vītō], 1, *avoid, shun*.
ex or **ē**, prep. with abl., *out of, from*; *of*; *according to, by, with*.
exacuō, -ere, -acuī, -acūtus [ex-acuō], 3, *sharpen, excite*; *incite*.
exadversum [ex-adversum], prep. with acc. and adv., *opposite, over against*.
exagitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex-agitō], 1, *arouse, excite*; *hunt*.
exanimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex and anima], 1, *deprive of life, kill*; pass., *expire*.
exārdēscō, -ere, -ārsī, -ārsus [ex-ārdēscō], 3, *be excited, be stirred up*.
excēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [ex-cēdō], 3, *go out, depart, leave*; *surpass*.
excellēns, -entis, compar. **excellentior**, superl. **excellentissimus** [part. of **excellō**], adj., *excelling, preeminent*; *eminent*; *unusual*.
excellenter [excellēns], adv., *excellently*.
excellō, -ere, -celsus, 3, *be eminent, excel*.

excieō, -cīre, -cīvī, -citus [**ex-cieō**], 4, *call, summon.*

excipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [**ex-capiō**], 3, *take, receive, pick up; await; except.*

excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **excieō**], 1, *rouse, excite.*

exclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus [**ex-claudō**], 3, *shut out, cut off; hinder.*

excōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ex-cōgitō**], 1, *think out, think over, plan.*

excursiō, -ōnis [**excurrō**], F., *raid, inroad, expedition.*

excūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ex** and **causa**], 1, *give an excuse; excuse.*

exemplum, -ī [**eximō**], N., *copy, example.*

exeō, exīre, exiī, exitus [**ex-eō**], irr., *go out, start out; go away, depart, leave; disembark; go abroad; come from, escape.*

exerceō, -ēre, -ercuī, -ercitus [**ex-arceō**], 2, *exercise, train, drill.*

exercitātiō, -ōnis [**exercitō**], F., *exercise, drill.*

exercitātus, -a, -um, compar. **exercitātior**, superl. **exercitātissimus** [part. of **exercitō**], adj., *well drilled, trained, skilled.*

exercitus, -ūs [**exerceō**], M., *army.*

exhauriō, -īre, -hausī, -haustus [**ex-hauriō**], 4, *drain, exhaust, impoverish.*

exhērēdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ex** and **hērēs**, *heir*], 1, *disinherit.*

exiguus, -a, -um, adj., *small, scanty.*

eximiē [**eximius**], adv., *exceedingly, very.*

eximō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēmptus [**ex-emō**], 3, *take off, remove; free, release.*

exīstimātiō, -ōnis [**exīstimō**], F., *opinion; reputation.*

exīstimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ex-aestimō**], 1, *estimate, reckon; think, suppose.*

exitus, -ūs [**exeō**], M., *exit, outlet; outcome, result; death.*

expediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [**ex** and **pēs**], 4, *set free, release, extricate; be of advantage, be expedient.*

expedītus, -a, -um, compar. **expedītior**, superl. **expedītissimus** [part. of **expediō**], adj., *unfettered, free of movement; ready, free.*

expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus [**ex-pellō**], 3, *drive out, expel, banish; drive.*

expendō, -ere, -pendī, -pēnsus [**ex-pendō**], 3, *weigh out, pay out, expend.*

experior, -īrī, -pertus sum, 4, dep., *try; find; measure strength with, test.*

expers, -pertis [**ex-pars**], adj., *not sharing in, exempt; ignorant of, free from.*

explicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ex-plicō**], 1, *explain, make plain, describe; narrate; deploy, extend.*

explōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ex-plōrō**], 1, *explore, investigate, test.*

expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [**ex-pōnō**], 3, *set forth, explain, describe; expose, abandon.*

exposcō, -ere, -poposcī [**ex-poscō**], 3, *ask for, demand.*

exprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus [**ex-premō**], 3, *express, present, represent, portray.*

expūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ex-pūgnō**], 1, *take by siege, capture; take, storm.*

exsilium, -ī [**exsul**], N., *exile, banishment.*

exsistō, -ere, -stitī [**ex-sistō**], 3, *come forth, arise; occur, be; develop.*

exspectātiō, -ōnis [**exspectō**], F., *expectation, desire.*

exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *expect, await, wait for.*

exsplendēscō, -ere, -splenduī [**ex-splendēscō**], 3, *shine, be distinguished.*

exstinguō, -ere, -stīnxī, -stīnctus [**ex-stinguō**], 3, *put out, blot out; destroy, kill; take away, abolish.*

exstō, -āre [**ex-stō**], 1, *exist, live, be.*

exstruō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctus [**ex-struō**], 3, *build up.*

exsul, exsulis [**ex** and the root of **saliō**], M., *exile.*

externus, -a, -um [**exter**], adj., *outward, external*; *foreign.*

extimēscō, -ere, -timuī [**ex-timēscō**], 3, *fear, dread.*

extrā [**exter**], adv. and prep. with acc., *outside of, beyond, except.*

extrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -trāctus [**extrahō**], 3, *draw out*; *prolong.*

extrēmus, -a, -um [superl. of **exter**], adj., *last, final, latest, extreme*; **extrēmō tempore, extrēmīs temporibus,** or **extrēmō** alone, *at last, finally.*

F

faber, -brī, M., *blacksmith, artisan*; *workman in the army.*

Fabiānus, -a, -um [**Fabius**], adj., *of Fabius*; as subst., **Fabiānī**, plur., *the soldiers of Fabius.*

Fabius, -ī, M., a Roman gentile name; *Q. Fabius Labeo*, and *Q. Fabius Maximus.*

faciēs, -ēī, F., *form, figure, face*; *appearance.*

facile, compar. **facilius**, superl. **facillimē** [**facilis**], adv., *easily.*

facilis, -e [**faciō**], adj., *easy*; *favorable.*

facilitās, -ātis [**facilis**], F., *easiness*; *good-nature.*

faciō, -ere, fēcī, factus, 3, *make, do, act, perform*; **certiōrem facere,** *inform*; **fidem facere,** *make one believe*; **iter facere,** *march*; **plūris facere,** *think more of*; **potestātem facere,** *give a chance at*; **praedās facere,** *take booty*; **verba facere,** *make an address, plead*; **mentiōnem facere,** *mention, suggest*; **facere ut,** *cause*; *require*; pass., **fīō**, fierī, factus sum, *be made, be done, become, become of*; *occur*; **fit ut,** *it is brought about that, the result is that, hence.*

factiō, -ōnis [**faciō**], F., *faction, party*; *partisanship.*

factiōsus, -a, -um [**factiō**], adj., *partisan, factious.*

factum, -ī [**faciō**], N., *act, deed, performance.*

facultās, -ātis [**facilis**], F., *opportunity*; *skill*; plur., *means*; *powers, faculties*; *advantages, facilities.*

faenus, -oris, N., *interest, usury.*

Falernus, -a, -um, adj., *Falernian*; **Falernus Ager,** a district of Campania, *the Falernian territory.*

fallō, -ere, fefellī, falsus, 3, *deceive, cheat*; *disappoint.*

falsus, -a, -um [part. of **fallō**], adj., *false, pretended*; neut. plur., **falsa,** *falsehoods*; **falsō**, adv., *in vain*; *falsely.*

fāma, -ae [for, *speak*], F., *report, rumor*; *reputation, fame.*

famēs, -is, F., *hunger.*

familia, -ae [**famulus**, *servant*], F., *household*; *family servants*; *family.*

familiāris, -e, compar. **familiārior,** superl. **familiārissimus** [**familia**], adj., *belonging to the household* or *family*; *familiar, intimate, friendly*; as subst., *friend, intimate acquaintance.*

familiāritās, -ātis [**familiāris**], F., *friendship, intimacy.*

familiāriter, compar. **familiārius,** superl. **familiārissimē** [**familiāris**], adv., *intimately, on friendly terms.*

fānum, -ī, N., *shrine, temple.*

fastīgium, -ī, N., *top, peak*; *summit*; *level*; *dignity*; **fastīgiō,** *at the top.*

fautor, -ōris [**faveō**], M., *patron, supporter.*

fautrīx, -īcis [**faveō**], F., *patroness, protectress.*

faveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautūrus, 2, *favor, support, protect.*

febris, -is, F., *fever.*

fēlīcitās, -ātis [**fēlix**, *fortunate*], F., *good luck, good fortune, success.*

ferē, adv., *almost, about*; *nearly*; *generally, usually.*

Feretrius, -ī [**feretrum**, *litter*], M., *Feretrius*, an epithet of Jupiter.

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, irr., *bear, carry*; *bear, endure*; *move, impel*; *think, consider*; *cast* a vote; **lēgem ferre**, *pass a law*.

ferōcia, -ae [**ferōx**, *fierce*], F., *fierceness*; *severity*.

ferōx, -ōcis, compar. **ferōcior**, superl. **ferōcissimus** [**ferus**], adj., *fierce, wild*; *formidable*; *warlike*.

ferrum, -ī, N., *iron*; *sword, weapon, spearhead*.

ferus, -a, -um, adj., *wild, savage*; *unfeeling*.

fēstus, -a, -um, adj., *festal*; **fēstus diēs**, *holiday*.

fictilis, -e [**fingō**], adj., *of clay, earthen*.

fidēlis, -e, compar. **fidēlior**, superl. **fidēlissimus** [**fidēs**], adj., *faithful*.

fīdēns, -entis [part. of **fīdō**], adj., *confident, bold*.

fidēs, -eī, F., *faithfulness, reliability, honor*; *reliance, confidence, credence*; *trust, keeping*; *credit, pledge, word*; *attachment*.

fīdūcia, -ae [**fīdus**], F., *confidence, courage*.

fīlia, -ae, F., *daughter*.

fīlius, -ī, M., *son*.

fingō, -ere, fīnxī, fictus, 3, *make, form, shape, fashion*; *contrive, invent*.

fīnis, -is, M., *end, limit, bound*; **ad eum fīnem quoad**, *until*; **fīnēs**, plur., *boundaries*; *territory*.

fīō, fierī, factus sum; see **faciō**.

fīrmitās, -ātis [**fīrmus**], F., *firmness, soundness, vigor*.

fistula, -ae, F., *ulcer, abscess*.

flāgitium, -ī, N., *outrage*; *disgrace*.

flagrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *blaze, burn*; *be excited*; *be inspired*.

Flāminius, -ī, M., *C. Flaminius*, a Roman consul.

flamma, -ae, F., *flame, fire*.

Flāvius, -ī, M., *C. Flavius*, a Roman.

fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētus, 2, *weep*; *bewail*.

flōrēns, -entis [part. of **flōreō**], adj., *blooming, flourishing*; *prosperous, in good circumstances*; *in power*.

flōreō, -ēre, flōruī [**flōs**, *flower*], 2, *bloom*; *flourish*; *be successful*; *be prominent*.

fluctus, -ūs [**fluō**], M., *wave, billow*; *commotion*.

flūmen, -inis [**fluō**], N., *river*.

foederātus, -a, -um [**foedus**], adj., *allied*.

foedus, -eris, N., *treaty*; *agreement*.

fore; see **sum**.

forēnsis, -e [**forum**], adj., *of the forum, forensic*.

forēs, -ium, F. plur., *door*.

fōrma, -ae, F., *figure, shape, size, appearance*; *beauty*.

fōrmōsus, -a, -um [**fōrma**], adj., *handsome*.

forte [abl. of **fors**, *chance*], adv., *perchance, perhaps*.

fortis, -e, adj., *strong, stout, powerful*; *brave*.

fortiter, compar. **fortius**, superl. **fortissimē** [**fortis**], adv., *bravely, stoutly*.

fortitūdō, -inis [**fortis**], F., *bravery, courage*.

fortuītō [**forte**], adv., *by chance*.

fortūna, -ae [**fors**], F., *fortune, good fortune, luck*; *fate, circumstances*; **fortūnae**, plur., *fortune, property*.

forum, -ī, N., *forum, market-place*; at Rome the chief public square.

frangō, -ere, frēgī, frāctus, 3, *break, break up*; *crush, overwhelm*.

frāter, -tris, M., *brother*.

frāternus, -a, -um [**frāter**], adj., *of a brother, brother's, brotherly*.

frātricīda, -ae [**frāter** and **caedō**], M., *fratricide*.

Fregellae, -ārum, F. plur., *Fregellae*, a city of Latium.

frequēns, -entis, compar. **frequentior**, superl. **frequentissimus**, adj., *repeated, continual, constant*; *crowded, filled*.

frequentia, -ae [**frequēns**], F., *crowd, concourse*.

frētus, -a, -um, adj., *depending on, relying on*.

frūctus, -ūs [**fruor**], M., *enjoyment*; *profit, produce, income*; *reward*.

frūmentum, -ī [**fruor**], N., *grain*.

fruor, fruī, frūctus sum, 3, dep., *enjoy*; *enjoy the company of*.
frūstrā [**fraus**], adv., *in vain*.
frūstror, -ārī, -ātus sum [**frūstrā**], 1. dep., *deceive*, *disappoint*.
fuga, -ae [**fugiō**], F., *flight*.
fugiō, -ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, 3, *flee*; *flee from*, *avoid*; *be an exile*.
fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**fuga**], 1, *put to flight*, *rout*, *scatter*, *defeat*.
fuit; see **sum**.
Fulvia, -ae, F., *Fulvia*, wife of Mark Antony.
fundāmentum, -ī [**fundō**], N., *foundation*.
fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsus, 3, *pour out*; *rout*, *scatter*.
fundus, -ī, M., *farm*, *estate*.
fūnestus, -a, -um [**fūnus**], adj., *fatal*, *calamitous*.
fungor, fungī, fūnctus sum, 3, dep., *perform*, *do*, *execute*; *discharge* an office.
fūnus, -eris, N., *funeral*; *death*.
Fūrius, -ī, M., *L. Furius*, a Roman consul.
futūrus, -a, -um [part. of **sum**], adj., *about to occur*, *future*.

G

Gellius, -ī, M., *Q. Gellius Canus*, a friend of Atticus.
gener, -erī, M., *son-in-law*.
generātus, -a, -um [part. of **generō**, *beget*], adj., *descended*, *sprung*.
generōsus, -a, -um [**genus**], adj., *well-born*, *of good birth*, *of good family*; *noble*, *generous*.
gēns, gentis, F., *gens*, a subdivision of the Roman people; *nation*, *race*, *tribe*.
genū, -ūs, N., *knee*.
genus, -eris, N., *kind*, *class*; *race*, *nationality*; *family*, *ancestry*.
germānus, -a, -um, adj., *full*, *own*, of brothers and sisters.
gerō, -ere, gessī, gestus, 3, *do*, *perform*, *carry on*, *conduct*; *cherish*, *hold*; **sē gerere**, *conduct oneself*, *act*; **bellum gerere**, *wage war*; **rem**, or **rēs**, **gerere**, *transact affairs*, *succeed*; **rem male gerere**, *meet with disaster*, *sustain a defeat*; **rēs male gerī**, *go badly*; **reī gerendae**, *action*; **imperium gerere**, *exercise command*; **mōrem gerere**, *gratify one's desire*.
gignō, -ere, genuī, genitus, 3, *beget*, *produce*.
gladius, -ī, M., *sword*.
globus, -ī, M., *throng*, *crowd*, *clique*.
glōria, -ae, F., *glory*, *renown*; *boasting*.
glōrior, -ārī, -ātus sum [**glōria**], 1, dep., *boast*.
glōriōsus, -a, -um [**glōria**], adj., *glorious*, *creditable*; *boastful*.
Gortȳnius, -a, -um [**Gortȳna**], adj., *of Gortyna*, *Gortynian*; as subst., *a Gortynian*.
gradus, -ūs, M., *step*; *position*, *ground*; *stage*, *degree*.
Graecē [**Graecus**], adv., *in Greek*, *Greek*.
Graecia, -ae, F., *Greece*.
Graecus, -a, -um, adj., *Greek*; as subst., *a Greek*.
Grāius, -a, -um, adj., *Grecian*; as subst., *a Greek*.
grātia, -ae [**grātus**], F., *favor*, *gratitude*; **grātiā**, abl. sing., *for the sake of*; **grātiae**, -ārum, plur., *thanks*; **grātiīs**, abl. plur., *gratis*, *for nothing*.
grātus, -a, -um, compar. **grātior**, superl. **grātissimus**, adj., *pleasing*, *acceptable*.
gravis, -e, compar. **gravior**, superl. **gravissimus**, adj., *heavy*, *weighty*; *serious*; *severe*; *of authority*, *eminent*.
gravitās, -ātis [**gravis**], F., *weight*, *importance*; *seriousness*.
Grȳnium, -ī, N., *Grynium*, a town of Asia Minor.
gubernātor, -ōris [**gubernō**], M., *helmsman*.
gymnasium, -ī [Gk. γυμνάσιον], N., *gymnasium*, *school*.

H

habeō, -ēre, habuī, habitus, 2, *have*, *hold*, *keep*; *regard*, *consider*, *account*; *render*, *find*; *show*, *be-*

stow; *get*, *obtain*; **grātiās habēre**, *feel thankful*; **ratiōnem habēre**, *take account of*, *consider*; **sē habēre**, *be situated*; **satis habēre**, *be content*.

habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **habeō**], I, *live*, *reside*.

hāc [abl. sing. F. of **hīc**, with **viā** understood], adv., *by that way*, *here*.

hāctenus [**hāc** and **tenus**], adv., *thus far*.

Hadrūmētum, -ī, N., *Hadrumetum*, a town in Africa.

Hamilcar, -aris, M., *Hamilcar*, a Carthaginian general.

Hannibal, -alis, M., *Hannibal*, a Carthaginian general.

haruspex, -icis [an old word **haru**, *entrails*, and **speciō**], M., *soothsayer*.

Hasdrubal, -alis, M., *Hasdrubal*, a Carthaginian.

hasta, -ae, F., *spear*; *spear* set up as a sign of an auction, *auction*; **hasta pūblica**, *public auction*.

hastīle, -is [**hasta**], N., *spear*.

haud, adv., *not*, *not at all*.

Hellēspontus, -ī, M., *the Hellespont*, the strait between Europe and Asia.

hēmerodromus, -ī, nom. plur. -oe [Gk. ἡμεροδρόμοι], M., *day-runner*, *courier*.

Herculēs, -is, M., *Hercules*, a Greek demi-god.

hērēditās, -ātis [**hērēs**, *heir*], F., *inheritance*.

hērēs, -ēdis, M. and F., *heir*; *heiress*.

Hermēs, -ae, M., *a bust of Hermes*, a Greek god.

hībernācula, -ōrum, N. plur., *winter quarters*.

hīc, haec, hōc, gen. **hūius**, dat. **huic**, dem. pron., *this*; *the present*; *the following*; *this man*, *this woman*, *this thing*; *he*, *she*, *it*.

hīc [hīc], adv., *here*; *on this point*.

Hicetās, -ae, M., *Hicetas*, a ruler in Sicily.

hiemō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**hiems**], I, *pass the winter*.

hiems, hiemis, F., *winter*, *storm*.

hilaritās, -ātis [**hilaris**, *gay*], F., *merriment*.

hinc [hīc], adv., *from here*, *hence*; *from this*, *from it*; *of it*.

Hippō, -ōnis, M., *Hippo*, a city in Africa.

Hipponīcus, -ī, M., *Hipponicus*, an Athenian.

Hispānia, -ae, F., *Spain*.

Hister, -trī, M., *the Hister*, *the Danube*.

Histiaeus, -ī, M., *Histiaeus*, tyrant of Miletus.

historia, -ae [Gk. ἱστορία], F., *history*.

historicus, -a, -um [**historia**], adj., *of history*, *historical*; as subst. M., *historian*.

hodiē [hīc and diēs], adv., *today*.

homo, -inis, M. and F., *man*, *person*; plur., *people*.

honestus, -a, -um [**honōs**], adj., *honorable*; *respectable*, *creditable*.

honor, or **honōs**, -ōris, M., *honor*, *respect*; *high public office*, *office*.

honōrātus -a, -um [part. of **honōrō**], adj., *honored*; *respected*.

hoplītēs, -ae [Gk. ὁπλίτης], M., *hoplite*, *heavy-armed soldier*.

Hortēnsius, -ī, M., *Q. Hortensius*, a Roman orator.

hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, I, dep., *exhort*, *urge*, *encourage*.

hortus, -ī, M., *garden*, *park*.

hospes, -itis, M., *host*, *entertainer*; *guest*, *stranger*.

hospitium, -ī [**hospes**], N., *hospitality*, *entertainment*; *bond of hospitality*, *friendship*.

hostia, -ae, F., *victim*, *sacrifice*.

hostis, -is, M., *enemy*.

hūc [hīc], adv., *to this place*, *hither*; *thither*; *there*; *in addition*.

hūmānitās, -ātis [**hūmānus**], F., *kindness*; *culture*, *refinement*.

hūmānus, -a, -um, adj., *human*; *humane*, *kind*.

humilis, -e, compar. **humilior**, superl. **humillimus** [**humus**, *ground*], adj., *low*, *humble*; *low in station*; *short*.

I

iaceō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *lie, lie prostrate*; *be situated.*
iaciō, -ere, iēcī, iactus, 3, *throw.*
iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of iaciō], 1, *throw, toss*; *boast.*
iam, adv., *now, at present*; *still, already*; *presently, soon.*
iānua, -ae, F., *door.*
ibi, adv., *in that place, there*; *thereupon.*
ibīdem, adv., *in the same place.*
īdem, eadem, idem, gen. **ēiusdem**, dat. **eīdem [is]**, dem. pron., *the same*; *the same man, the same woman, the same thing*; *he also, she also, it also*; with a pers. pron., *also, likewise.*
ideō [id-eō], adv., *for that reason, therefore.*
idōneus, -a, -um, adj., *fit, proper, suitable.*
igitur, adv., *therefore, accordingly.*
īgnis, -is, M., *fire.*
īgnōrantia, -ae **[īgnōrāns]**, F., *ignorance.*
īgnōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus **[īgnōrus]**, 1, *not to know at all*; *be ignorant*; *be ignorant of.*
īgnōscō, -ere, īgnōvī, īgnōtus [in-gnōscō], 3, *forgive, pardon.*
īgnōtus, -a, -um [in-gnōtus], adj., *unknown, strange*; as subst., *stranger.*
illacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-lacrima], 1, *weep at, weep over, bewail.*
ille, illa, illud, gen. **illīus**, dat. **illī**, dem. pron., *that*; *that man, that woman, that thing*; *he, she, it*; *the former*; *that well-known.*
illō [ille], adv., *to that place, thither.*
illūc [ille], adv., *thither, there*; *to that point*; *from that.*
illūdō, -ere, -lūsī, -lūsus [in-lūdō], 3, *make sport of*; *deceive.*
illūstris, -e, adj., *bright*; *illustrious, notable, noteworthy.*
illūstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-lūstrō], 1, *illumine*; *illustrate*; *distinguish.*
imāgō, -inis, F., *likeness, image*; *picture, portrait.*
imitātor, -ōris [imitor], M., *imitator.*
imitor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *imitate*; *copy.*
immittō, -ere, immīsī, immissus [in-mittō], 3, *admit*; *let loose.*
immoderātus, -a, -um [in-moderātus], adj., *excessive, immoderate.*
immodestia, -ae [immodestus], F., *recklessness.*
immolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *sacrifice.*
immortālis, -e [in-mortālis], adj., *immortal, everlasting, eternal.*
imparātus, -a, -um [in-parātus], adj., *unprepared.*
impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [in and pēs], 4, *impede, hamper*; *hinder*; *prevent.*
impellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus [in-pellō], 3, *impel, urge, incite.*
impendeō, -ēre [in-pendeō], 2, *overhang*; *threaten.*
imperātor, -ōris [imperō], M., *general, commander.*
imperātōrius, -a, -um [imperātor], adj., *of a general.*
imperītē [imperītus], adv., *unskilfully, ignorantly.*
imperītus, -a, -um, adj., *unskilled, ignorant.*
imperium, -ī [imperō], N., *command, rule, power*; *military command*; *authority, commission*; *administration, government, empire.*
imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-parō], 1, *command, rule, dictate.*
impertiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [in-partiō], 4, *share, bestow*; *devote.*
impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *get a request, get, obtain.*
impetus, -ūs [in-petō], M., *assault, attack*; *violence.*
impius, -a, -um [in-pius], adj., *wicked, impious.*
implicō, -āre, -āvī or -uī, -ātus or -itus [in-plicō], 1, *involve, implicate, inflict with*; **in morbum implicitus**, *taken sick.*
impōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [in-pōnō], 3, *put on, impose, inflict.*

impraesentiārum [in praesentiā rērum], adv., *for the time being, now.*
imprīmīs [in prīmīs], adv., *especially, particularly, exceedingly.*
imprūdēns, -entis [in-prūdēns], adj., *unexpecting, unsuspecting; ignorant.*
imprūdenter [imprūdēns], adv., *ignorantly, unwisely.*
imprūdentia, -ae [imprūdēns], F., *ignorance, folly.*
impūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-pūgnō], 1, *attack.*
impūne [impūnis], adv., *unpunished, with impunity.*
īmus; see **īnferus.**
in, prep. with acc. and abl.: with acc., *into, to, toward; against; among; till; for*; with abl., *in, on, upon, over; among; during; in the case of.*
inānis, -e, adj., *empty, without men; worthless; lifeless,*
incendium, -ī [incendō], N., *burning, fire.*
incendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēnsus, 3, *set on fire; rouse, inspire.*
inceptum, -ī [incipiō], N., *beginning; undertaking; purpose.*
incidō, -ere, -cidī [in-cadō], 3, *fall into, incur; occur, happen.*
incīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus [in-caedō], 3, *cut; inscribe; interrupt.*
incipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [in-capiō], 3, *begin.*
incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [in-citō], 1, *arouse, excite.*
incōgnitus, -a, -um [in-cōgnitus], adj., *unknown*; as subst., *stranger.*
incola, -ae [incolō], M., *inhabitant.*
incolō, -ere, -coluī [in-colō], 3, *dwell in, inhabit.*
incolumis, -e, adj., *safe, unharmed.*
incolumitās, -ātis [incolumis], F., *safety, security.*
incommodum, -ī [incommodus], N., *inconvenience, difficulty.*
incrēdibilis, -e [in-crēdibilis], adj., *incredible.*
incūria, -ae [in-cūra], F., *negligence; neglect.*
incurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus [in-currō], 3, *rush upon, attack, charge.*
inde, adv., *from there, thence; after that.*
indicium, -ī [indicō], N., *indication; proof, evidence.*
indicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [index], 1, *point out, show.*
indīcō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictus [in-dīcō], 3, *declare, proclaim.*
indidem [inde], adv., *from the same place*; **indidem Thēbīs**, *likewise from Thebes.*
indigeō, -ēre, -uī [indu-egeō], 2, *be in want of, be in need of, need.*
indīligēns, -entis [in-dīligēns], adj., *careless.*
indūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [in-dūcō], 3, *lead into, draw into; induce, persuade.*
indulgentia, -ae [indulgēns], F., *kindness, consideration.*
indulgeō, -ēre, -dulsī, -dultus, 2, *indulge, encourage; grant, concede, yield.*
industria, -ae [industrius], F., *diligent labor, diligence, industry.*
indūtiae, -ārum, F. plur., *truce, armistice.*
ineō, -īre, -iī, -itus [in-eō], irr., *come into, enter upon, adopt; begin*; **iniēns adulēscentia**, *early youth.*
inermis, -e [in and **arma**], adj., *without arms, unarmed.*
inertia, -ae [iners], F., *ignorance; idleness, laziness.*
īnfāmia, -ae [īnfāmis], F., *disgrace; scandal.*
īnfāmis, -e [in-fāma], adj., *disgraceful, disreputable, infamous.*
īnfāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [īnfāmis], 1, *disgrace, dishonor, brand.*
īnfectus, -a, -um [in-factus], adj., *undone, unfinished.*
īnferō, -ferre, intulī, illātus [in-ferō], irr., *bring in, bring upon; bear against*; **bellum īnferre**, *make war upon.*
īnferus, -a, -um, compar. **īnferior**, superl. **īnfimus** or **īmus**, adj., *low, lower.*

īnfēstus, -a, -um, adj., *hostile.*
īnfimus; see **īnferus.**
īnfīnītus, -a, -um [in-fīnītus], adj., *endless, countless.*
īnfīrmus, -a, -um [in-fīrmus], adj., *weak, infirm.*
īnfitiae, -ārum [in and **fateor**], F. plur., *denial*; **īnfitiās īre**, *deny.*
īnfitior, -ārī, -ātus sum [**īnfitiae**], 1, dep., *deny.*
ingenium, -ī [in and **gīgnō**], N., *nature, character*; *mind, intellect*; *talent.*
ingrātiīs [in-grātiīs], adv., *unwillingly, against one's will.*
ingrātus, -a, -um [in-grātus], adj., *unpleasant*; *ungrateful.*
iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [in-iaciō], 3, *throw in, throw over*; *inspire, suggest.*
inimīcitia, -ae [**inimīcus**], F., *hostility, enmity.*
inimīcus, -a, -um [in-amīcus], adj., *unfriendly, hostile*; as subst., *enemy, personal enemy.*
initium, -ī [ineō], N., *beginning.*
iniūria, -ae [in-iūs], F., *injury, wrong.*
iniūstē [**iniūstus**], adv., *unjustly.*
innītor, -nītī, -nīsus or -nīxus sum [in-nītor], 3, dep., *lean on.*
innocēns, -entis [in-nocēns], adj., *harmless*; *innocent.*
innocentia, -ae [**innocēns**], F., *innocence*; *integrity, uprightness.*
innoxius, -a, -um [in-noxius], adj., *harmless*; *innocent.*
inopia, -ae [**inops**], F., *want, poverty.*
inops, -opis [in-ops], adj., *in want, poor, needy.*
inquam, inquis, inquit, def., *say*; *said I, said he.*
īnsciēns, -entis [in-sciēns], adj., *without the knowledge of, unaware of.*
īnscītia, -ae [**īnscītus**], F., *ignorance.*
īnscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus [in-scrībō], 3, *write on, inscribe.*
īnsequor, -ī, -secūtus sum [in-sequor], 3, dep., *follow up, pursue*; *persecute.*
īnserviō, -īre, -ītus [in-serviō], 4, *wait on, attend*; *pursue.*
īnsidiae, -ārum [**īnsideō**], F. plur., *ambush, ambuscade*; *plots.*
īnsidior, -ārī, -ātus sum [**īnsidiae**], 1, dep., *lie in ambush*; *plot against.*
īnsīgniter, compar. **īnsīgnius** [**īnsīgnis**], adv., *notably, in a distinguished manner.*
īnsolēns, -entis [in-solēns], adj., *insolent, overweening.*
īnsolentia, -ae [**īnsolēns**], F., *arrogance, conceit.*
īnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus [in-statuō], 3, *resolve*; *arrange, plan*; *establish*; *begin, introduce.*
īnstitūtum, -ī [part of **īnstituō**], N., *resolve, plan*; *practise*; *constitution, decree.*
īnstō, -āre, -stitī [in-stō], 1, *press upon, approach, charge*; *be present, be near at hand*; *threaten.*
īnstruō, -ere, -strūxī, -strūctus [instruō], 3, *arrange, make ready*; *build, construct*; **aciem īnstruere**, *draw up the line of battle.*
īnsula, -ae, F., *island.*
īnsum, inesse, īnfuī [in-sum], irr., *be in*; *belong to.*
intellegō, -ere, -lexī, -lēctus [interlegō], 3, *understand.*
intemperāns, -antis [in-temperāns], adj., *immoderate, intemperate.*
intemperanter [**intemperāns**], adv., *immoderately, intemperately.*
intemperantia, -ae [**intemperāns**], F., *excess, intemperance*; *arrogance.*
inter, prep. with acc., *among, between*; *during.*
intercēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [inter-cēdō], 3, *come between*; *hinder*; *occur.*
interdum [inter-dum], adv., *sometimes, often, now and then.*
intereā [inter-eā], adv., *meanwhile.*
intereō, -īre, -iī [inter-eō], irr., *perish, die*; *be lost, be squandered.*
interfector, -ōris [interficiō], M., *murderer, slayer.*

interficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [**inter-faciō**], 3, *kill, murder*; *destroy.*
interim [**inter**], adv., *meanwhile.*
interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēmptus [**inter-emō**], 3, *take away*; *kill, murder.*
interior, -ius, gen. -iōris, adj., compar., superl. **intimus** [**inter**], *inner*; *more hidden, more secret*; *intimate.*
interitus, -ūs [**inter-eō**], M., *death*; *destruction.*
internūntius, -ī [**inter-nūntius**], M., *messenger, mediator.*
interpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [**inter-pōnō**], 3, *put between, interpose*; *put forward*; **sē interpōnere**, *step in, interfere.*
interrogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**inter-rogō**], 1, *ask, question.*
interserō, -ere [**inter-serō**], 3, *interpose, add.*
intersum, -esse, -fuī [**inter-sum**], irr., *be present*; *take part in*; **interest**, impers., *it concerns.*
intestīnus, -a, -um [**intus**], adj., *internal, intestine.*
intestīnum, -ī [**intestīnus**], N., *intestines.*
intimē [**intimus**], adv., *intimately.*
intimus; see **interior.**
intrā, adv. and prep. with acc., *among, within*; *during.*
intrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**intrā**], 1, *enter.*
introeō, -īre, -iī [**intrō-eō**], irr., *enter.*
intueor, -ērī, -tuitus sum [**in-tueor**], 2, dep., *look upon, regard, see*; *perceive.*
inūtilis, -e [**in-ūtilis**], adj., *of no use, useless.*
invādō, -ere, -vāsī, -vāsus [**in-vādō**], 3, *enter, invade.*
invehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectus [**in-vehō**], 3, *ride into, fall upon, attack.*
inveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus [**in-veniō**], 4, *come upon, find.*
inventum, -ī [part. of **inveniō**], N., *invention, device.*
inveterāscō, -ere, inveterāvī [**in-veterāscō**], 3, *become old, be established.*
inveterātus, -a, -um [**inveterāscō**], adj., *of long standing, deep-rooted, old.*
invictus, -a, -um [**in-victus**], adj., *unconquered.*
invidia, -ae [**invideō**], F., *envy*; *ill-will*; *dislike, hatred, unpopularity.*
inviolātus, -a, -um [**in-violātus**], adj., *unharmed.*
invītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *invite.*
invītus, -a, -um, adj., *unwilling*; *reluctant.*
invocātus, -a, -um [**in-vocātus**], adj., *uninvited.*
iocor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**iocus**], 1, dep., *joke, jest.*
iocus, -ī, M., *joke, jest.*
Iōnes, -um, M. plur., *Ionians.*
Iōnia, -ae, F., *Ionia*, a district of Asia Minor.
Īphicratēnsis, -is [**Īphicratēs**], adj., *of Iphicrates.*
Īphicratēs, -is, M., *Iphicrates*, an Athenian general.
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, gen. **ipsīus**, dat. **ipsī**, dem. pron., *self*; *himself, herself, itself*; *the very one*; *own.*
īra, -ae, F., *anger, passion.*
īrāscor, -ī, īrātus sum [**īra**], 3, dep., *get angry, be vexed with.*
īrātus, -a, -um [part. of **īrāscor**], adj., *angry, provoked.*
irrīdeō, -ēre, -rīsī, -rīsus [**in-rīdeō**], 2, *laugh at, jeer.*
is, ea, id, gen. **ēius**, dat. **eī**, dem. pron., *that, this*; *this man, this woman, this thing*; *he, she, it*; **is quī**, *he who*; **is ut**, *such that*; **eō quod**, *because.*
iste, ista, istud, gen. **istīus**, dat. **istī**, dem. pron., *that, this*; *that of yours*; *he, she, it.*
ita, adv., *thus, so, so very*; *as follows.*
Italia, -ae, F., *Italy.*
Italicus, -a, -um [**Italia**], adj., *of Italy, Italian.*
itaque [**ita-que**], adv., *therefore, accordingly.*
item, adv., *likewise.*
iter, itineris [**eō**], N., *road*; *march, trip.*

iterum, adv., *a second time, again*; *the second time.*

iubeō, -ēre, iussī, iussus, 2, *order, command.*

iūcundus, -a, -um, adj., *pleasant, delightful, congenial.*

iūdex, -icis [iūs and dīcō], M., *judge.*

iūdicium, -ī [iūdex], N., *judgment, trial*; *lawsuit.*

iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [iūdex], 1, *judge, form a judgment, consider*; *pass judgment, declare, pronounce.*

Iūlius, -ī, M., *L. Julius Calidus* and *L. Julius Mocilla*, Roman names.

iūmentum, -ī [iungō], N., *a beast of burden, horse, mule*; **iūmenta**, plur., *cattle.*

iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūnctus, 3, *join together*; *yoke.*

Iūnius, -a, -um, adj., *of Junius*, a Roman.

Iuppiter, Iovis, M., *Jupiter*, the highest Roman god.

iūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [iūs], 1, *swear, take oath.*

iūs, iūris, N., *law, right, justice*; **iūre**, *justly, deservedly*; **in iūs īre**, *go to law.*

iūsiūrandum, iūrisiūrandī, N., *oath.*

iussum, -ī [part. of **iubeō**], N., *order, command.*

iūstitia, -ae [iūs], F., *justice.*

iūstus, -a, -um [iūs], adj., *just, upright.*

iuvencus, -ī [iuvenis], M., *a young bullock, steer.*

iūxtā, adv. and prep. with acc., *near, beside, close to.*

K

Kal., abbreviation for **Kalendae**, -ārum, F. plur., *the first day of the month, the Calends.*

L

L., abbreviation for the Roman *praenomen* **Lūcius.**

labor, -ōris, M., *labor, toil*; *endurance.*

labōriōsus, -a, -um [labor], adj., *hard-working, toiling*; *toilsome, difficult.*

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [labor], 1, *labor, toil, work.*

Lacedaemōn, -onis, F., *Sparta*, a city of Greece.

Lacedaemonius, -a, -um [Lacedaemōn], adj., *Spartan, Lacedaemonian*; as subst. pl., *the Spartans.*

lacessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus, 3, *excite, arouse, harass.*

Lacō, -ōnis, M., *a Spartan, a Laconian.*

lacrima, -ae, F., *tear.*

lacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [lacrima], 1, *shed tears, weep.*

laedō, -ere, laesī, laesus, 3, *hurt, harm*; *violate.*

laetitia, -ae [laetus], F., *joy.*

Lāmachus, -ī, M., *Lamachus*, an Athenian general.

Lamprus, -ī, M., *Lamprus*, an Athenian.

Lampsacus, -ī, F., *Lampsacus*, a city in Asia Minor.

Laphystius, -ī, M., *Laphystius*, a Syracusan.

lapideus, -a, -um [lapis], adj., *of stone.*

lapis, -idis, M., *stone*; *mile-stone.*

largītiō, -ōnis [largior], F., *lavishness*; *free distribution, dispensing*; *bribery.*

lateō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *keep in hiding, be concealed*; *escape notice.*

Latīnē [Latīnus], adv., *in Latin, in the Latin language.*

laudātiō, -ōnis [laudō], F., *praise, eulogy.*

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [laus], 1, *praise.*

laureus, -a, -um [laurus], adj., *of laurel.*

laus, laudis, F., *praise.*

lautē [lautus], adv., *elegantly, tastefully.*

lautus, -a, -um [part. of **lavō**, *wash*], adj., *neat, elegant, tasteful.*

lectīca, -ae, F., *litter, sedan-chair.*

lectīcula, -ae [dim. of lectīca], F., *little litter, modest litter*; *bier.*

lēctiō, -ōnis [**legō**], F., *reading, recital.*
lēctor, -ōris [**legō**], M., *reader, reciter.*
lēgātiō, -ōnis, F., *embassy, legation.*
lēgātus, -i, M., *legate, ambassador.*
lēgitimus, -a, -um [**lēx**], adj., *lawful, legal.*
legō, -ere, lēgī, lēctus, 3, *choose, select*; *gather*; *read.*
Lēmnius, -a, -um [**Lēmnus**], adj., *of Lemnos, Lemnian*; as subst., *a Lemnian.*
Lēmnus, -ī, F., *Lemnos*, an island in the Aegean Sea.
Leōnidās, -ae, M., *Leonidas*, king of Sparta.
Leōtychidēs, -ae, abl. -ē, M., *Leotychides*, a Spartan.
lepōs, -ōris, M., *grace, charm.*
Lesbos, -ī, F., *Lesbos*, an island in the Aegean Sea.
Leuctra, -ōrum, N. plur., *Leuctra*, a town in Greece.
Leuctricus, -a, -um [**Leuctra**], adj., *of Leuctra.*
levis, -e, compar. **levior**, superl. **levissimus**, adj., *light*; *free*; *trivial, trifling.*
levō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**levis**], 1, *lighten, relieve.*
lēx, lēgis, F., *law, statute.*
libenter, compar. **libentius** [**libēns**], adv., *willingly, readily, gladly, liked to.*
līber, -era, -erum, adj., *free, independent*; as subst., **līber**, -erī, *freeman*; **līberī**, plur., *children.*
liber, -brī, M., *book.*
līberālis, -e [**līber**], adj., *free, liberal, generous.*
līberālitās, -ātis [**līberālis**], F., *kindness, generosity*; *generous act.*
līberāliter, compar. **līberālius** [**līberālis**], adv., *freely, generously.*
līberē, compar. **līberius**, superl. **līberrimē** [**līber**], adv., *freely.*
līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**līber**], 1, *set free, release.*
lībertās, -ātis [**līber**], F., *liberty, freedom.*
libīdinōsus, -a, -um [**libīdō**], adj., *licentious, wanton.*
libīdō, -inis [**libet**], F., *license, wantonness.*
librārius, -ī [**liber**], M., *scribe, secretary*; *copyist.*
licentia, -ae [**licet**], F., *freedom*; *arbitrariness*; *license.*
licet, licēre, licuit, 2, impers., *be permitted, be allowed, be allowable, may.*
līgneus, -a, -um [**līgnum**], adj., *of wood, wooden.*
līgnum, -ī, N., *wood, fire-wood*; *log.*
Ligus, -uris, M., *a Ligurian*, from northwestern Italy.
lingua, -ae, F., *tongue*; *language.*
linteus, -a, -um [**līnum**, *linen*], adj., *of linen, linen.*
līs, lītis, F., *contest, lawsuit*; *damages.*
littera, -ae, F., *letter*, of the alphabet; plur., *letter, epistle*; *literature.*
litterātus, -a, -um [**littera**], adj., *literary, learned.*
lītus, -oris, N., *shore, beach.*
locuplēs, -ētis [**locus** and the root of **pleō**], adj., *wealthy, rich.*
locuplētō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**locuplēs**], 1, *enrich.*
locus, -ī, M., *place, locality*; *station, position*; *stead*; *chance, opportunity*; **loca**, -ōrum, N. plur., *country, region.*
longē, compar. **longius**, superl. **longissimē** [**longus**], adv., *long*; *far*; *by far.*
longinquus, -a, -um, compar. **longinquior** [**longus**], adj., *long, of long duration*; *distant, remote.*
longus, -a, -um, adj., *long, tedious*; **nāvis longa**, *ship of war.*
Longus, -ī, M., *Ti. Sempronius Longus*, a Roman consul.
loquor, -ī, -ūtus sum, 3, dep., *speak*; *say.*
lōrīca, -ae [**lōrum**, *thong*], F., *breastplate, cuirass, corselet.*
Lūcānus, -a, -um, adj., *Lucanian, of Lucania*, a province of southern Italy; as subst., *a Lucanian.*
Lucrētius, -ī, M., *T. Lucretius Carus*, a Roman poet.

lūctor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *wrestle*; *struggle*.
Lūcullus, -ī, M., *L. Licinius Lucullus*, a Roman consul.
lūcus, -ī, M., *grove*, *wood*.
lūdus, -ī, M., *play*, *sport*, *game*.
lumbus, -ī, M., *loin*.
lūmen, -inis, N., *light*; *eye*; *sight*.
Lutātius, -ī, M., *C. Lutatius Catulus*, a Roman consul.
lūxuria, -ae [**lūxus**], F., *luxury*.
lūxuriōsē [**lūxuriōsus**], adv., *luxuriously*, *extravagantly*.
lūxuriōsus, -a, -um [**lūxuria**], adj., *luxurious*, *extravagant*.
Lycus, -ī, M., *Lycus*, an Athenian.
Lȳsimachus, -ī, M., *Lysimachus*, an Athenian.
Lȳsis, -idis, M., *Lysis*, a Greek philosopher.

M

M., abbreviation for the Roman praenomen *Marcus*.
M'., abbreviation for the Roman praenomen *Manius*.
Macedō, -onis, M., *a Macedonian*.
magis [from the same root as **māgnus**], compar. adv., *more*, *rather*.
magister, -trī, M., *master*; *teacher*; **magister equitum**, *master of horse*.
magistrātus, -ūs [**magister**], M., *office*, *magistracy*; *official*, *magistrate*.
Magnēsia, -ae, F., *Magnesia*, a city of Asia Minor.
māgnificus, -a, -um [**māgnus** and root of **faciō**], adj., *noble*, *splendid*, *imposing*.
māgnitūdō, -inis [**māgnus**], F., *greatness*, *size*; *amount*.
māgnus, -a, -um, compar. **māior**, superl. **māximus**, adj., *great*, *large*; *important*; **māior nātū**, *elder*; **māiōres**, -um, M. plur., *ancestors*, *predecessors*; **māximus nātū**, *eldest*; **māgnō opere** or **māgnopere**, adv., *greatly*, *very much*.
Māgō, -ōnis, M., *Mago*, a Carthaginian.
māior; see **māgnus**.
male, compar. **pēius**, superl. **pessimē** [**malus**], adv., *badly*, *wickedly*; *with difficulty*.
maledīcus, -a, -um, compar. **maledīcentior**, superl. **maledīcentissimus** [**male** and **dīcō**], adj., *abusive*, *harsh*.
maleficus, -a, -um [**male** and **faciō**], adj., *harmful*; *unpropitious*.
malitiōsē [**malitiōsus**], adv., *wickedly*, *maliciously*.
mālō, mālle, māluī [**magis-volō**], irr., *prefer*.
malus, -a, -um, compar. **pēior**, superl. **pessimus**, adj., *bad*, *wicked*, *evil*; *unfavorable*; **malum**, -ī, N., *misfortune*, *evil*, *ill*.
Māmercus, -ī, M., *Mamercus*, a Sicilian.
manceps, -cipis [**manus** and **capiō**], M., *purchaser*; *contractor*.
mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**manus** and **dō**], 1, *give over*, *deliver*, *entrust*; *command*.
maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsus, 2, *remain*, *stay*, *stand*; *abide by*.
Manlius, -ī, M., *Cn. Manlius Volso*, a Roman consul.
Mantinēa, -ae, F., *Mantinea*, a city of Arcadia, in Greece.
manubiae, -ārum, F. plur., *spoils*, *booty*.
manus, -ūs, F., *hand*; *band*, *force*; *action*.
Marathōn, -ōnis, F., *Marathon*, a town of Attica, in Greece.
Marathōnius, -a, -um [**Marathōn**], adj., *of Marathon*.
Mardonius, -ī, M., *Mardonius*, a Persian general.
mare, -is, N., *sea*; *body of water*.
maritimus, -a, -um [**mare**], adj., *of the sea*, *at sea*, *marine*; **ōra maritima**, *sea-shore*.
Marius, -ī, M., *C. Marius*, a Roman general.
māter, -tris, F., *mother*.
mātricīda, -ae [**māter** and **caedō**], M., *matricide*.
mātrimōnium, -ī [**māter**], N., *marriage*.

mātūrē [**mātūrus**], adv., *seasonably, early.*
mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**mātūrus**], 1, *hasten.*
māximē [**māximus**], adv., *exceedingly, especially, very*; *most.*
māximus; see **māgnus.**
mē; see **ego.**
medicīna, -ae [**medicus**], F., *medicine.*
medicus, -ī [**medeor**, *cure*], M., *physician.*
medimnus, -ī [Gk. *μέδιμνος*], M., *medimnus*, a Greek dry measure of about one and one-half bushels.
mediocris, -e [**medius**], adj., *medium, moderate*; *inferior.*
meditor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *consider, plan.*
mel, mellis, N., *honey.*
melior; see **bonus.**
meminī, -isse, conjugated in the perfect tenses only, *remember, recall.*
memor, -oris, adj., *mindful of.*
memoria, -ae [**memor**], F., *memory, recollection*; *account, narration.*
mendācium, -ī [**mendāx**], N., *falsehood, lie.*
Meneclīdēs, -is, M., *Meneclides*, a Theban.
Menelāus, -ī, M., *Menelaus*, a mythical king of Sparta; **Menelāī Portus**, a harbor on the coast of Africa.
Menestheus, -ī, M., *Menestheus*, an Athenian.
mēns, mentis, F., *mind, intellect*; *judgment*; *state of mind*; **mēns sāna**, *good sense.*
mēnsa, -ae, F., *table*; *course*; **mēnsa secunda**, *dessert.*
mēnsis, -is, M., *month.*
mēnsūra, -ae [**mētior**], F., *measure.*
mentiō, -ōnis, F., *mention.*
mentior, -īrī, -ītus sum, 4, dep., *lie, say falsely.*
mercennārius, -a, -um [**mercēs**], adj., *hired, mercenary*; as subst., *hireling, mercenary.*
Mercurius, -ī, M., *Mercury*, god of eloquence, music, and trade.
merīdiēs, acc. -em, abl. -ē [**medius** (?) and **diēs**], M., *midday, noon*; *south.*
meritō [**meritum**], adv., *rightly, deservedly.*
Messēnē, -ēs, F., *Messena*, a city of Sicily.
metallum, -ī [Gk. *μέταλλον*], N., *mine*; *metal.*
mētior, -īrī, mēnsus sum, 4, dep., *measure.*
metuō, -ere, metuī, 3, *fear, dread.*
meus, -a, -um [**meī**], poss. pron. adj., *my, mine.*
Mīcythus, -ī, M., *Micythus*, a Theban.
migrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *migrate, move.*
mīles, -itis, M., *soldier.*
Mīlēsius, -a, -um [**Mīlētus**], adj., *of Miletus*, an Ionian city, *Milesian.*
mīlitāris, -e [**mīles**], adj., *soldierly*; *military.*
mīlle, in sing. an indecl. num. adj., pl. **mīllia**, as subst., *thousand.*
Miltiadēs, -is, M., *Miltiades*, an Athenian general.
Minerva, -ae, F., *Minerva*, goddess of war and arts.
minimē [**minus**], superl. adv., *least, very little, little*; *not at all.*
minor; see **parvus.**
Minucius, -ī, M., *M. Minucius Rufus* and *Q. Minucius Thermus*, men at Rome.
minuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus [**minus**], 3, *lessen, diminish*; *violate.*
minus, compar. adv., *less, little*; *not at all.*
minūtus, -a, -um [part. of **minuō**], adj., *small, minute.*
mīrābilis, -e [**mīror**], adj., *wonderful.*
mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum [**mīrus**], 1, dep., *wonder at, be surprised*; *admire.*
mīrus, -a, -um, adj., *wonderful, strange.*
misericordia, -ae [**misericors**], F., *pity, compassion.*
missus, -ūs [**mittō**], M., *sending, despatching.*

mittō, -ere, mīsī, missus, 3, *send, despatch*; *hurl, discharge.*
moderātē [**moderātus**], adv., *moderately, patiently.*
moderātiō, -ōnis [**moderor**], F., *moderation, restraint.*
modestia, -ae [**modestus**], F., *moderation, modesty, dignity.*
modestus, -a, -um [**modus**], adj., *modest, temperate.*
modicus, -a, -um [**modus**], adj., *modest, moderate*; *mediocre.*
modius, -ī [**modus**], M., *modius, measure, peck*, a measure of grain containing about a peck.
modo [**modus**], adv., *only*; *now, but now*; **modo . . . modo**, *now . . . now.*
modus, -ī, M., *measure, unit, length, degree*; *restriction*; *manner*; **quem ad modum**, *as.*
moenia, -ium, N. plur., *walls of a city, walls, ramparts.*
molestus, -a, -um, adj., *troublesome, disagreeable.*
mōlior, -īrī, -ītus sum [**mōlēs**], 4, dep., *strive for*; *build.*
Molossī, -ōrum, M. plur., *the Molossians*, a people of northwestern Greece.
mōmentum, -ī [**moveō**], N., *motion*; *moment*; *weight, influence.*
moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, 2, *warn, remind*; *advise.*
mōns, montis, M., *mountain, hill.*
monumentum, -ī [**moneō**], N., *memorial, monument*; *tomb.*
mora, -ae [Gk. *μόρα*], F., *mora*, a division of the Spartan army.
morbus, -ī [**morior**], M., *sickness, disease.*
morior, morī, mortuus sum, 3, dep., *die.*
moror, -ārī, -ātus sum [**mora**, *delay*], 1, dep., *delay, tarry.*
mors, mortis, F., *death.*
mortifer, -fera, -ferum [**mors** and **ferō**], adj., *mortal, fatal, deadly.*
mortuus, -a, -um [part. of **morior**], adj., *dead.*
mōs, mōris, M., *usage, custom, practise*; **mōrēs**, plur., *morals, habits, manners, character, customs.*
mōtus, -ūs [**moveō**], M., *movement, impulse*; *agitation, tumult.*
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus, 2, *move, stir*; *influence*; **sē movēre**, *make a motion.*
muliebris, -e [**mulier**], adj., *womanly*; *woman's.*
mulier, -ieris, F., *woman.*
multimodīs [**multīs modīs**], adv., *in many ways, variously.*
multiplicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**multiplex**, *manifold*], 1, *multiply*; *compound.*
multitūdō, -inis [**multus**], F., *multitude, great number, number, numbers*; *mass of the people.*
multō [**multus**], adv., *by much, much.*
multō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**multa**, *fine*], 1, *fine, impose a fine, sentence.*
multum, compar. **plūs**, superl. **plūrimum** [**multus**], adv., *much, greatly.*
multus, -a, -um, compar. **plūs**, superl. **plūrimus**, adj., *much*; plur., *many*; **multa**, -ōrum, N. plur., *many things, many acts.*
munditia, -ae [**mundus**], F., *neatness, cleanness*; *elegance.*
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [**moenia**], 4, *fortify, protect, secure*; **iter mūnīre**, *build a road.*
mūnītiō, -ōnis [**mūniō**], F., *fortifications, defense.*
mūnus, -eris, N., *gift, reward*; *function, duty.*
mūrus, -ī, M., *wall.*
mūsica, ae, or -ē, -ēs, acc. -ēn [Gk. *μουσική*], F., *music.*
mūsicus, -a, -um [Gk. *μουσικός*], adj., *of music*; as subst., *musician.*
mūtātiō, -ōnis [**mūtō**], F., *change.*
Mutina, -ae, F., *Mutina*, a city of northern Italy, the modern Modena.
mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **moveō**], 1, *change, move.*
Mycalē, -ēs, acc., -ēn, F., *Mycale*, a promontory on the coast of Asia Minor.
mystērium, -ī [Gk. *μυστήριον*], N., *secret rite, mystery*; **facere mystēria**, *celebrate the mysteries.*

Myūs, -ūntis, acc. -ūnta, F., *Myus*, a city of Asia Minor.

N

nam, conj., *for*.
namque [**nam-que**], conj., *for, inasmuch as*.
nancīscor, -ī, nactus sum, 3, dep., *hit upon, find, get, obtain*; *catch, contract*.
nāscor, -ī, nātus sum, 3, dep., *be born*.
nātālis, -e [**nātus**], adj., *of birth, natal*; **nātālis diēs**, *birthday*.
nātiō, -ōnis [**nātus**], F., *race*; *nation*.
nātīvus, -a, -um [**nātus**], adj., *innate*; *native*.
nātō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **nō**], 1, *swim*.
nātūra, -ae [**nātus**], F., *nature*; *character, disposition*.
nātūrālis, -e [**nātūra**], adj., *natural, innate, native*.
nātus, -a, -um [part. of **nāscor**], adj., *born*; *aged, old*.
nātus, -ūs [**nāscor**], M., *birth, age*.
naufragium, -ī [**nāvis** and **frangō**], N., *shipwreck*.
nauta, -ae [**nāvis**], M., *sailor*.
nauticus, -a, -um [**nauta**], adj., *naval, nautical*.
nāvālis, -e [**nāvis**], adj., *naval*.
nāvis, -is, F., *ship*.
Naxus, -ī, F., *Naxos*, an island in the Aegean Sea.
nē, adv., *not*; **nē . . . quidem**, *not even*.
nē, conj., *that not, lest*; **nē quis**, *that no one*.
-ne, interrog. particle, enclitic; in a direct question untranslatable; in an indirect question, *whether*.
nec; see **neque**.
necessāriō [**necessārius**], adv., *of necessity*.
necessārius, -a, -um [**necesse**], adj.; *necessary, unavoidable*; *related*.
necesse, adj., in neut. sing. nom. and acc. only, *necessary*.
necessitās, -ātis [**necesse**], F., *necessity, fate*; *relationship*.
necessitūdō, -inis [**necesse**], F., *relationship, intimacy*.
Nectanabis or **Nectenebis**, -idis, acc., -bin, M., *Nectenebis*, king of Egypt.
nefās [**ne-fās**], indecl. subst., N., *a wicked act, sin, crime*; *wicked*.
neglegenter [**neglegēns**], adv., *carelessly*.
neglegō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctus [**nec-legō**], 3, *neglect, despise*.
negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *say not*; *deny, refuse*.
negōtium, -ī [**nec-ōtium**], N., *business, occupation*; *trouble*; **negōtium dare**, *engage*.
nēmō, -inis [**ne-homō**], M., *no one, nobody*.
Neoclēs, -is or -ī, M., *Neocles*, an Athenian.
Neontīchos, N., *Neontichos*, a town in Thrace.
neptis, -is, F., *granddaughter*.
neque or **nec** [**ne-que**], adv. and conj., *and not, but not, nor*; **neque . . . neque**, *neither . . . nor*.
nesciō, -īre, -īvī or -iī [**ne-sciō**], 4, *not know*; **nesciō an**, *perhaps*; **nesciō quis**, *some one or other*; **nesciō quī**, *some or other*; **nesciō quō modō**, *somehow*.
neuter, -tra, -trum [**ne-uter**], adj., *neither*.
Nīciās, -ae, M., *Nicias*, an Athenian general.
nihil or **nīl**, N. indecl., *nothing*; *not at all*.
nihilō [**nihil**], adv., *not at all, by no means*; **nihilō minus** or **nihilō sētius**, *none the less, nevertheless*.
nimis, adv., *too much, too*; *very, exceedingly*.
nimius, -a, -um [**nimis**], adj., *too great, excessive*.
nisi, conj., *unless, except*.
nītor, -ī, nīxus or nīsus sum, 3, dep., *strive, endeavor*; *lean upon, depend upon*.
nōbilis, -e, compar. **nōbilior**, superl. **nōbilissimus** [**nōscō**], adj., *well-*

known, famous; *prominent, pre-eminent*; *honored*; as subst., **nōbilis**, *a prominent man.*

nōbilitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**nōbilis**], 1, *make famous, celebrate.*

noceō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *harm, hurt, injure.*

noctū [**nox**], adv., *by night.*

nocturnus, -a, -um [**nox**], adj., *by night, nightly, night.*

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī [**ne-volō**], irr., *be unwilling, not wish, not want*; *will not*; **nōlī, nōlīte**, imper., *do not.*

nōmen, -inis, N., *name, reputation.*

Nōmentānus, -a, -um [**Nōmentum**], adj., *of Nomentum*, a town in central Italy.

nōminātim [**nōmen**], adv., *by name.*

nōminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**nōmen**], 1, *name, call.*

nōn, adv., *not.*

nōnāgintā, num. adj. indecl., *ninety.*

nōndum [**nōn-dum**], adv., *not yet.*

nōnnihil [**nōn-nihil**], N. indecl., *some, something.*

nōnnūllus, -a, -um [**nōn-nūllus**], adj., *some, several.*

nōnnumquam [**nōn-numquam**], adv., *sometimes.*

nōnus, -a, -um [**novem**], num. adj., *ninth.*

nōs, nōbīscum ; see **ego.**

nōscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtus, 3, *become acquainted with, learn*; in perf. tenses, *know.*

nōsmet, pers. pron., emphatic form of **nōs**, *we.*

noster, -tra, -trum [**nōs**], possess. pron., *our, ours.*

nōtitia, -ae [**nōtus**], F., *mention, fame*; *acquaintance.*

notō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**nota**, *mark*], 1, *mark*; *note, mention.*

nōtus, -a, -um [part. of **nōscō**], adj., *well-known, familiar*; *famous.*

novem, num. indecl., *nine.*

novus, -a, -um, adj., *new, recent*; **novissimus**, superl., *last*; **novum**, N., *novelty.*

nox, noctis, F., *night.*

nūbilis, -e [**nūbō**], adj., *marriageable, of marriageable age.*

nūbō, -ere, nūpsī, nūptus, 3, *marry, be a bride.*

nūllus, -a, -um, gen. **nūllīus**, dat. **nūllī** [**ne-ūllus**], adj., *no, none*; as subst., *nobody, nothing.*

num, inter. adv., in direct questions, denotes that a negative answer is expected; in indirect questions, *whether, if.*

nūmen, -inis [**nuō**, *nod*], N., *nod, wish, will*; *divinity.*

numerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**numerus**], 1, *number, count*; *count out, pay.*

numerus, -ī, M., *number*; *rank.*

Numida, -ae, M., *a Numidian.*

nummus, -ī, *coin, ready money.*

numquam [**ne-umquam**], adv., *never.*

nunc [**num-ce**], adv., *now, at present.*

nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**nūntius**], 1, *announce, report.*

nūntius, -ī, M., *announcement, message, report*; *messenger.*

nūptiae, -ārum [**nūbō**], F. plur., *marriage, wedding.*

nūsquam [**ne-ūsquam**], adv., *nowhere.*

O

ob, prep. with acc., *toward*; *for, on account of*; *because of.*

obductus, -a, -um [part. of **ob-dūcō**], adj., *overspread, overcast, dark.*

obeō, -īre, -iī, -itus [**ob-eō**], irr., *meet*; *perform*; *die*; **diem suprēmum obīre**, *die.*

obiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [**ob-iaciō**], 3, *set before, present*; *set against, oppose.*

obitus, -ūs [**obeō**], M., *death.*

oblīvīscor, -ī, oblītus sum, 3, dep., *forget.*

obnītor, -ī, -nīxus sum [**ob-nītor**], 3, dep., *rest against, prop against*; *resist.*

oboediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [**ob-audiō**], 4, *listen to, obey.*

obsecrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ob-sacrō**], 1, *beseech, beg, implore.*
obsequor, -ī, -secūtus sum [**ob-sequor**], 3, dep., *comply, gratify; indulge in.*
observantia, -ae [**observō**], F., *regard, respect.*
obses, -idis [**ob** and **sedeō**], M., *hostage.*
obsideō, -ēre, -sēdī, -sessus [**ob-sedeō**], 2, *beset, besiege, blockade.*
obsidiō, -ōnis [**obsideō**], F., *siege, blockade.*
obsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus [**ob-sistō**], 3, *stand in the way of, check, oppose.*
obsolētus, -a, -um [part. of **obsolēscō**], adj., *out of use, worn out; poor, ordinary.*
obsōnium, -ī [Gk. ὀψώνιον], N., *what is eaten with bread, side-dish; food.*
obstinātiō, -ōnis [**obstinō**], F., *resistance, perseverance, obstinacy.*
obsum, -esse, offuī [**ob-sum**], irr., *resist, hinder, impede.*
obterō, -ere, -trīvī, -trītus [**ob-terō**], 3, *detract from, degrade.*
obtestātiō, -ōnis [**obtestor**], F., *entreaty, prayers.*
obtineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus [**ob-teneō**], 2, *hold; obtain; keep.*
obtrectātiō, -ōnis [**obtrectō**], F., *disparagement.*
obtrectātor, -ōris [**obtrectō**], M., *disparager, rival.*
obtrectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ob-tractō**], 1, *disparage, belittle*; **obtrectāre inter sē**, *to be rivals.*
obviam [**ob-viam**], adv., *toward, to meet*; **obviam īre**, *go to meet.*
occāsiō, -ōnis [**occidō**], F., *happening; chance, opportunity.*
occīdō, -ere, -cīdī, cīsus [**ob-caedō**], 3, *kill.*
occulō, -ere, -uī, -cultus [**ob** and the root of **cēlō**], 3, *hide, conceal.*
occupātiō, -ōnis [**occupō**], F., *business matter; occupation.*
occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ob** and root of **capiō**], 1, *seize; hold, occupy; engage, employ.*
octōgintā, indecl. num., *eighty.*
oculus, -ī, M., *eye.*
ōdī, ōdisse, defect., *hate.*
odium, -ī, N., *hatred.*
Oedipūs, -odis or -ī, M., *Oedipus*, mythical king of Thebes.
offendō, -ere, -fendī, -fēnsus [**ob-fendō**], 3, *meet, find; offend.*
offēnsiō, -ōnis [**offendō**], F., *offense; displeasure, disfavor.*
officīna, -ae [**opifex**, *workman*], F., *workshop, manufactory.*
officium, -ī, N., *service, favor; duty, obligation; allegiance; service, voluntary service; conscientiousness.*
ōlim, adv., *formerly, anciently.*
Olympia, -ae, F., *Olympia*, a city of Elis, in Greece.
Olympiodōrus, -ī, M., *Olympiodorus*, a Theban.
omittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [**ob-mittō**], 3, *let go, lose, omit; not to mention; neglect.*
omnis, -e, adj., *all, every.*
onerārius, -a, -um [**onus**, *burden*], adj., *of burden*; **nāvis onerāria**, *transport.*
onustus, -a, -um [**onus**], adj., *loaded, laden.*
opera, -ae [**opus**], F., *work, labors, doings, pains; attention, assistance, services; contrivance, instrumentality*; **operam dare**, *give attention to.*
operiō, -īre, -uī, opertus [**ob-veriō**], 4, *cover.*
opīniō, -ōnis [**opīnor**], F., *opinion, judgment; mind; expectation; reputation.*
opīnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *believe, think, judge.*
oportet, oportēre, oportuit, 2, impers., *be proper, be necessary; ought.*
oppidānus, -a, -um [**oppidum**], adj., *of a town*; as subst., **oppidānus**, *inhabitant of the town, townsman.*
oppidum, -ī, N., *town, city.*
oppleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus [**ob-pleō**], 2, *fill, cover.*
oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [**ob-pōnō**], 3, *stand against, oppose.*

opportūnus, -a, -um, adj., *fit, favorable, seasonable.*
opprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus [**ob-premō**], 3, *oppress, suppress, crush, crush out, overpower, overcome.*
opprobrium, -ī [**ob-probrum**], N., *disgrace, insult, abuse.*
oppūgnātor, -ōris [**oppūgnō**], M., *besieger, assailant.*
oppūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ob-pūgnō**], 1, *attack, besiege.*
ops, opis, F., *aid, help, assistance*; **opēs**, plur., *resources, power, forces.*
optimās, -ātis [**optimus**], adj., *aristocratic*; as subst., *aristocrat, oligarch.*
optimē; see **bene.**
optimus; see **bonus.**
opulentia, -ae [**opulēns**], F., *wealth.*
opulentus, -a, -um [**opēs**], adj., *wealthy, rich.*
opus, -eris, N., *need*; *work*; **opera**, plur., *military works.*
ōra, -ae, F., *shore, coast.*
ōrāculum, -ī [**ōrō**], N., *oracle.*
ōrātiō, -ōnis [**ōrō**], F., *speech*; *discourse*; *eloquence, persuasion*; *delivery.*
orbis, -is, M., *circle*; **orbis terrārum**, *world.*
ōrdinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ōrdō**], 1, *arrange in order, draw up in ranks*; *record, narrate.*
ōrdior, -īrī, ōrsus sum [**ōrdō**], 4, dep., *begin*; *describe.*
ōrdō, -inis, M., *row, series*; *class, order, rank*; **ōrdine**, *in detail.*
Orestēs, -is, M., *Orestes*, son of Agamemnon. a mythical hero.
orīgō, -inis [**orior**], F., *origin*; *race, family*; *lineage.*
orior, -īrī, ortus sum, 4, dep., *arise*; *be born, come from, descend.*
ōrnāmentum, -ī [**ōrnō**], N., *mark of distinction, ornament, decoration.*
ōrnātus, -a, -um [part. of **ōrnō**], adj., *equipped*; *polished*; *distinguished.*
ōrnātus, -ūs [**ōrnō**], M., *equipment, decoration.*
Ornī, -ōrum, M. plur., *Orni*, a town in Thrace.
ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *fit out, equip, furnish*; *adorn, decorate.*
ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**ōs**], 1, *pray, beg, beseech.*
ōs, ōris, N., *mouth, face, lips*; *voice, speech.*
os, ossis, N., *bone.*
ōsculor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**ōsculum**], 1, dep., *kiss.*
ostendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentus [**obstendō**], 3, *show, explain*; *pretend to be.*
ostentātiō, -ōnis [**ostentō**], F., *display*; *ostentation.*
ostracismos, -ī [Gk. **ὀστρακισμός**], M., *ostracism.*
ōtium, -ī, N., *leisure*; *rest, quiet, peace.*

P

P., abbreviation for the Roman praenomen *Publius.*
pactiō, -ōnis [**pacīscor**], F., *agreement, contract.*
pactum, -ī [part. of **pacīscor**], N., *agreement, contract.*
Pactyē, -ēs, acc. -ēn, F., *Pactye*, a town in Thrace.
Padus, -ī, M., the *Po*, a river of northern Italy.
paene, adv., *almost.*
paeniteō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *make repent*; **paenitet**, impers., *be sorry for, repent of.*
palaestra, -ae [Gk. **παλαίστρα**], F., *gymnasium, place of exercise.*
palam, adv., *openly, known*; **palam facere**, *make plain.*
Pamphylius, -a, -um, adj., *Pamphylian, of Pamphylia*, a province of Asia Minor.
pānis, -is, M., *loaf, bread.*
pār, paris, adj., *equal, like*; *a match for*; *equal to their opponents*; **parī modō**, *in the same way, equally*; **parī proeliō**, *with equal honors*; as subst., *equal, companion.*
parātus, -a, -um [part. of **parō**], adj., *prepared, ready.*
parcō, -ere, pepercī, parsus, 3, *spare.*
parēns, -entis [part. of **pariō**], M. and F., *parent*; *father, mother*; *relative.*

pāreō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *obey, follow*; *be subject to.*

pariō, -ere, peperī, partus, 3, *bring forth, produce*; *give birth to*; *acquire, win*; in pass., *spring from.*

Parius, -a, -um [**Paros**], adj., *of Paros, connected with Paros, Parian*; as subst., *a Parian.*

parma, -ae, F., *a round shield, target.*

parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *prepare for*; *prepare, furnish.*

Paros, -ī, F., *Paros*, an island in the Aegean Sea.

pars, partis, F., *part, share*; *party*; in plur., *political party.*

parsimōnia, -ae [**parcō**], F., *economy*; *stinginess, parsimony.*

particeps, -cipis [**pars** and **capiō**], adj., *sharing*; as subst., *partner.*

partim [**pars**], adv., *partly*; **partim . . . partim**, *partly . . . partly.*

parum, compar. **minus**, superl. **minimē**, adv., *but little, too little*; as subst., *too little.*

parvulus, -a, -um [dim. of **parvus**], adj., *little, very small.*

parvus, -a, -um, compar. **minor**, superl. **minimus**, adj., *small, little.*

passus, -ūs, M., *pace*; **mīlle passūs**, *mile.*

patefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factus [**pateō** and **faciō**], 3, *open.*

pateō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *lie open, be open.*

pater, -tris, M., *father*; **pater familiās**, *head of a family*; **patrēs cōnscrīptī**, *senators.*

paternus, -a, -um [**pater**], adj., *of one's father, paternal.*

patiēns, -entis [part. of **patior**], adj., *patient, enduring.*

patientia, -ae [**patiēns**], F., *patience*; *endurance.*

patior, -ī, passus sum, 3, dep, *bear, endure, suffer*; *permit, allow.*

patria, -ae [F. of **patrius**, sc. **terra**], F., *native land, country.*

patrimōnium, -ī [**pater**], N., *inheritance, patrimony.*

patrius, -a, -um [**pater**], adj., *of one's father, paternal*; *ancestral.*

patruus, -ī [**pater**], M., *paternal uncle.*

paucī, -ae, -a, plur. adj., *few*; as subst., *few.*

paulum [**paulus**], dv., *a little.*

Paulus, -ī, M., *L. Aemilius Paulus*, a Roman consul.

pauper, -eris, adj., *poor, needy*; as subst., *poor man.*

paupertās, -ātis [**pauper**], F., *poverty.*

Pausaniās, -ae, M., *Pausanias*, King of Sparta.

pāx, pācis, F., *peace.*

peccāns, -antis [part. of **peccō**], adj., *sinful*; as subst., *offender, transgressor.*

pecūnia, -ae [**pecus**], F., *money, wealth.*

pecūniōsus, -a, -um [**pecūnia**], adj., *wealthy, rich.*

pedes, -itis [**pēs**], M., *foot-soldier*; *infantry.*

pedester, -tris, -tre [**pedes**], adj., *of the infantry, infantry.*

pedisequus, -ī [**pēs** and **sequor**], M., *footman, attendant.*

Pēducaeus, -ī, M., *Sex. Peducaeus*, a Roman.

pēius; see **male.**

pellis, -is, F., *skin, hide.*

pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsus, 3, *drive, drive away, banish*; *beat, defeat.*

Pelopidās, -ae, M., *Pelopidas*, a Theban general.

Peloponnēsius, -a, -um [**Peloponnēsus**], adj., *Peloponnesian*; as subst., *a Peloponnesian.*

Peloponnēsus, -ī, F., *the Peloponnese*, the southern part of Greece.

pelta, -ae [Gk. πέλτη], F., *a crescent-shaped shield.*

peltastae, -ārum [Gk. πελτασταί], M. plur., *armed with the pelta, peltasts.*

Penātēs, -ium, M. plur., *Penates*, Roman household gods; *family gods.*

pendō, -ere, pependī, pēnsus, 3, *weigh out*; *pay.*

penes, prep. with acc., *with, in the hands of.*

penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *enter, penetrate.*
penitus, adv., *in the interior, inwardly*; *completely.*
per, prep. with acc., *through*; *by means of*; *through the aid of.*
peraequē [per-aequē], adv., *equally, uniformly.*
peragō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus [per-agō], 3, *carry out, finish.*
percellō, -ere, -culī, -culsus [per-cellō], 3, *overthrow, ruin.*
percipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [per-capiō], 3, *take, receive*; *accept*; *understand.*
percutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussus [per-quatiō], 3, *strike, hit, shoot.*
Perdiccās, -ae, M., *Perdiccas*, King of Macedonia.
perdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [per-dūcō], 3, *bring, lead, conduct*; *persuade, win over.*
peregrīnātiō, -ōnis [peregrīnor], F., *sojourn abroad, travel.*
pereō, -īre, -iī, fut. part. **peritūrus** [per-eō], irr., *die, perish*; *be lost, be destroyed.*
perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [per-ferō], irr., *carry through, carry, bring*; *complete, finish*; *bear, endure.*
perficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [per-faciō], 3, *finish, accomplish, effect.*
perfugiō, -ere, -fūgī [per-fugiō], 3, *flee, desert.*
perfungor, -ī, -fūnctus sum [per-fungor], 3, dep., *perform*; *undergo.*
Pergamēnus, -a, -um [Pergamum], adj., *of Pergamum*, a city in Asia Minor.
Periclēs, -is or -ī, M., *Pericles*, an Athenian statesman.
perīculum, -ī [perior], N., *trial*; *danger, risk.*
perītus, -a, -um [part. of perior, *try* (not in use)], adj., *skillful, expert, trained, experienced.*
periūrium, -ī [periūrus], N., *perjury.*
permittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [per-mittō], 3, *give over, entrust*; *permit, allow.*
permoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [per-moveō], 2, *rouse, excite, disturb.*
perniciēs, -ēī, F., *ruin, destruction, death.*
perniciōsus, -a, -um [perniciēs], adj., *ruinous, destructive*; *harmful.*
perōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [per-ōrō], 1, *conclude, finish.*
perpetior, -ī, perpessus sum [per-patior], 3, dep., *endure.*
perpetuō [perpetuus], adv., *constantly, continually, forever.*
perpetuus, -a, -um, adj., *continual, constant, perpetual, permanent*; *continuous, connected, whole.*
perscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus [per-scrībō], 3, *write out, compose*; *describe.*
persequor, -ī, -secūtus sum [per-sequor], 3, dep., *follow, pursue*; *proceed against*; *continue with.*
Persēs, -ae, dat. -ī, M., *a Persian.* In plur., *the Persians, the country of the Persians.*
persevērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [per-sevērus], 1, *continue, persevere.*
Persicus, -a, -um, adj., *Persian, of Persia.*
Persis, -idis, F., *Persis*, a country of Asia.
persōna, -ae, F., *person*; *character.*
persuādeō, -ēre, -suāsī, -suāsus [per-suādeō], 2, *persuade, convince.*
pertaedet, -ēre, pertaesum est [per-taedet], 2, impers., *be sick of, be disgusted with.*
perterreō, -ēre, -territus [per-terreō], 2, *frighten.*
pertimēscō, -ere, -timuī [per-timēscō], 3, *fear, be alarmed.*
pertinācia, -ae [pertināx], F., *stubbornness, obstinacy.*
pertineō, -ēre, -uī [per-teneō], 2, *extend, reach*; *belong to, pertain to*; *relate, apply.*
perturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [per-turbō], 1, *disturb, confuse.*
pervehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectus [per-vehō], 3, *carry, convey.* In pass., *reach, arrive*; *sail,*

perveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus [**perveniō**], 4, *come to, reach, arrive at.*

pervulgātus, -a, -um [part. of **pervulgō**], adj., *spread abroad, widely known.*

pēs, pedis, M., *foot.*

petō, -ere, -īvī or -iī, -ītus, 3, *seek, ask for*; *aim at*; *attack.*

petulāns, -antis [**petō**], adj., *saucy, impudent*; *irritable.*

phalanx, -angis [Gk. φάλαγξ], F., *phalanx*, a solid battle formation.

Phalēreus, adj., *of Phalerum*; see **Dēmētrius.**

Phalēricus, -a, -um [**Phalērum**], adj., *of Phalerum*, a harbor of Athens.

Pharnabazus, -ī, M., *Pharnabazus*, a Persian governor.

Phīdiās, -ae, M., *Phidias*, an Athenian.

Phīdippus, -ī, M., *Phidippus*, an Athenian.

Philippēnsis, -e [**Philippus**], adj., *of Philip.*

Philippus, -ī, M., *Philip*, King of Macedonia.

Philoclēs, -is, M., *Philocles*, an Athenian general.

philosophia, -ae [Gk. φιλοσοφία], F., *philosophy.*

philosophus, -ī [Gk. φιλόσοφος], M., *philosopher.*

Phoenīces, -um, M. plur., *the Phoenicians.*

Phrygia, -ae, F., *Phrygia*, a province of Asia Minor.

pietās, -ātis [**pius**], F., *duty, devotion*; *obedience*; *fraternal duty*; *patriotism*; *affection, loyalty.*

pīla, -ae, F., *pillar, column.*

Pīraeus, -ī, M., *the Piraeus*, a harbor of Athens.

Pīsander, -drī, M., *Pisander*, a Spartan general.

Pīsistratus, -ī, M., *Pisistratus*, a tyrant of Athens.

placeō, -ēre, -uī or placitus sum, 2, *please, satisfy*; **placet**, impers., *it is agreed.*

plācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *appease, pacify, reconcile.*

Plataeae, -ārum, F. plur., *Plataea*, of town of Boeotia, in Greece.

Plataeēnsēs, -ium, M. plur., *the Plataeans.*

plector, -ī, 3, dep., *be punished, be chastised*; *be blamed.*

plēnus, -a, -um [**pleō**], adj., *full, filled.*

plērīque, -ōrumque, M. plur., *most men*; *the most, the majority of.*

plērumque, adv., *for the most part, generally.*

plumbum, -ī, N., *lead.*

plūrimum [superl. of **multum**], adv., *most, very much.*

plūrimus; see **multus.**

plūs; see **multus** and **multum.**

Poecilē, -ēs [Gk. Ποικίλη], F., *the Poecile*, a picture gallery at Athens.

poēma, -atis [Gk. ποίημα], N., *poem.*

poena, -ae, F., *punishment*; *penalty*; **dare poenās**, *be punished.*

Poenicus, -a, -um [**Poenus**], adj., *Punic, Carthaginian.*

Poenus, -ī, M., *a Carthaginian.*

poēta, -ae [Gk. ποιητής], M., *poet.*

poēticē, -ēs, acc. -ēn [Gr. ποιητική], F., *poetry.*

poēticus, -a, -um [Gk. ποιητικός], adj., *of poetry, poetic.*

polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum, 2, dep., *promise, offer.*

Polybius, -ī, M., *Polybius*, a Greek writer of Roman history.

Polymnis, -idis or -ī, M., *Polymnis*, a Theban.

pompa, -ae, F., *procession, parade*; *pomp.*

Pompēius, -ī, M., *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, a Roman general.

Pompōnius, -ī, M., *T. Pomponius Atticus*, a Roman.

pondus, -eris, N., *weight.*

pōnō, -ere, posuī, positus, 3, *put, place, set down*; *set up, erect*; *reckon, regard, declare*; **castra pōnere**, *pitch a camp.*

pōns, pontis, M., *bridge.*

Pontus, -ī, M., *Pontus*, a province of Asia Minor.

populus, -ī, M., *people, populace*; **populī scītum**, *popular vote.*

porticus, -ūs, F., *portico, colonnade, covered promenade.*

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *carry, bring.*

portus, -ūs, M., *port, harbor.*

poscō, -ere, poposcī, 3, *ask, request, require.*

possessiō, -ōnis [**possideō**], F., *possession, property, estate.*

possessor, -ōris [**possideō**], M., *owner, possessor.*

possīdō, -ere, -sēdi, -sessus, 3, *take possession of, seize.*

possum, posse, potuī [**potis-sum**], irr., *be able, can.*

post, adv., *after, afterwards, since.*

post, prep. with acc., *after, since.*

posteā [**post-eā**], adv., *afterwards, then.*

posteāquam, conj., *after.*

posterus, -a, -um, compar. **posterior**, superl. **postrēmus** or **postumus** [**post**], adj., *following, later, next*; **postrēmus**, superl., *last, final.*

postquam [**post-quam**], conj., *after, when, since.*

postrēmō [**postrēmus**], adv., *at last, finally, lastly.*

postrēmus; see **posterus.**

postrīdiē [**posterī diē**], adv., *on the next day, the next day.*

postulātum, -ī [part. of **postulō**], N., *demand, request.*

postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *ask, demand, request.*

potēns, -entis, compar. **potentior**, superl. **potentissimus** [part. of **possum**], adj., *able, strong, powerful*; *influential.*

potentia, -ae [**potēns**], F., *power.*

potestās, -ātis [**potis**], F., *power, authority, permission*; *chance, opportunity.*

potior, -īrī, -ītus sum [**potis**], 4, dep., *get control of, get possession of*; *gain, obtain.*

potissimum [superl. of **potis**], adv., *preferably, in preference to all, above all.*

potius [compar. of **potis**], adv., *rather, preferably.*

prae, prep. with abl., *before*; *in comparison with.*

praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [**prae-habeō**], 2, *offer, present, show*; *supply, furnish*; *excite, cause*; **sē praebēre**, *prove one's self.*

praeceptor, -ōris [**praecipiō**], M., *instructor, teacher.*

praeceptum, -ī [**praecipiō**], M., *instruction, order, command, direction*; *precept*; in plur., *teachings.*

praecipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [**praecapiō**], 3, *instruct, teach, advise, explain*; *direct, order, command.*

praecipitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**praeceps**], 1, *cast headlong, throw.*

praecipuē [**praecipuus**], adv., *especially, chiefly.*

praecipuus, -a, -um [**prae** and **capiō**], adj., *especial*; *eminent, distinguished.*

praeclārus, -a, -um [**prae-clārus**], adj., *very bright*; *famous*; *very noble.*

praeda, -ae, F., *booty, spoils*; *plunder.*

praedicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**praedicō**], 1, *proclaim, declare*; *pronounce*; *assent, state.*

praedīcō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictus [**praedīcō**], 3, *foretell, prophesy*; *warn.*

praedium, -ī, N., *farm.*

praedō, -ōnis [**praeda**], M., *robber*; **praedō maritimus**, *pirate.*

praedor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**praeda**], 1, dep., *rob, plunder, pillage.*

praefectūra, -ae [**praefectus**], F., *office of prefect, governorship, prefecture.*

praefectus, -ī [**praficiō**], M., *commander, prefect.*

praficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [**praefaciō**], 3, *put at the head of, put in command of*; **imperiō praeficere**, *put in power.*

praefīniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [**praefīniō**], 4, *prescribe, limit.*

praemium, -ī [**prae-emō**], N., *reward*; *prize*; *advantage.*

praeoptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**praeoptō**], 1, *prefer.*

praepōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [prae-pōnō], 3, *put ahead, put before, prefer.*

praes, praedis [prae-vas], M., *bondsman.*

praescrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus [prae-scrībō], 3, *write beforehand; dictate, direct.*

praesēns, -entis [part. of praesum], adj., *present, immediate*; in praesentī, *at present.*

praesentia, -ae [praesēns], F., *presence*; *the time being*; in praesentiā, *at the time*; *at present.*

praesertim, adv., *especially.*

praesidium, -ī [praeses], N., *guard, protection, garrison*; praesidiō esse, *protect*; in praesidiō esse, *be posted*; praesidiīs occupāre, *garrison.*

praestāns, -antis [part. of praestō], adj., *excelling, excellent, preeminent, distinguished.*

praestituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitūtus [prae-statuō], 3, *prescribe, set, fix in advance.*

praestō, -stāre, -stitī, -stitus [praestō], 1, *stand before, excel, be preferable*; *discharge, perform*; *observe*; praestat, impers., *it is better.*

praesum, -esse, -fuī [prae-sum], irr., *be at the head of, be in command of, have charge of, govern.*

praeter, adv. and prep. with acc., *beyond, above*; *except, besides, but*; *contrary to.*

praetereā [praeter-eā], adv., *besides, moreover.*

praetereō, -īre, -iī, -itus [praetereō], irr., *pass by, pass, omit.*

praetermittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [praeter-mittō], 3, *let pass, omit*; *overlook.*

praeterquam [praeter-quam], adv., *except, beyond.*

praetor, -ōris, M., *leader, commander*; *praetor*, a Roman magistrate.

praetōrius, -a, -um [praetor], adj., *pretorian, of a praetor*; praetōrius, as subst., *ex-praetor.*

praetūra, -ae, F., *office of praetor, praetorship, magistracy.*

precor, -ārī, -ātus sum [prex], 1, dep., *pray, beg, beseech*; *invoke.*

premō, -ere, pressī, pressus, 3, *press, press hard*; *oppress, trouble*; *beset.*

pretiōsus, -a, -um [pretium], adj., *precious, costly, valuable.*

pretium, -ī, N., *price, value*; *expense*; *reward.*

prex, precis, F., *prayer, entreaty.*

prīdiē, adv., *on the day before.*

prīmō [prīmus], adv., *at first.*

prīmum [prīmus], adv., *first, in the first place.*

prīmus, -a, -um [superl. of prior], adj., *first, foremost, chief.*

prīnceps, -cipis [prīmus and capiō], adj., *chief, foremost*; as subst., *leader, leading man*; *prince.*

prīncipātus, -ūs [prīnceps], M., *leadership, supremacy.*

prīncipium, -ī [prīnceps], N., *beginning.*

prior, prius, gen. priōris, compar. adj., *former, first.*

prīstinus, -a, -um [prius], adj., *former, previous*; *early, original*; prīstinum, N., *former condition.*

prius [prior], adv., *before, sooner.*

priusquam [prius-quam], conj., *before.*

prīvātus, -a, -um [part. of prīvō], adj., *private*; as subst., prīvātus, -ī, *a private citizen.*

prīvīgnus, -ī, M., *stepson.*

prīvō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *deprive, rob.*

prō, prep. with abl., *for, in behalf of*; *instead of*; *in accordance with, in keeping with*; *according to.*

probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [probus], 1, *approve, commend*; *accept.*

procācitās, -ātis [procāx], F., *boldness, impudence.*

procella, -ae, F., *gust, blast, squall, storm.*

Proclēs, -is or -ī, M., *Procles*, a mythical founder of Sparta.

prōcreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [prō-creō], 1, *beget*; *produce.*

procul, adv., *at a distance, afar.*

prōcūrātiō, -ōnis [prōcūrō], F., *management, charge.*

prōcūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [prō-cūrō], 1, *care for, have charge of, manage; attend to.*

prōdeō, -īre, -iī, -itus [prōd-eō], irr., *come forward, speak, appear.*

prōditiō, -ōnis [prōdō], F., *betrayal, treason.*

prōdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus [prō-dō], 3, *give over, hand over, deliver; betray; hand down, transmit*; **prōdere memoriae**, *relate, record, write.*

prōdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [prō-dūcō], 3, *lead out; lead along, entice; prolong, extend.*

proelium, -ī, N., *battle.*

prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [prō-ferō], irr., *bring forward, produce, present.*

proficīscor, -ī, profectus sum, 3, dep., *set out, start, go away; go, come; travel; start for, start to join.*

profiteor, -ērī, -fessus sum [prō-fateor], 2, dep., *profess, declare, pretend.*

prōflīgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *rout, overthrow, destroy.*

profugiō, -ere, -fūgī [prō-fugiō], 3, *flee, escape.*

prōgeniēs, acc. -em, abl. -ē [prō-gignō], F., *offspring, posterity, descendants.*

prōgenitor, -ōris [prō-gignō], M., *ancestor, founder.*

prōgredior, -ī, -gressus sum [prō-gradior], 3, dep., *go forward, advance.*

prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus [prō-habeō], 2, *check, prevent, prohibit.*

prōiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [prō-iaciō], 3, *put forward, present; expel.*

proinde [prō-inde], adv., *hence, accordingly*; **proinde ac sī**, *just as if.*

prōlābor, -ī, -lāpsus sum [prō-lābor], 3, dep., *fall down, fall to ruin.*

prōmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [prō-mittō], 3, *promise.*

prōmptus, -a, -um [part. of prō-mō], adj., *ready, prompt.*

prōnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [prō-nūntiō], 1, *announce, proclaim; recite, declaim.*

prōpāgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *extend, enlarge.*

prōpāgō, -inis [prōpāgō], F., *offspring, descendants, posterity.*

prōpatulum, -ī [prō-patulus], N., *open space, court.*

prope, adv. and prep. with acc., *near; nearly.*

properē [properus], adv., *quickly, speedily.*

propinquitās, -ātis [propinquus], F., *relationship.*

propinquus, -a, -um [prope], adj., *near, near at hand; related, intimate.*

propius [comp. of prope], adv., *nearer.*

prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [prō-pōnō], 3, *set forth, offer; set, place; imagine.*

Propontis, -idis, F., *the Propontis*, the sea of Marmora.

prōpositum, -ī [prōpōnō], N., *proposition, plan, purpose, design.*

propter, prep. with acc., *near; on account of, because of.*

prōpūgnāculum, -ī [prōpūgnō], N., *bulwark, barrier, fortification.*

prōrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus [prō-rumpō], 3, *break out, attack.*

prōscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus [prō-scrībō], 3, *publish, announce; proscribe, outlaw.*

prōscrīptiō, -ōnis [prōscrībō], F., *proscription, confiscation.*

prōscrīptus, -ī [part. of prōscrībō], M., *proscribed person, outlaw.*

prōsequor, -ī, -secūtus sum [prō-sequor], 3, dep., *accompany, escort.*

prosperē [prosperus], adv., *successfully.*

prosperitās, -ātis [prosperus], F., *success, prosperity, blessing.*

prosperus, -a, -um, adj., *successful, prosperous, favorable.*

prōspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus [prō-speciō], 3, *look forth, look out, watch.*

prōsternō, -ere, -strāvī, -strātus [prō-sternō], 3, *scatter, destroy, defeat.*
prōsum, prōdesse, prōfuī [prō-sum], irr., *be of advantage, benefit, aid.*
prōtinus, adv., *straightway; at once.*
prout [prō-ut], conj., *just as, as.*
prōvehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectus [prō-vehō], 3, *carry forward, advance.*
prōvideō, -ēre, -vīdī, -vīsus [prō-videō], 2, *foresee, provide; take precaution.*
prōvincia, -ae, F., *official duty, charge, office; commission; province.*
proximus, -a, -um [superl. of **prope**], adj., *nearest, next.*
prūdēns, -entis [for **prōvidēns**, part. of **prōvideō**], adj., *prudent, thoughtful, wise.*
prūdentia, -ae [**prūdēns**], F., *forethought, wisdom, prudence, good judgment.*
Prūsiās, -ae, M., *Prusias*, King of Bithynia.
pūblicē [**pūblicus**], adv., *publicly, in public; by the state, by the public.*
pūblicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**pūblicus**], 1, *make public, publish; confiscate.*
pūblicus, -a, -um, adj., *of the people, public, common.*
puer, puerī, M., *boy, child; slave.*
puerīlis, -e [**puer**], adj., *of boyhood, boyish; childish.*
pueritia, -ae [**puer**], F., *boyhood, childhood.*
puerulus, -ī [dim. of **puer**], M., *little boy, child.*
pūgna, -ae, F., *fight, battle, engagement.*
pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [**pūgna**], 1, *fight.*
pulchrē [**pulcher**], adv., *beautifully, very well.*
puppis, -is, F., *stern; ship.*
pūs, pūris, N., *pus, matter.*
putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *reckon, think, suppose.*
Pydna, -ae, F., *Pydna*, a town in Macedonia.
Pȳrēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., *of the Pyrenees.*
Pȳthagorēus, -a, -um, adj., *of Pythagoras, Pythagorean*; as subst., *a follower of Pythagoras*, a Greek philosopher.
Pȳthia, -ae, F., *the Pythia, the priestess of Apollo.*

Q

Q., abbreviation for the praenomen **Quīntus.**
quā [quī], adv., *where; which way.*
quācumque [**quā-cumque**], adv., *wherever.*
quadringēnī, -ae, -a, distr. num., *four hundred each.*
quadringentī, -ae, -a, num. adj., *four hundred.*
quaerō, -ere, quaesīvī, quaesītus, 3, *seek, ask; ask for, require.*
quaestiō, -ōnis [**quaerō**], F., *inquiry, investigation; problem.*
quaestus, -ūs [**quaerō**], M., *profit, gain.*
quālis, -e, inter. adj., *what kind of, what a*; as rel., *of such a kind, such as, as.*
quam [quī], adv., *how, as, except; after*; with comp., *than*; with superl., *as possible.*
quamdiū [**quam-diū**], adv., *as long as.*
quamquam [**quam-quam**], conj., *although, and yet.*
quantō [**quantus**], adv., *how much, by how much.*
quantum [**quantus**], adv., *how much, as much as.*
quantus, -a, -um, rel. and inter. adj., *how much, how great; as much as, as great as.*
quārē [**quā rē**], inter. adv., *why? wherefore?* rel. adv., *therefore.*
quārtus, -a, -um, num. adj., *fourth.*
quaternī, -ae, -a, distr. num., *four each.*
quattuor, indecl. num., *four.*
-que, conj., enclitic, *and, but.*
queō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, irr., *can, be able, succeed in.*

querimōnia, -ae [**queror**], F., *complaining, disagreement.*

queror, -ī, questus sum, 3, dep., *complain, lament.*

quī, quae, quod, gen. **cūius**, dat. **cui**, rel. pron., *who, which, that, what*; *and he, and she, and it*; *he, she, it*; *this, that.*

quī, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron., *any*, used after *sī, nē.*

quī [**quī**], inter. adv., *how? why?* rev. adv., *how, with which.*

quia, conj., *because.*

quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque [**quī-cumque**], rel. pron., *whoever, whichever, whatever.*

quid [**quis**], inter. adv., *how? why?*

quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, as adj., **quoddam**, indef. pron., *a certain man, a certain, a*; *some one, something.*

quidem, adv., *indeed, at least, it is true, in fact*; **nē . . . quidem**, *not even.*

quiēs, -ētis, F., *rest, repose, peace and quiet.*

quiēscō, -ere, quiēvī, quiētus [**quiēs**], 3, *keep quiet, remain quiet, rest, repose.*

quīn [**quī-ne**], conj., *why not? that, but that, without*; **quīn etiam**, *nay even.*

Quīnctius, -ī, M., a Roman name; see **Flāminīnus.**

quīngentī, -ae, -a, num. adj., *five hundred.*

quīnī, -ae, -a, distr. num., *five each.*

quīnquāgēnī, -ae, -a, distr. num., *fifty each*; *fifty.*

quīnquāginta, indecl. num., *fifty.*

quīnque, indecl. num., *five.*

quīnquiēns [**quīnque**], num. adv., *five times.*

quīntus, -a, -um [**quīnque**], num. adj., *fifth.*

Quirīnālis, -e [**Quirīnus**], adj., *of Quirīnus*; as subst. with **collis** understood, *the Quirinal hill.*

quis, quae, quid, inter. pron., *who? which? what?*

quis, qua, quid, indef. pron. after **sī, nē**, *any, some, any one, some one*; *anything, something*; *whatever.*

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam [**quis-nam**], inter. pron., *who pray? what pray?*

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam [**quis-quam**], indef. pron., *any one, anything*; *any*; *some one, something.*

quisque, quaeque, quidque, as adj., **quodque** [**quis-que**], indef. pron., *each, every*; *each one, every one*; *everybody, everything.*

quisquis, quicquid, as adj., **quodquod** [**quis-quis**], indef. pron., *whoever, whatever.*

quīvīs, quaevīs, quidvīs or quodvīs [**quī-vīs**], indef. pron., *any you please, any*; *any one, anything.*

quō [**quī**], adv., inter., *whither?* rel., *whither, where, wherefore, from which.*

quō [**quī**], conj., with comp., *that, in order that, the.*

quoad [**quō-ad**], adv. and conj., *so long as, until*; *in as far as.*

quod, conj., *because, that*; *whereas*; **quodsī**, *but if.*

quōminus [**quō minus**], conj., *that . . . not, from.*

quondam, adv., *at some time, once, formerly, hereafter.*

quoniam [**quom-iam**], conj., *since, because.*

quōquam [**quisquam**], adv., *whithersoever, anywhere.*

quoque, conj., *also, too.*

quotannīs [**quot annīs**], adv., *each year, yearly, annually.*

quotiēnscumque [**quot**], adv., *as often as, however often.*

R

rādīx, -īcis, F., *root*; *base, foot.*

rapiō, -ere, -uī, raptus, 3, *carry off, seize*; *pillage*; *hasten.*

rārus, -a, -um, adj., *rare, uncommon*; *at intervals, infrequent.*

ratiō, -ōnis [**reor**], F., *reckoning, reasoning*; *account*; *plan*; *management.*

ratus, -a, -um [part. of **reor**], adj., *fixed, established*; *valid, approved.*

recēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [re-cēdō], 3, *go back, withdraw, retire*; *desist, abandon.*

recidō, -ere, -cidī [re-cadō], 3, *fall back, relapse.*

recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [re-capiō], 3, *take back, recover, get back, receive*; **sē recipere**, *retire, withdraw.*

reconciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-conciliō], 1, *win back*; *regain.*

recreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-creō], 1, *renew, restore, revive.*

recuperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *win back, regain, recover.*

recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re- and causa], 1, *refuse, object.*

reddō, -ere, -didī, -ditus [red-dō], 3, *give back, return, restore*; *render, cause, make.*

redeō, -īre, -iī, -itus [red-eō], irr., *go back, come back, return*; *come in, be received*; **in grātiam redīre**, *make up.*

redigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus [red-agō], 3, *bring back, bring, reduce*; *subject.*

reditus, -ūs [redeō], M., *return*; *income.*

redūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [re-dūcō], 3, *lead back*; *bring back, restore*; *reduce.*

referō, -ferre, rettulī, relātus [re-ferō], irr., *carry back*; *repay, requite*; *refer, compare, judge*; **sē referre**, *retreat.*

reficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [re-faciō], 3, *repair, refit*; *recover, renew*; *improve.*

refugiō, -ere, -fūgī [re-fugiō], 3, *flee back, retreat*; *avoid.*

regiō, -ōnis, F., *region, district, locality*; *country district.*

rēgius, -a, -um [rēx], adj., *of the king, royal, kingly*; **rēgiī**, M. plur., *followers of the king.*

rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [rēgnum], 1, *reign, rule.*

rēgnum, -ī [rēx], N., *royal power, sovereignty, rule, throne.*

religiō, -ōnis, F., *obligation, religious obligation, worship*; *scruple, conscience, scrupulousness*; *religious offense.*

religiōsē [religiōsus], adv., *scrupulously, conscientiously.*

relinquō, -ere, -līquī, -lictus [re-linquō], 3, *leave, abandon.*

reliquiae, -ārum [relinquō], F. plur., *remainder, rest.*

reliquus, -a, -um [relinquō], adj., *remaining, rest, the rest of*; **reliquum tempus**, *the future.*

remaneō, -ēre, -mānsī, -mānsus [re-maneō], 2, *stay behind, remain*; *endure.*

remedium, -ī, N., *cure, remedy.*

remigrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-migrō], 1, *go back, return.*

reminīscor, -ī, 3, dep., *recall, recollect.*

remissus, -a, -um [part. of remittō], adj., *careless, slack, remiss.*

remittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus [re-mittō], 3, *send back, return*; *relax, slacken.*

removeō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtus [re-moveō], 2, *send away, remove, drive off.*

renovō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-novō], 1, *renew.*

renūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re-nūntiō], 1, *bring back word, announce.*

reor, rērī, ratus sum, 2, dep., *think, believe.*

repellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus [re-pellō], 3, *drive back, defeat, repulse.*

repente, adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly.*

repentīnus, -a, -um, adj., *sudden, unexpected.*

reperiō, -ere, repperī, repertus, 4, *find, discover, learn.*

rēpō, -ere, rēpsī, rēptus, 3, *creep.*

repōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus [re-pōnō], 3, *put back, restore*; *lay up, deposit.*

reprehendō, -ere, -prehendī, -prehēnsus [re-prehendō], 3, *blame, chide, reprove.*

reprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus [re-premō], 3, *keep back, check, repress.*

repūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**re-pūgnō**], 1, *resist, oppose.*
reputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**re-putō**], 1, *think over, calculate, reflect.*
requīrō, -ere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus [**re-quaerō**], 3, *learn by inquiry, ask, inquire*; *miss.*
rēs, reī, F., *thing, affair, matter, business, communication, circumstance*; in plur., *matters, affairs, proceedings*; *conditions, concerns, operations*; *means*; **rēs gestae**, *exploits*; *constitution*; **rēs male gestae**, *disaster*; **rēs gerere**, *do things*; **rēs secundae**, *successes*; **rēs adversae**, *reverses*; **rēs nova**, *novelty*; **nūlla rēs**, *nothing*; **rēs dīvīna**, *service*; **rēs pūblica**, *public affairs, public interests, politics, the state*; **rēs mīlitāris**, *military affairs*; **rēs familiāris**, *substance, property, estate*; **rē vērā**, *in reality.*
resacrō, -āre [**re-sacrō**], 1, *free from a curse.*
rescindō, -ere, -scidī, -scissus [**re-scindō**], *cut down, destroy*; *annul.*
rescīscō, -ere, -scīvī, -scītus [**re-scīsco**], 3, *learn.*
resistō, -ere, -stitī, 3, *stand against, resist, oppose.*
respiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus [**re-speciō**], 3, *look back at, regard*; *consider.*
respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus [**re-spondeō**], 2, *answer, reply.*
respōnsum, -ī [**respondeō**], N., *reply, response.*
restituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus [**re-statuō**], 3, *reestablish, restore, reinstate*; *recover.*
retardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**re-tardō**], 1, *restrain, retard, check.*
retineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus [**re-teneō**], 2, *hold back, restrain, keep in*; *hold, keep, retain.*
retrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -trāctus [**re-trahō**], 3, *draw back, remove, rescue.*
reus, -ī, M., *defendant, accused.*
revertor, -ī, **reversus sum**, 3, dep., *come back, return.*
revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**re-vocō**], 1, *call back, recall.*
rēx, rēgis, M., *king, sovereign.*
rhētor, -oris [Gr. ῥήτωρ], M., *rhetorician, orator, speaker.*
Rhodanus, -ī, M., *the Rhone.*
Rhodius, -a, -um, adj., *of Rhodes*, an island off the coast of Asia Minor; as subst., *a Rhodian.*
rīsus, -ūs [**rīdeō**], M., *laughter.*
rōbustus, -a, -um [**rōbur**], adj., *strong, robust.*
rogātus, -ūs [**rogō**], M., *request.*
rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *ask, request, beg.*
Rōma, -ae, F., *Rome.*
Rōmānus, -a, -um [**Rōma**], adj., *Roman*; as subst., *a Roman.*
Rōmulus, -ī, M., *Romulus*, mythical founder of Rome.
rōstrum, -ī, N., *prow, beak* of a ship.
ruber, -bra, -brum, adj., *red.*
rūrsus [**re-vorsus**], adv., *back, again.*
rūsticus, -a, -um [**rūs**], adj., *rustic, rural, country.*

S

S. or **Sex.**, abbreviation for the praenomen **Sextus.**
sacellum, -ī [**sacer**], N., *chapel, shrine.*
sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj, *consecrated, sacred, holy*; **sacra**, N. plur., *sacred rites, divine worship.*
sacerdōs, -ōtis [**sacer**], M., *priest.*
sacrārium, -ī [**sacer**], N., *sanctuary, shrine.*
sacrificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**sacer** and **faciō**], 1, *sacrifice.*
sacrilegium, -ī [**sacrilegus**], N., *sacrilege, impiety.*
sacrilegus, -a, -um [**sacer** and **legō**], adj., *sacrilegious, impious*; as subst., **sacrilegus**, *an impious man.*
saepe, compar. **saepius**, superl. **saepissimē**, adv., *often, frequently.*
saepiō, -īre, saepsī, saeptus [**saepēs**], 4, *enclose*; *protect.*

sagācitās, -ātis [**sagāx**], F., *keenness, shrewdness.*
Saguntum, -ī, N., *Saguntum*, a town in Spain.
sāl, salis, M. and N., *salt*; *wit*; *elegance, good taste.*
Salamīnius, -a, -um [**Salamīs**], adj., *of Salamis.*
Salamīs, -īnis, F., *Salamis*, an island near Athens.
saltō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **saliō**], 1, *dance.*
saltus, -ūs, M., *wooded pass, mountain pass, pass.*
salum, -ī, N., *sea, deep water.*
salūs, -ūtis, F., *health, safety*; *protection.*
salūtāris, -e [**salūs**], adj, *healthful, beneficial.*
salvus, -a, -um, adj., *safe, saved*; *well, sound.*
Samos, -ī, F., *Samos*, an island in the Aegean Sea.
Samothrācia, -ae, F., *Samothrace*, an island in the Aegean Sea.
sanciō, -īre, sānxī, sānctus, 4, *make sacred*; *ordain, seal.*
sānctē, superl. **sānctissimē** [**sānctus**], adv., *reverently.*
sānctus, -a, -um, superl. **sānctissimus** [part. of **sanciō**], adj., *sacred, holy.*
sanguis, -inis, M., *blood.*
sānō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**sānus**], 1, *make well, heal.*
sānus, -a, -um, adj., *sound, well*; *sane.*
sapienter, comp. **sapientius** [**sapiēns**], adv., *wisely.*
Sardīs or **-ēs**, -ium, F. pl., *Sardis*, a city in Asia Minor.
sarmentum, -ī, N., *fagot*; in plur., *brushwood.*
satelles, -itis, M., *follower, attendant.*
satis, indecl. N., *enough, considerable*; as adv., *considerable, very*; compar. **satius**, *preferable.*
satisfaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factus [**satis-faciō**], 3, *satisfy.*
satius; see **satis.**
satrapēs, -is [Gk. σατράπης], M., *satrap, governor.*
saucius, -a, -um, adj., *wounded, hurt.*
Saufēius, -ī, M., *L. Saufeius*, a Roman.
scapha, -ae, F., *boat, skiff, tender.*
scelus, -eris, N., *crime, wickedness.*
scīlicet [**scīre licet**], adv., *evidently, of course.*
sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus, 4, *know, understand.*
Scīpiō, -ōnis, M., *P. Cornelius Scipio*, the name of several Romans.
scītum, -ī [**sciscō**], N., *decree, vote.*
scopulōsus, -a, -um [**scopulus**], adj., *rocky, rough.*
scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, 3, *write.*
scrīptor, -ōris [**scrībō**], M., *writer, clerk, scribe*; *author.*
scūtum, -ī, N., *shield.*
Scȳrus, -ī, F., *Scyros*, an island in the Aegean Sea.
Scythēs, -ae, M., *a Scythian*, inhabitant of Russia.
sē; see **suī.**
sēcum; see **suī.**
secundus, -a, -um [**sequor**], adj., *following, second*; *favorable, successful, good*; **secunda fortūna**, *good fortune.*
sēcūrus, -a, -um [**sē-cūra**], adj., *untroubled, safe, secure.*
secus, indecl. N., *sex, gender.*
secus, conj., *otherwise*; *less.*
sed, conj., *but.*
sēdecim [**sex-decem**], indecl. num., *sixteen.*
sēgregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**sē-gregō**], 1, *separate, remove, exclude.*
sēiungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus [**sē-iungō**], 3, *separate, part, make apart from.*
semel, adv., *once, only once.*
semper, adv., *always.*
Semprōnius, -ī, M., *Ti. Sempronius Longus*, and *Ti. Sempronius Gracchus*, Roman consuls.
senātus, -ūs [**senex**], M., *senate.*
senectūs, -ūtis [**senex**], F., *old age.*

senēscō, -ere, senuī [**seneō**], 3, *grow old*; *play out, grow weak.*
senex, senis, M., *old man.*
sēnī, -ae, -a [**sex**], distr. num., *six each, six.*
sēnsus, -ūs [**sentiō**], M., *feeling, opinion, sentiment, view.*
sententia, -ae [**sentiō**], F., *opinion, judgment*; *desire, wish*; *expectation*; **ex sententiā**, *satisfactorily.*
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, *be aware of, feel, perceive*; *have an opinion, think, judge*; *hear, see.*
sēparātim [**sēparātus**], adv., *separately, individually.*
sepeliō, -īre, sepelīvī, sepultus, 4, *bury.*
septem, indecl. num., *seven.*
septemtriōnēs, -um, M. plur., *the Dipper*, the constellation of the Great Bear; *the north.*
septingentī, -ae, -a [**septem-centum**], num. adj., *seven hundred.*
septuāgēsimus, -a, -um [**septuāgintā**], num. adj., *seventieth.*
septuāgintā, indecl. num., *seventy.*
sepulcrum, -ī [**sepeliō**], N., *tomb, grave, sepulchre.*
sequor, -ī, secūtus sum, 3, dep., *accompany, attend*; *follow*; *pursue, seek to attain.*
Ser., abbreviation for the praenomen **Servius.**
sermō, -ōnis, M., *conversation, speech, language*; *discourse.*
sērō, adv., *late, too late.*
serpēns, -entis [part. of **serpō**], M., *serpent, snake.*
sertus, -a, -um [part. of **serō**], adj., *interwoven, linked*; *joined.*
Servīlia, -ae, F., *Servilia*, a Roman woman.
Servīlius, -ī, M., *Cn. Servilius Geminus*, a Roman consul.
serviō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [**servus**], 4, *serve, be subject to*; *labor for, devote one's self to*; *watch*; *aim at, sue for, strive for*; *regard, cultivate.*
servitūs, -ūtis [**servus**], F., *slavery, servitude.*
servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**servus**], 1, *keep, watch, protect.*
servulus, -ī [dim. of **servus**], M., *slave, young slave.*
servus, -ī, M., *slave, servant.*
sēstertius, -a, -um, adj., *two and a half*; as subst., **sēsterius**, *2½ asses, a sesterce*, worth about 4 cents; **sēstertium**, -ī, N., *100,000 sesterces*, about $4,000.
sētius, compar. adv., *less, otherwise.*
Seuthēs, -is, M., *Seuthes*, a Thracian king.
sevēritās, -ātis [**sevērus**], F., *harshness, sternness, strictness.*
sevērus, -a, -um, adj., *harsh, stern, strict, severe.*
sex, indecl. num., *six.*
sexāgēnī, -ae, -a, distr. num., *sixty each.*
sexāgintā, indecl. num., *sixty.*
sextus, -a, -um [**sex**], num. adj., *sixth.*
sī, conj, *if, whether.*
sibi; see **suī.**
sīc, adv., *thus, so.*
Sicilia, -ae, F., *Sicily.*
sīcut [**sīc ut**], adv., *so as, as*; *for instance, thus.*
sīdō, -ere, 3, *sit down*; *settle, sink.*
Sigēum, -ī, N., *Sigeum*, a promontory in Asia Minor.
significō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**signum** and **faciō**], 1, *show, indicate, point out, mark*; *denote, signify.*
signum, -ī, N., *sign, mark, token*; *signal.*
Silēnus, -ī, M., *Silenus*, a Greek historian.
silva, -ae, F., *forest, woods, park.*
similis, -e, adj., *like, similar, resembling.*
similitūdō, -inis [**similis**], F., *likeness, resemblance.*
simplex, -icis, adj., *of one kind only*; *simple, unmixed*; *frank, sincere.*
simul, adv., *at the same time*; *with*; **simulatque, simulac**, *as soon as.*
simulācrum, -ī [**simulō**], N., *likeness, image, statue, idol.*
simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**similis**], 1, *imitate*; *represent*; *pretend.*

simultās, -ātis, F., *rivalry, hatred*; *dispute.*
sīn [sī-nē], conj., *but if.*
sine, prep. with abl., *without.*
singulāris, -e [singulī], adj., *unusual*; *single, unique.*
singulī, -ae, -a, adj., *one by one, separately*; *each individual, each one, each.*
situs, -a, -um [part. of **sinō**], adj., *placed, situated*; *dependent on.*
sīve or **seu**, conj., *or if, whether*; **sīve . . . sīve**, *either . . . or, whether . . . or.*
socer, -erī, M., *father-in-law.*
sociālis, -e [socius], adj., *of the allies, allied, social.*
societās, -ātis [socius], F., *alliance*; *partnership.*
socius, -ī, M., *ally, confederate, companion.*
Sōcratēs, -is, M., *Socrates*, a Greek philosopher.
Sōcraticus, -a, -um [Sōcratēs], adj., *of Socrates, Socratic*; as subst., **Sōcraticus**, *a follower of Socrates.*
soleō, -ēre, solitus sum, 2, semidep., *be in the habit of, be accustomed to*; *used to.*
sōlum [sōlus], adv., *only, merely.*
sōlus, -a, -um, adj., *alone, sole.*
solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus, 3, *loose, undo, open*; *release*; *pay*; **nāvem solvere**, *set sail.*
sonitus, -ūs, M., *sound, noise.*
sonus, -ī, M., *sound, noise.*
soror, -ōris, F., *sister.*
Sōsilus, ī, M., *Sosilus*, a Greek historian.
Sosius, -ī, M., *C. Sosius*, a Roman consul.
Sparta, -ae, F., *Sparta*, a city in southern Greece.
sparus, -ī, M., *hunting-spear.*
speciēs, acc. -em, abl. -ē, F., *form, appearance, looks*; *character.*
specimen, -inis, N., *proof, sign, evidence.*
speculātor, -ōris [speculor], M., *spy, lookout.*
spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [spēs], 1, *have good hopes of, hope, expect.*
spēs, speī, F., *hope, expectation.*
splendidē [splendidus], adv., *brilliantly*; *elegantly.*
splendidus, -a, -um, adj., *brilliant*; *elegant*; *showy.*
splendor, -ōris, M., *brilliancy, splendor, magnificence.*
spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *deprive*; *rob, plunder.*
spondeō, -ēre, spopondī, spōnsus, 2, *promise, pledge.*
spōns, spontis, F., only in abl. sing.; **suā sponte**, *of his own accord.*
spōnsālia, -ium, N. plur., *engagement, betrothal.*
spōnsor, -ōris [spondeō], M., *bondsman.*
statim [stō], adv., *at once, on the spot, immediately.*
statua, -ae, F., *statue.*
statuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, 3, *establish, build, construct*; *decide, resolve.*
statūra, -ae [stō], F., *size, stature.*
status, -ūs [stō], M., *position, place, posture.*
Stēsagorās, -ae, M., *Stesagoras*, an Athenian.
stipulātiō, -ōnis, F., *terms, condition, bargain.*
stirps, stirpis, F., *stock, branch, source*; *progeny, offspring.*
stō, stāre, stetī, status, 1, *stand*; *remain firm, have one's mind made up.*
strāmentum, -ī [sternō], N., *covering*; *straw, litter.*
strātum, -ī [sternō], N. *coverlet*; *bed.*
strēnuus, -a, -um, adj., *vigorous, active.*
struō, -ere, strūxī, strūctus, 3, *build, construct.*
Strymōn, -onis, M., *the Strymon*, a river of Thrace.
studeō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *be eager for, desire*; *sympathize with.*
studiōsē [studiōsus], adv., *eagerly, zealously.*
studiōsus, -a, -um [studeō], adj., *eager to, fond of, zealous.*
studium, -ī [studeō], N., *zeal, desire, eagerness*; *effort, study*; *interest.*

stultē [**stultus**], adv., *foolishly, stupidly.*

stultitia, -ae [**stultus**], F., *foolishness, stupidity.*

suāvitās, -ātis [**suāvis**], F., *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.*

sub, prep. with acc. and abl.; with acc., *under, toward, up to*; *until*; with abl., *under, at the foot of*; *at the time of, during.*

subālāris, -e [**sub-āla**], adj., *carried under the arm.*

subdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [**sub-dūcō**], 3, *lead away, withdraw, take secretly away, steal*; **sē subdūcere**, *elude.*

subeo, -īre, -iī, -itus [**sub-eō**], irr., *go under, approach*; *undergo, endure.*

subigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctus [**sub-agō**], 3, *bring under, subdue*; *compel.*

subitō [**subitus**], adv., *suddenly.*

sublevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**sub-levō**], 1, *lighten, relieve*; *assist.*

subscrībō, -ere, -scrīpsī, -scrīptus [**sub-scrībō**], 3, *write under, sign one's name to an accusation, prosecute.*

subsidium, -ī, N., *reenforcement.*

substituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus [**sub-statuō**], 3, *substitute.*

subsum, -esse [**sub-sum**], irr., *be under, be under the surface, be at the bottom*; *be near at hand, be present.*

subtexō, -ere, -uī [**sub-texō**], 3, *interweave*; *compose*; *add.*

suburbānus, -a, -um [**sub-urbānus**], adj., *near the city, near Rome, suburban.*

succēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus [**sub-cēdō**], 3, *follow after, succeed*; *approach*; *be successful.*

succendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēnsus, 3, *set fire to, kindle.*

succumbō, -ere, -cubuī [**sub-cumbō**], 3, *yield, succumb.*

succurrō, -ere, -currī, -cursus [**sub-currō**], 3, *run to aid, assist, succor.*

sufficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus [**sub-faciō**], 3, *put in place of, choose as substitute*; *suffice.*

suffrāgium, -ī [**suffrāgor**], N., *ballot, vote.*

suffrāgor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *vote for, support, recommend.*

suī, sibi, sē, reflex. pron. sing. and plur., *himself, herself, itself, themselves*; **sēcum**, *with himself*, etc.

Sullānus, -a, -um [**Sulla**], adj., *of Sulla*, a general and political leader at Rome.

Sulpicius, -ī, M., *Sulpicius Blitho, Ser. Sulpicius Galba*, and *P. Sulpicius Rufus*, names of Romans.

sum, esse, fuī, irr., *be, exist*; *be true*; *consist of*; *happen.*

summa, -ae [**summus**], F., *top, chief place, control, command*; *sum*; **summa imperiī**, *chief command.*

summus, -a, -um [superl. of **superus**], adj., *highest, greatest, extreme, top*; *great*; *top of.*

sūmō, -ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus [**sub-emō**], 3, *take, get.*

sūmptus, -ūs [**sūmō**], M., *expense, outlay, living expenses*; *resources.*

supellex, supellectilis, F., *household utensils, furniture.*

super, adv., *over, remaining, left.*

super, prep. with acc. and abl., *over, above.*

superbia, -ae [**superbus**], F., *pride, haughtiness.*

superior, -ius [compar. of **superus**], adj., *higher*; *superior*; *previous, former*; as subst., *superior*; *conqueror.*

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**superus**], 1, *go above, excel, exceed*; *pass by, sail around*; *be superior, conquer, overcome.*

superstes, -stitis [**superstō**], M., *survivor.*

supersum, -esse, -fuī [**super-sum**], irr., *be over, be left over, be a surplus, remain.*

suppeditō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**sub** and **pēs**], 1, *supply, furnish.*

supplex, -icis [**sub-plicō**], M., *suppliant, worshiper.*

supplicium, -ī [**supplex**], N., *entreaty*; *punishment,*

supportō, -āre, -āvī [**sub-portō**], 1, *convey, carry, ship.*
suprā, adv. and prep. with acc., *above, beyond.*
suprēmus, -a, -um [superl. of **superus**], adj., *last, final.*
Sūsamithrēs, -is, M., *Susamithres*, a Persian man.
suscipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus [**subscapiō**], 3, *receive*; *undertake.*
suspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectus [**subspeciō**], 3, *look up to, admire*; *perceive.*
suspīciō, -ōnis [**suspiciō**], F., *idea, suspicion, belief.*
sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus [**substeneō**], 2, *hold up, sustain, check, withstand*; *endure.*
suus, -a, -um [**suī**], poss. pron. reflex., *his, her, its, their*; *his own, her own*, etc.; **suī**, *his men*; **sua**, N. plur., *his, their property.*
Syrācūsae, -ārum, F. plur., *Syracuse*, a city in Sicily.
Syrācūsānus, -a, -um [**Syrācūsae**], adj., *of Syracuse, Syracusan*; as subst., **Syrācūsānus**, *a Syracusan.*
Syria, -ae, F., *Syria*, a country of Asia.

T

T., abbreviation of the Roman praenomen **Titus.**
tabellārius, -ī [**tabella**], M., *letter-carrier, courier.*
Tachōs, -ī, M., *Tachos*, King of Egypt.
taciturnus, -a, -um [**taceō**], adj., *silent.*
taenia, -ae [Gk. ταινία], F., *headband, ribbon, fillet.*
talentum, -ī [Gk. τάλαντον], N., *talent*, a Greek sum of money equivalent to nearly $1,200.
tālis, -e, adj., *such, such a*; *of such a kind*; *the following*; **tālis . . . quālis**, *such . . . as.*
tam, adv., *so, to such a degree, so much*; **tam . . . quam**, *so . . . as, as much . . . as.*
tamen, adv., *nevertheless, yet, however.*
Tamphiliānus, -a, -um [**Tamphilus**], adj., *of Tamphilus*, a Roman.
tamquam [**tam-quam**], conj., *as though, as if.*
tantum [**tantus**], adv., *so much, only so much*; *only, merely.*
tantus, -a, -um, adj., *so great, such*; **tantus . . . quantus**, *as great . . . as, as much . . . as*; **tantō**, adv., *so much*; **tantō opere**, *greatly.*
tardus, -a, -um, compar. **tardior**, adj., *slow, sluggish, late.*
Tarentīnus, -a, -um [**Tarentum**], adj., *of Tarentum*, a town in southern Italy.
tēctum, -ī [**tegō**], N., *shelter, covering, roof*; *house, house proper.*
tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctus, 3, *cover, conceal, protect, defend.*
tēlum, -ī, N., *spear, javelin*; *weapon.*
temerē, adv., *by chance, rashly*; **nōn temerē**, *not easily, hardly.*
tempestās, -ātis [**tempus**], F., *season*; *storm, tempest.*
templum, -ī, N., *temple.*
temporārius, -a, -um [**tempus**], adj., *timely, time-serving, politic.*
temptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **tendō**], 1, *attempt, try, test.*
tempus, -oris, N., *time, season*; *the proper time, opportunity, chance, occasion*; in plur., *the times, conditions.*
tendō, -ere, tetendī, tentus or tēnsus, 3, *strive, go, be bound.*
teneō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *hold, keep*; **adversum tenet**, *blows ahead.*
tēnesmos, -ī [Gk. τεινεσμός], M., *tenesmus, straining.*
tenuis, -e, adj., *thin, slight, trifling, intrinsically insignificant.*
Terentius, -ī, M., *C. Terentius Varro*, a Roman consul.
ternī, -ae, -a [**ter**], distr. num., *three each.*
terra, -ae, F., *land, earth, ground*; **terrā**, *on land.*
terrestris, -e [**terra**], adj., *on land, land.*

terror, -ōris [**terreō**], M., *fright, terror.*

tertiō [**tertius**], adv., *for the third time.*

tertius, -a, -um [**trēs**], num. adj., *third.*

testa, -ae, F., *tile, potsherd*; *ballot.*

testāmentum, -ī [**testor**], N., *testament, will.*

testātus, -a, -um, compar. **testātior** [part. of **testor**], adj., *manifest, evident.*

testimōnium, -ī [**testis**], N., *evidence, proof, testimony.*

testis, -is, M., *witness.*

testor, -ārī, -ātus sum [**testis**], 1, dep., *declare* : *prove.*

testūdō, -inis [**testa**], F., *tortoise*; a movable roof for the protection of besiegers, *covering.*

testula, -ae [dim. of **testa**], F., *small tile*; *ballot.*

Thasius, -a, -um [**Thasus**], adj., *Thasian, of Thasus*, an island in the Aegean Sea; as subst., **Thasius**, *a Thasian.*

theātrum, -ī [Gk. θέατρον], N., *theatre.*

Thēbae, -ārum, F. plur., *Thebes*, a city of Boeotia, in Greece.

Thēbānus, -a, -um [**Thēbae**], adj., *of Thebes, Theban*; as subst., **Thēbānus**, *a Theban.*

Themistoclēs, -is or -ī, acc. -em or -ēn, M., *Themistocles*, an Athenian statesman.

Theopompus, -ī, M., *Theopompus*, a Greek historian.

Thērāmenēs, -is, M., *Theramenes*, an Athenian statesman.

Thermopylae, -ārum, F. plur., *Thermopylae*, a pass in Thessaly.

Thrācia, -ae, F., *Thrace*, a country northeast of Greece.

Thraessa, -ae, F., *a Thracian woman.*

Thraex, -cis, adj., *Thracian*; as subst., *a Thracian.*

Thrasybūlus, -ī, M., *Thrasybulus*, an Athenian general.

Thūcȳdidēs, -is, M., *Thucydides*, a Greek historian.

Thūriī, -ōrum, M. plur., *Thurii*, a city of southern Italy.

Ti., abbreviation for the Roman praenomen **Tiberius.**

Tiberis, -is, M., *the Tiber*, a river of Italy.

tībia, -ae, F., *flute, pipe.*

Tīmaeus, -ī, M., *Timaeus*, a Greek historian.

timeō, -ēre, -uī, 3, *fear.*

Tīmoleōn, -ontis, M., *Timoleon*, a Greek.

Tīmoleontēus, -a, -um [**Tīmoleōn**], adj., *of Timoleon*; **Tīmoleontēum**, N., *the Timoleonteum*, a gymnasium at Syracuse.

Tīmophanēs, -is, M., *Timophanes*, a Greek.

timor, -ōris [**timeō**], M., *fear.*

Tīmotheus, -ī, M., *Timotheus*, an Athenian general.

Tissaphernēs, -is, M., *Tissaphernes*, a Persian governor.

tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus, 3, *take away, remove, kill.*

Torquātus, -ī, M., *A. Manlius Torquatus* and *L. Manlius Torquatus*, Romans.

tot, indecl. adj., *so many.*

totidem, indecl. adj., *the same number, just as many.*

tōtus, -a, -um, adj., *all, the whole, entire.*

tractus, -ūs [**trahō**], M., *tract, stretch, extent.*

trādō, -ere, -didī, -ditus [**trāns-dō**], 3, *give over, deliver over, deliver*; *entrust*; *hand down*; *surrender*; *teach.*

trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus [**trāns-dūcō**], 3, *lead across.*

trahō, -ere, trāxī, trāctus, 3, *draw*; *carry, lead*; *attract.*

trāiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus [**trāns-iaciō**], 3, *throw across, move over*; *cross.*

tranquillitās, -ātis [**tranquillus**], F., *peace and quiet, calm, rest.*

tranquillō, -āre, -ātus [**tranquillus**], 1, *calm, quiet, soothe.*

trānseō, -īre, -iī, -itus [**trāns-eō**], irr., *go over, go across, cross, pass through*; *cover,*

trānsferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus [**trāns-ferō**], irr., *carry over, transfer, give over.*
trānsfugiō, -ere, -fūgī [**trāns-fugiō**], 3, *desert.*
trānsigō, -ere, -ēgī, āctus [**trāns-agō**], 3, *finish, perform*; *spend, pass.*
trānsitus, -ūs [**trānseō**], M., *crossing, passage.*
trānsportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**trāns-portō**], 1, *carry across, take over, transport.*
Trasumēnus, -ī, M., *Trasumenus*, a lake in Etruria.
Trebia, -ae, F., *the Trebia*, a river in northern Italy.
trecentī, -ae, -a [**trēs** and **centum**], num. adj., *three hundred.*
trēsvirī, -ōrum [**trēs virī**], M. plur., *triumvirs, a commission of three.*
tribūnus, -ī [**tribus**], M., *tribune*; **tribūnus plēbēī**, *tribune of the plebs*, a magistrate at Rome; **tribūnus mīlitāris**, *tribune of the soldiers*, the commander of the sixth of a legion.
tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, 3, *assign, allot, attribute*; *devote.*
triennium, -ī [**trēs** and **annus**], N., *three years.*
trīgintā, indecl. num., *thirty.*
trīmēnstris, -e [**trēs** and **mēnsis**], adj., *lasting three months, for three months.*
triplex, -icis [**trēs** and **plicō**], adj., *threefold, triple.*
trirēmis, -is [**trēs** and **rēmus**, *oar*], M., *a trireme*, a vessel with three banks of oars.
trīstis, -e, adj., *sad, gloomy, melancholy.*
trīticum, -ī, N., *wheat.*
triumvir, -ī [**trēs** and **vir**], M., *a triumvir, one of a commission of three.*
Troezēn, -ēnis, acc. -ēna, F., *Troezen*, a city of Greece.
tropaeum, -ī [Gk. τρόπαιον], N., *trophy*; *victory.*
tū, gen. **tuī**, dat. **tibi**, acc. abl. **tē**, plur. **vōs**, pers. pron., *you.*
tuba, -ae, F., *trumpet.*
tueor, -ērī, -tūtus sum, 2, dep., *watch over, look out for, guard, protect*; *consider.*
Tullius, -ī, M., *M. Tullius Cicero*, a Roman orator.
tum, adv., *then, at that time*; **tum . . . cum**, *then . . . when.*
tumultus, -ūs [**tumeō**], M., *tumult, sudden war, riot, rebellion.*
turpis, -e, adj., *base, disgraceful.*
tūtus, -a, -um [part. of **tueor**], adj., *safe, in safety, secure*; **tūtō**, adv., *safely*; **tūtum**, N., *safety.*
tuus, -a, -um [**tū**], poss. pron., *your, yours.*
tyrannis, -idis [Gk. τυραννίς], F., *tyranny, tyrannical power.*
tyrannus, -ī [Gk. τύραννος], M., *tyrant, despot, ruler.*

U

ubi, adv. and conj., *where? where, when.*
ubīnam [**ubī-nam**], adv. inter., *where pray? where?*
ulcīscor, -ī, ultus sum, 3, dep., *punish*; *avenge.*
ūllus, -a, -um [for **ūnulus**, dim. of **ūnus**], adj., *any.*
ultimus, -a, -um [superl. of **ulterior**], adj., *farthest, most distant*; *oldest*; *last.*
umquam, adv., *ever.*
unde, adv. and rel. conj., *where? whence, where, from which*; *with what.*
undique, adv., *from every direction*; *on all sides.*
unguentum, -ī, N., *ointment.*
ūniversus, -a, -um [**ūnus** and **versus**], adj., *all together, all, whole-entire.*
ūnus, -a, -um, adj., *one, a single, alone*; used to make a superl. more emphatic.
urbānus, -a, -um [**urbs**], adj., *of the city, in the city.*
urbs, urbis, F., *city, town*, esp. *Rome.*
ūsquam, adv., *anywhere.*

ūsque, adv, *continuously*; *even*; **ūsque ad**, *up to, till, to*; **ūsque eō**, *so long, so far*.

ūsūra, -ae [**ūtor**], F., *interest, high rate of interest, usury*.

ūsus, -ūs [**ūtor**], M., *use, practice*; *association, intercourse*; *profit, advantage, value*; **ūsū venīre**, *occur, happen*.

ut or **utī**, conj., *that, so that*; *that, in order that*; *as, when, for*; **ut sī**, *as if*.

uter, utra, utrum, adj., *which of two, which one, which*; *either of two*.

uterque, utraque, utrumque, adj., *each, either, both*.

Utica, -ae, F., *Utica*, a city in Africa.

ūtilis, -e, compar. **ūtilior**, superl. **ūtilissimus** [**ūtor**], adj., *useful, serviceable, advantageous*; *practicable, advisable*.

ūtilitās, -ātis [**ūtilis**], F., *usefulness*; *advantage*.

utinam, adv., *would that!*

utique, adv., *at any rate, certainly*.

ūtor, -ī, ūsus sum, 3, dep., *use, employ, have the advantage of*; *enjoy*; *practice, frequent, associate with*; *experience*; *seek*; *choose, keep*; *follow* advice.

utpote [**ut-pote**], adv., *of course, namely*.

utrobīque [**uter-ubī-que**], adv., *in both places, on both sides*.

utrum [**uter**], inter. adv., *whether*; **utrum . . . an**, *whether . . . or*.

uxor, -ōris, F., *wife*.

V

vacātiō, -ōnis [**vacō**], F., *freedom, exemption*.

vacuefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factus [**vacuus** and **faciō**], 3, *make empty, make vacant, depopulate*.

vadimōnium, -ī [**vas**], N., *bail*.

valēns, -entis, compar. **valentior**, superl. **valentissimus** [part. of **valeō**], adj., *strong, well, vigorous*.

valeō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *be well, be strong, be powerful*; *be effective, prevail, have influence*; *have the force of, mean*; **plūs valēre**, *be stronger, avail more*.

valētūdō, -inis [**valeō**], F., *health, state of health, good health*; *ill health, illness*.

vāllum, -ī, N., *intrenchments, rampart*.

varietās, -ātis [**varius**], F., *variety*; *variableness, fickleness*.

varius, -a, -um, adj., *diverse, varied*; *various*; *fickle*.

vās, vāsis, N., *vessel, utensil*.

vātēs, -is, M., *prophet, seer*.

-ve, enclitic conj., *or*.

vectīgal, -ālis, N., *revenue, income, tribute*.

vehiculum, -ī [**vehō**], N., *carriage, vehicle*.

vehō, -ere, vēxī, vectus, 3, *draw, carry*; in pass., *ride, sail*.

vel, conj., *or, or even, perhaps*; **vel . . . vel**, *either . . . or*.

vēlōcitās, -ātis [**vēlōx**], F., *swiftness, speed*.

vēlum, -ī, N., *sail*.

velut or **velutī**, adv., *as though, as if, just as*.

vēnditō, -āre, -āvī [freq. of **vēndō**], 1, *sell repeatedly, sell*.

vēndō, -ere, -didī, -ditus [**vēnum dō**], 3, *sell*.

venēnātus, -a, -um [part. of **venēnō**], adj., *poisoned, poisonous*.

venēnum, -ī, N., *poison*.

venerius, -a, -um [**Venus**], adj., *of love, lascivious*; **rēs veneriae**, *lasciviousness*.

venia, -ae, F., *favor, indulgence*; *permission*.

veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventus, 4, *come, go*; **ūsū venīre**, *occur, happen*; **obviam venīre**, *meet*.

vēnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., *hunt*.

venter, -tris, M., *stomach*; *appetite*.

ventitō, -āre, -āvī [freq. of **veniō**], 1, *come often, be wont to come*.

ventus, -ī, M., *wind*.

Venusia, -ae, F., *Venusia*, a town in southern Italy.

verbōsus, -a, -um, compar. **verbōsior** [**verbum**], adj., *long, wordy*.

verbum, -ī, N., *word, saying*; *term*; **verba facere**, *plead.*
vērē, compar. **vērius**, superl. **vērissimē** [**vērus**], adv., *truly, correctly.*
vereor, -ērī, veritus sum, 2, dep., *reverence, respect, fear.*
vergō, -ere, 3, *turn, slope, look.*
vēritās, -ātis [**vērus**], F., *truth.*
vērō [**vērus**], adv. and conj., *truly, however, but.*
versor, -ārī, -ātus sum [freq. of **vertor**], 1, dep., *be engaged, be occupied in, operate*; *be situated, stay, be.*
versūra, -ae [**vertō**], F., *borrowing, loan.*
versus, -ūs [**vertō**], M., *verse, line.*
vertō, -ere, vertī, versus, 3, *turn, change*; *return*; **vertente annō**, *in the course of a year.*
vērum [**vērus**], adv., *but.*
vērus, -a, -um, adj., *true, real, right.*
vester, -tra, -trum, poss. pron., *your, yours.*
vestīgium, -ī, N., *footprint, trace, vestige.*
vestīmentum, -ī [**vestis**], N., *clothing.*
vestiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus [**vestis**], 4, *clothe, dress.*
vestis, -is, F., *garment*; *clothing, clothes.*
vestītus, -ūs [**vestiō**], M., *clothing.*
vetō, -āre, -uī, -itus, 1, *forbid, prohibit.*
Vettonēs, -um, M. plur., *Vettones*, a people of Portugal.
vetus, -eris, adj., *old, aged, original.*
vetustās, -ātis [**vetus**], F., *old age, age.*
vexō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **vehō**], 1, *disturb*; *harass, waste.*
via, -ae, F., *way, road*; *journey.*
vīcēsimus, -a, -um, num. adj., *twentieth.*
vīciēns, num. adv., *twenty times.*
vīcīnitās, -ātis [**vīcīnus**], F., *neighborhood, vicinity.*
victor, -ōris [**vincō**], M., *victor, conqueror*; as adj., *victorious.*
victōria, -ae [**victor**], F., *victory.*
victus, -ūs [**vīvō**], M., *food, victuals*; *living, way of living.*
videō, -ēre, vīsī, vīsus, 2, *see, visit*; in pass., *seem, appear.*
vigeō, -ēre, -uī, 2, *flourish, be strong.*
vīgintī, indecl. num., *twenty.*
vīlis, -e, adj., *cheap*; *poor.*
villa, -ae, F., *summer-house, villa, country-seat.*
vinclum or **vinculum**, -ī [**vinciō**], N., *bond, fetter, chain*; *imprisonment.*
vincō, -ere, vīcī, victus, 3, *conquer, overcome*; *exceed*; *win.*
vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**vindex**], 1, *claim*; *punish*; **in lībertātem vindicāre**, *set free.*
vīnea, -ae [**vīnum**], F., *vine-shed*; *shed*, for the protection of besiegers.
vīnolentus, -a, -um [**vīnum**], adj., *intoxicated*; *intemperate.*
vīnum, -ī, N., *wine.*
violō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**vīs**], 1, *use force to, injure, harm*; *violate, sacrifice.*
Vīpsānius, -ī, M., *M. Vipsanius Agrippa*, a Roman statesman.
vir, virī, M., *man, husband.*
virgō, -inis, F., *maiden, unmarried girl, before unwedded, virgin, girl.*
virīlis, -e [**vir**], adj., *manly, male, masculine.*
virtūs, -ūtis [**vir**], F., *manliness, good quality, virtue, bravery, valor*; *character.*
vīs, acc. **vim**, abl. **vī**, F., *force, strength, vigor, violence*; **vīrēs**, -ium, plur., *strength, vigor, powers.*
vīsō, -ere, vīsī, vīsus [freq. of **videō**], 3, *see, go to see, visit.*
vīsus, -ūs [**videō**], M., *sight*; *look, vision.*
vīta, -ae [**vīvō**], F., *life.*
vitium, -ī, N., *fault, failing*; *vice.*
vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, *avoid, shun.*
vitulīnus, -a, -um [**vitulus**], adj., *of a calf*; **vitulīna**, sc. **carō**, F., *calf's meat, veal.*
vīvō, -ere, vīxī, victus, 3, *live.*
vīvus, -a, -um, adj., *alive, living*; *fresh, running*; *vigorous.*

vix, adv., *with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.*
vocitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [freq. of **vocō**], 1, *call, name.*
vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [**vōx**], 1, *call, name*; *summon, invite.*
volō, velle, voluī, irr., *wish, want, desire*; *choose.*
volūmen, -inis [**volvō**], N., *fold*; *volume, book.*
Volumnius, -ī, M., *P. Volumnius Eutrapelus*, a Roman.
voluntās, -ātis [**volō**], F., *will, wish, desire, consent*; *good-will, inclination*; *purpose.*
vōtum, -ī [**voveō**], N., *promise, pledge, vow.*
vōx, vōcis, F., *voice, word, speech.*
vulgō [**vulgus**], adv., *in public, commonly, everywhere.*
vulgus, -ī, N., *crowd, common people, populace*; *world*; *army, common soldiers, rank and file.*
vulnus, -eris, N., *wound*; *blow, calamity.*

X

Xenophōn, -ontis, M., *Xenophon*, a Greek historian.
Xerxēs, -is or -ī, *Xerxes*, King of Persia.

Z

Zama, -ae, F., *Zama*, a town in Africa.

THE END

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